

BOMBAY SETTLEMENT REPORTS

INDEE & HOOBLEE
TALUKAS OF THE
KULLADGEE
&
DHARWAR
COLLT



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INDEE TALUKA.

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No. 28 OF 1873.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 11th January 1874.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the revision of the assessment of (102) one hundred and two villages formerly comprising part of the Indee Taluka, of the Sholapoore Collectorate and now included in the Indee, Shindugee, and Beejapoore Talukas of the Kaladgi Collectorate, in the following proportions :—

41 villages in Indee,
56 villages in Shindugee,
5 villages in Beejapoore.

2. The Survey and Settlement of these villages was made by the Poona Survey at that time under the superintendence of Lieutenant Nash. The settlement now expiring in these villages was made in 1844, and first took complete effect in the following revenue year, 1844-45; the settlement now proposed is intended to take effect next year, 1874-75. The expiring settlement received the sanction of Government by letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 272 of the 22nd January 1844. The sanction there granted covered 132 Government villages, but of these it appears that 102 only were settled in 1844, 30 remained over till the next year and will be included in the revision settlements to be made in 1875.

3. These villages have now been entirely re-surveyed. Boundary marks were not erected simultaneously with the original survey, and beyond doubt extensive encroachments by cultivators on waste land, adjacent to their holdings, occurred after the Survey, so as greatly to disturb the areas of fields as originally recorded by the Survey. In addition it was the practice at that time in the Survey to leave a strip of land, of a width of about one chain, or 11 yards, as neutral ground on all village boundaries, included in neither village. This was to a great extent gradually absorbed into adjacent holdings. Again, the width of the roads, or rather tracks, was very ill-defined; people, cattle, and the few carts there were wandered from side to side as the best way could

be obtained ; consequently, the apparent track excluded by the Survey from the cultivated area would often be 25, 30, or more yards wide ; as land became valuable the surplus area of the track would be gradually absorbed into cultivation, and often a bare sufficiency for the roadway was left. On nullas and streams the object of the cultivator would be, both in this case and that of adjacent roads, to get his boundary put as far back as possible, and the consequent area to be paid for reduced as much as possible.

4. In the present Survey, in accordance with the practice since the commencement of the S. M. C. Survey, no neutral strip is left between adjacent villages, the boundary marks are placed on the boundary line, and are common to both villages. Thus a considerable area excluded in the former survey is brought to account. Roads and tracks are made of a defined and reasonable width, measurement is carried on nullas and rivers up to the very point where cultivation ceases, and so far from this being thought any grievance, under the great change in the value of land which has occurred, it is looked upon rather as an advantage than otherwise, as conferring an undoubted title to cultivate up to a definite point.

5. The general result as regards area of the present Survey, compared with the former one, is as follows :—

			Total Area.	Deduct Unarable.	Remain Arable.
Former Survey	...	...	383,667	29,823	353,844
Present Survey	...	...	393,884	18,347	375,537
Increase			10,217	.....	21,693
Decrease			.....	1,476	.....

6. The total area is doubtless increased from the areas of land taken up by roads, beds of streams, and village sites being more accurately determined now than formerly ; it is, indeed, doubtful if these areas were systematically ascertained and recorded at the former Survey. The great reduction in unarable area is due to the fact that land of apparent low quality, which at that time had little value, was freely deducted as unarable, and there-

fore free from assessment, whether forming part of a holding or comprised in Government waste land. This point will be more properly adverted to presently when speaking of the classification. The gross arable area is much increased by the inclusion of strips, round boundaries of villages, and by the more accurate measurement on roads, nullas, and rivers, especially on the two latter, where land of the best quality will generally be found.

7. It would answer no purpose, and take up much time to prepare a general statement showing the differences in the areas of survey fields, as recorded by the old measurement and that now made; but I append a statement showing the comparative percentage difference in the first ten villages measured:—

Total Survey Fields.	Difference in Areas of old and present Survey.						
	Under 5 per cent.	Above 5 and under 10 per cent.	Above 10 and under 15 per cent.	Above 15 and under 20 per cent.	Above 20 and under 25 per cent.	Above 25 and under 30 per cent.	Above 30 per cent.
2,770	2,000	481	141	57	29	20	42

8. The above ten villages present results which may be taken as fair specimens of what the whole would give. There is no reason to believe that the original measurement was faulty; the discrepancies above, beyond all doubt, arise from the boundaries taken by the Survey having been tampered with; this was easy, as the earthen boundary marks or Bandhs were not put up for some years after the measurement, and the maps of the first survey were often very imperfect, and would afford little aid in detecting an alteration in the boundary, which was, moreover, easily carried through, as the encroachment would be ordinarily on Government waste land.

9. The boundaries of villages have been laid down by traverse in the present Survey, the maps have been drawn on the usual scale of our Revenue Surveys in the Deccan, namely, eight (8) inches to one mile; every field is distinctly shown on the map by scale with the boundary marks fixed by the Survey also shown on it, so that any future tampering with boundaries of fields is impossible without a reasonable certainty of immediate detection.

10. In the former Survey, fields were made of very large area, frequently of (60) sixty and (70) seventy acres, and several occupants included in one survey number or field. This has now been remedied. All survey fields over 30 acres have been sub-divid-

ed into two or more separate survey fields, so as to make the future survey fields range from 15 to 30 acres each. Besides, the land of every separately recognized cultivator or "occupant" is made into a separate survey "number" or field without regard to the smallness of the area. The breaking up of very large survey fields will render land much more readily saleable and transferable, as no transfer in the Government books of a part of a survey field, held entirely by one "occupant" or holder separately recognized in the Government books, is allowed; consequently he could only by sale give a title subordinate to his own without Government recognition. Now, the smaller survey fields will enable him to sell and give a secure Government title to a portion of what was formerly one survey field.

11. The giving every holder of land recognized in the Government books a separate definition and independent assessment of his land as a survey field, is also a great advantage to the land-holder; he obtains a clearly-defined and separate interest in his land without danger of any complications with his co-occupants in the same survey field; his boundaries are defined by Government and will be guarded by the law; he is thus freed from all fear of encroachment, and has an assessment strictly in accordance with the quality of his land, which often could not be the case under the system of the inclusion of more occupants than one in the same survey field, which, in an area of 50 or 60 acres, would in these districts include land of very varying quality—the assessment was fixed on the whole field and the share of each included occupant at the average rate of the field, which might very likely not represent the average quality of his portion of the field.

12. The large survey fields and inclusion of more occupancies than one, in the same survey field, was not unsuitable to the unadvanced state of these and other similarly situated districts at the time of the survey thirty years ago. Land was usually very imperfectly cultivated and had little or no value—half the country was unoccupied waste. If a cultivator found his interests in any way linked with those of uncomfortable neighbours, he could readily obtain a holding in a fresh place. The assessment was exceedingly low, so that inequalities unavoidably caused by the assessing each part of a large survey field on the average of the whole were of no very material consequence, and if they were found to be so, the cultivator had always his remedy in giving up that land, and making a selection from among the unoccupied waste.

13. In such an unsettled state of the agricultural population it would have been waste of time and money to have made a more

detailed survey ; now circumstances are widely changed, the people have settled down to their land which has become sensible property, and which, except in the case of the very poorest soils, will not be parted with or obtained without a valuable equivalent. The time has therefore fully come for a more precise definition of rights and liabilities than was fully sufficient under a different state of things. The former survey and settlement has done much to advance this tract of country in prosperity ; we may hope that the settlement about to be made may carry on and perfect the good work.

14. The whole of the lands of the villages under report have been entirely re-classed. The old classification was found as a rule very faulty as regards the better class of soils; in these differences of two and even three classes were commonly met with between the old and the new classification, the old being lower than the new invariably. Again, the deductions in fields for unarable were unnecessarily great. It is not difficult to account for this. In the first year after the settlement, the occupied area amounted to acres 145,714, while the area recorded as unoccupied waste amounted to acres 135,267 ; with such an enormous proportion of waste land, much of which was of very good quality, the standard of what might be considered culturable, judging from what was seen to be under cultivation, would be undoubtedly low.

15. As regards the low classification of the superior soils, this may be accounted for in two ways ; first, by the adoption of a somewhat contracted scale of valuation added to a very low standard. There is a great deal of most excellent soil in these villages which we class at from 12 to 16 annas : such soils are ordinarily found to bear at present an assessment of from seven to ten annas—it is unusual to meet with any higher present assessment than this on a field. Thus within the contracted range of from six to ten annas' assessment, all soils from fair up to the very best will be found. Then much of the land at the time of the last Survey had been waste from time immemorial. The surface of even the best land which has been for very many years out of cultivation, especially in black soil, acquires an* appearance by no means doing justice to its intrinsic value, and which might easily mislead the classers of that time whose experience could not be but limited. This fact, added to an original low standard and contracted scale of values, will, I think, fully account for the extraordinary low and unequal classification which we find to have beyond doubt existed. I have examined, field by field, statements showing the new classification

* Though the soil below the surface is dug up and examined in the classification, yet a very poor surface aspect would not be entirely without influence on the class fixed, especially when large tracts of a similar nature were met with as was the case formerly.

and the existing assessment for every one of the villages concerned, and can speak confidently to the correctness of the above view as regards the present assessment of the fair and superior soils.

16. The old classification in the poor soils classed as arable, appears to have been sometimes a little above and sometimes a little below that at present adopted: it varies much in different villages. No such decided tendency to low classification, of general application, such as occurs in the good and fair soils, can be seen in the poorer. Occasional instances of great differences do, however, now and then occur.

17. As regards the poor soils, it is as unusual to find existing assessments under (2) two annas per acre as it is to find them in good soils over (10) ten annas; thus practically the range of assessment on land considered arable was comprised between about (10) ten annas and (2) two annas. Under our present classification system the range of valuation, and therefore of proportional assessment, ranges from sixteen annas to one anna.

18. There is always in classification, as will be readily comprehended, an aversion from putting down anything as fully answering to the very best, or, on the other hand, to the very worst; there is thus a tendency to a practical shunning of the two extremes of the scale, and it requires all the attention of the officers in charge of classing operations to make their men use the highest or the very lowest classes or valuations possible in places where they ought to be used. When the range is very limited, as it evidently was in the classification formerly worked in these villages, the result is a crowding together good and bad soils within a narrower limit of difference than is just, and the consequence must be a higher proportional valuation and consequent higher proportional assessment of poor land compared with that on good land.

19. It is plain that so long as there was a large margin of unoccupied waste land, and any one could obtain a waste field of fair quality by asking for it, this want of proper proportion between the assessment of good and bad soils would attract little notice; but gradually the occupation of the poorest lands became remunerative and they were taken up. But, however good a bargain a man might have of a field of inferior soil at three or four annas an acre, yet it would not escape his notice that an adjacent field of the best soil was not paying more than eight or nine annas per acre. The belief that existing assessments were most unduly favourable to the holder of good land had thus become widespread, and in any revision of assessment it was evident that a readjustment of valuation was a necessity.

20. Still these very low assessments of the better soils were not without a certain amount of advantage. As already shown, close on one-half of the whole land of these villages was unoccupied waste at the time of the first settlement thirty years ago ; a very low assessment on the good soils would have the effect of a bounty in bringing them into cultivation first, as capital and labour would naturally go to where the best returns could be obtained, agricultural stock would increase, and the remunerative cultivation of the poorer soils would follow as a matter of course. But after the whole land has been occupied for some years, every reason calls for a more justly proportional distribution of the assessment ; and this becomes the more necessary when a considerable enhancement of the assessment is contemplated.

21. In many cases under the old classification the deductions on account of unarable land in assessed fields are most exorbitant according to present ideas. Now land, however poor, so long as it will bear grass, has a definite value for grazing purposes, which could hardly be said to be the case thirty years ago, when cattle were few, half the land of the country was absolutely unoccupied, and the occupied area only half cultivated. It is plain that much land of a quality, not at that time ordinarily cultivated, was recorded as unarable and deducted from the arable area ; and from results in our classification it is also plain that in some cases the record of unarable was very freely used. In one village, Rajnal, of Indi, I find the total area recorded by our Survey as acres 3,109, of which acres 184 are recorded as "unarable." According to the former Survey acres 1,274 are recorded as unarable. It is evident from the present classification, which only averages Rs. 0-3-6 all over, that the land of this village is generally very poor. There are in fact only one or two 8-anna fields in it. But large areas of so-called "unarable," and, therefore, unassessed by the old Survey, were included with a small area of assessed arable into one survey field. I give the following instances :—

Survey No. Former Survey.	By former Survey.						By present Survey.					
	Total Acres.	Deduct Unar- able.	Remain- ing Arable.	Rate per acre on Arable.	Total As- sessment.	Arable Area.	Approximate rate per Acro.	Approximate Assessment.				
A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
9 40 31	37 31	3 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	39 39	0 1 0	2 8 0					
11 33 15	31 27	1 28	0 3 0	0 5 1	27 32	0 1 0	1 11 9					
39 68 38	64 33	4 5	0 1 6	0 6 2	64 16	0 1 0	4 0 5					
56 54 14	50 24	3 30	0 4 0	0 15 0	42 35	0 1 0	2 10 10					
57 77 22	67 39	9 23	0 2 6	1 7 11	67 32	0 2 0	8 7 6					
72 34 34	24 9	10 34	0 3 6	2 6 0	34 29	0 4 6	9 12 3					
60 190 22	183 27	6 35	0 2 0	0 13 9	168 21	0 1 0	10 8 6					

22. In the village in question many similar instances to those above selected as examples might be found. As far as I have at present seen, this village is an extreme case, but undue deductions of this kind, though not to the same extent, prevail, more or less, in all villages.

23. The Bhima River forms the northern boundary of the Kulladgee Collectorate and of the villages under report. This river and its tributaries overflow their banks for some distance in most monsoons, depositing a considerable quantity of silt on the flooded land, besides saturating it with moisture. This flood' l land is of extraordinary fertility, and the accession of value which it derives from the inundation has been considered in the present classification—it does not appear to have been taken into account at the time of the former classification.

24. The present classification has been most carefully performed under Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, Southern Maratha Country Survey. I have satisfied myself in the field that his standard was such as to keep a proper difference between the good and inferior soils; in fact, the keeping the classification of the latter well down has been a matter obtaining most special attention.

25. Having now given some account of the last and present Survey, I beg to refer to the appended very complete report by Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, for an account of the physical characteristics and for all statistical details regarding the tract of country under report, a very brief summary of which, with a few additional remarks on this part of the subject, will suffice on my part.

26. As regards climate, the rainfall is of about the same character as that of Sholapoor, but my impression is that the eastern part about Almeleh has some small advantage over the more western villages in quantity but more especially in earliness and in seasonableness of rain. This appears to be everywhere the case in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country; after the comparatively rainy belt near the ghats, and for fifty or sixty miles inland, is passed, a belt of country of uncertain rain succeeds, which is again succeeded by a gradual improvement, but more in quality than in quantity of the rainfall; that is, it is more certain, more continuous, and more to be depended upon generally. Everyone knows that Sholapoor is better than Indapur as regards the monsoon; I believe Indi to be very much on a par with Shola-

pur, but that the eastern villages of the tract under notice, nearer to the Nizam's frontier, have some small advantage.

27. As regards communications, the G. I. P. Railway passes parallel to the northern frontier as shown in the appended map, though the Bhima River, here a large stream, intervenes: it is fordable in numerous places in the fine season. The Doodnee and Kurrubgaum stations are both within about (12) twelve miles of the frontier, and though there are no made-roads through the intervening Nizam's territory and Akalkot Jaghir, yet the tracks are quite passable for carts in the fair season, especially the track to Kurrubgaum. Still Indi and Sholapoor are at present, as before the time of the railway, the chief centres of trade for this tract of country, but I can see no reason why the present large market of Almileh should not increase and establish a direct line of export with the Doodnee station; and I cannot but believe that in time this will occur.

28. Thus as regards the present state of things it appears to me that the western part of the tract in question has some advantage over the eastern in vicinity to large markets, and the eastern over the western in climate; put advantage against disadvantage, and west and east appear about on a par. But the southern villages are evidently at some small disadvantage in consequence of distance from the rail, which must always be looked on as one main line of export, though there is another to the westward in the direction of Belgaum and Miraj, as pointed out by Mr. Price in his 13th and 14th paragraphs. Of good local markets, well situated for the collection of produce before final export, there is no want, as may be seen from the position of Indi, Almileh, Tamb, and Shindugee, to say nothing of markets of less importance, of which there are several.

29. The number of looms, both for cotton cloth and for kumlees, or the common blanket of universal use both by day and night and by all but the wealthier classes, is shown by Mr. Price in comparison with the numbers thirty (30) years ago, at paragraph 16 of his report. Unfortunately the old data are imperfect, and it is not possible to institute an exact comparison; the figures of the statement would, however, not lead us to believe that there has been any diminution in the number of looms, but rather to the contrary some increase, which if the case, is remarkable; as English cotton cloth has of late years come so greatly into use for all purposes but working wear, and the supply of wool for the kumlee looms must have greatly fallen off from the decrease in the number of sheep to be presently alluded to.

30. In paragraph 17, Mr. Price shows the population as follows :—

	Population.	Average to Square Mile.
1843-44.....	48,482	78·7
1873.....	72,884	118·3

31. At paragraphs 18 and 27, Mr. Price gives a comparison of the population, agricultural and otherwise, cattle and sheep, ploughs and carts, at the present time and thirty years back at the time of the first Survey. The abstract of which is as follows :—

	In 1843-44.	In 1872.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Population	48,482	72,884	50·33	.....
Agricultural cattle*	15,263	25,040	64·95	.....
Ploughs	887	4,118	364·26	.....
Carts	36	504	1,300·00	.....
Houses—Flat-roofed and tiled ..	7,190	10,753	49·69	.....
Thatched	2,941	3,306	12·41	.....
Cows and Buffaloes and young ..	24,474	37,267	52·27	.....
Sheep and Goats	29,969	22,045	.....	26·44

32. The above exhibits a most striking picture of progress under every head; for I do not exclude the diminution under the head Sheep and Goats, which merely indicates the extent to which the extensive wastes, on which they formerly grazed, have given way to cultivation. The increase in agricultural cattle and carts is most striking as indicative of the great increase in agricultural capital, and the latter especially, as showing how the means of removing produce to markets has increased, and therefore the need for this additional means.

* The increase in the number of agricultural cattle though great may be fairly considered incommensurate with the increase in cultivation and in the number of carts, but formerly, when grazing cost nothing or next to nothing, immense numbers of utterly useless cattle were kept for no purpose whatever, now very few but cattle able in some way to earn their keep are retained, the increase in working power is far greater than in mere numbers.

33. In paragraph 20, Mr. Price gives a statement showing the number of wells thirty years ago and at the present time. Of all kinds of wells, substantially and unsubstantially built, 305 are shown to have existed (30) thirty years ago, the number has now increased to 522. Of the number of Burkis formerly existing no record is available—these are now shown to amount to 260.

A "Burki" is a construction similar to one side of a well erected on the bank of a stream for the purpose of drawing water from it, or from a hole in the bed, and irrigating land precisely as from a well. Artificial irrigation from wells is of immense importance in all tracts where there is a possibility of an insufficient or unseasonable fall of rain. If the monsoon is late in coming and fodder is becoming scarce from a short supply over from the past year, well-irrigation affords the means of obtaining a speedy supply of fodder, and thus saving the cattle. I have known this resource often resorted to in inland tracts; two months from putting in the seed and three or four irrigations suffice to obtain a supply of fodder.

34. There are at present thus in all 782 wells and Burkis in the villages under report, and of the wells 217 are shown to have been sunk during the past thirty years, in the following proportions, 33 in the first decade, 58 in the second decade, and 126 in the third decade. In contemplating the past and present of these villages there is hardly any point more satisfactory than this increase of the means of irrigation and of the area irrigated. Economically, well-irrigation is not nearly so advantageous as "Path" or channel-irrigation, but the difference practically is less than might be supposed. Cattle are drawing water at the well during time when for the most part they would probably be doing nothing, and the utilization of this labour, which would otherwise mostly go to waste, is so much direct gain. Well-irrigation, moreover, especially commands itself to the ways of the people, as it is always in the cultivator's own power to use when and to what extent he likes without interference from any one: it is the absence of this condition which renders new works of irrigation as a rule far from popular.

35. Of "Patashal" irrigation, or that from channels led from streams, there was not much formerly, and there is no great change now. The solely Patashal irrigation was formerly acres 76, it is now acres 88. Of Path or channel-irrigation combined with well and Burki-irrigation, there was formerly acres 11, there are now acres 191. Of total irrigated area of all kinds, there was formerly acres 630, there is now acres 3,645.

36. At paragraph 23, Mr. Price sums up the revenue history of these villages for the past forty years including ten years before

the expiring settlement. The following shows the figures for the three decades of the last thirty years during which the expiring settlement has been in force :—

Years.	Average occupied area.	Average unoccupied Government waste.	Average remissions.	Average collections.	Average outstanding at end of year.
1843-44 to 1852-53...	247,714	95,374	3,063	78,165	14,228
1853-54 to 1862-63...	303,144	47,966	1,867	99,743	844
1863-64 to 1872-73...	351,297	1,923	13	120,105	42

The above statement does not include Government land only, it refers to all kinds of land—Government and Inam—and land revenue from all sources.

37. Appended to this letter is a detailed statement* giving
Marked C. a complete revenue history of these villages
for the past forty years. It shows how the
occupied area and collections have gradually increased, and
the remissious and outstanding balances have gradually decreased.
Since 1854-55 the total remissions have only amounted to the sum
of Rs. 278 on a revenue of over one lakh a year, and during the
same period the total outstanding balances only amount to Rs. 867,
and one year—1863-64—supplies Rs. 378 of that sum, as that was
a time of high prices and great agricultural prosperity : this out-
standing amount can only have resulted from carelessness in
prompt realization.

38. In paragraph 40, Mr. Price considers prices during the past 38 years. This is, strange to say, a most difficult point on which to obtain correct information. The measure in use in these villages has changed three times at least during the period in question ; prices, more especially in past times when means of transport were deficient, varied immensely at different periods of the year ; and some doubt exists as to the period of the year at which the price for the year was taken. The result is an amount of discrepancy in the returns for the same year at places at no very great distance from one another which it is impossible to reconcile. Mr. Price has, during the two years he has been in this district, paid much attention to this subject, and done all in his power to

obtain information. Statement B, appended to his report, shows, in a tabular form, the returns compiled by him.

39. Some of the differences in this statement are so startling that it is impossible to attach any faith to the figures producing them; for instance, according to the Mamlatdar's return for 1850-51, jowari and bajri, the staple food grains of the country, were respectively 172 and 140 seers for the rupee at Indi, 76 and 70 at Shindugee, 128 and 120 at Tamb, the first and second of these places being situated within an easy day's journey for a cart, or twelve miles from one another, and the third only a mile or two further from the second. The year 1856-57 shows even greater discrepancies; at Indee, jowari and bajri are entered, respectively, at 128 seers each for one rupee, at Shindugee at 28 and 24 seers, and at Tamb at 44 and 40. It appears to me that the nature of the seer used at Indi between 1850 and 1857 must have been mistaken; for differences such as are here shown, it is impossible to believe ever existed at so recent a period, when the means of communication in the country had certainly greatly increased, and the construction of the railway between Poona and Sholapoor had attracted great masses of people requiring to be fed, as is evident from the much higher prices at Mohol and Mareh, through which talukas the railway passed, shown in Mr. Price's table opposite the same years.

40. Mr. Price considers that the table of prices given for Shindugee, is the most trustworthy, and Paragraph 42 of his report. draws the conclusion therefrom that in the second decade of the expiring settlement, that is, from 1853 to 1862, the average price of grain rose about 74 per cent. higher than that of the first decade, and that during the third decade, namely, from 1863 to 1872, it rose about 62 per cent. higher than that of the second decade, and 183 per cent. higher than that of the first decade. I find that the average price of jowari and bajri together in the Shindugee market for each decade is as follows:—

Years.	Average Seers per Rupee.	
From 1843 to 1853... ...	71	
, 1853 to 1863... ...	41	Increase 73 per cent. over first ten years.
, 1863 to 1873... ...	27	Increase 52 per cent. over second ten years and 163 per cent. over first ten years.

41. I have farther, to eliminate local error, taken the average price of jowari and bajri together in the three markets of Shindugee, Tamb, and Beejapoor for each decade. Indee is excluded as the returns are imperfect, the results differ little from the statement above, and are as follows :—

Years.	Seers per Rupee.
From 1843 to 1853	74·9
,, 1853 to 1863	41·9
,, 1863 to 1873	26·9

42. I think, therefore, that some degree of truth may be attached to these prices. It will be remarked that Mr. Price's return shows a great fall in the present year, the prices of jowari and bajri conjointly being recorded as 55 seers at Shindugee, 46 seers at Tamb and Beejapoor, but the fall here shown is, I think, greater than the reality ; for on examining the price returns in the *Government Gazette* for the past three years I find the average seers for one rupee to be as follows :—

Years.	Sholapoor.	Beejapoor
1871	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	20
1872	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873	30·0	35 $\frac{1}{2}$

43. There can be no doubt that a considerable fall in prices has occurred in the present year, but how far this is permanent cannot be surmised ; there would not appear to be any reason to expect any great and permanent fall, for the value of money in the world is likely to decrease rather than to increase ; at any rate, a farther considerable fall must occur before half the rate ruling during the first decade is, on an average of years, attained, on the data given above shown to have been seers 74·9 for one rupee.

44. It must be remembered that in former times, when means of communication were entirely imperfect and insufficient, a good harvest produced a local glut ; a very small quantity produced above local needs, threw prices down out of all proportion, as there was no means of removing any surplus of such bulky and

low-priced produce as ordinary food grains remuneratively; this will, probably, account for the extraordinary low prices opposite some of the years in the first and second decades. After the ryot had retained enough for his own consumption he was obliged to sell his surplus at what price he could get to meet the Government demand; the instalments of revenue were then due at a much earlier date than at present, all were sellers at the same time, there was little export, and the local grain dealers could command their own terms; circumstances are now much changed—unlimited means of transport are brought within 15 to 40 miles of all these villages, and anything like the utter depreciation in value of some years in former times is rendered an impossibility.

45. Hitherto I have only alluded to ordinary food grains, but this tract of country produces several other articles of produce of a much more exportable and permanently saleable nature. A good deal of cotton is grown. In 1844 and 1845, I see the average price of East Indian cotton quoted at three pence a pound; this could not have given a higher price than Rs. 60 a candy. Shola-

Pago 32, Cassels' Cotton in Bombay Presidency. poor cotton would certainly not have exceeded in quality and price the general average. In the *Bombay Gazette* of December 23rd, 1873,

I observe the price of "Vingorla," with which the cotton of the north of Kulladgee would rank, quoted at Rs. 178 to Rs. 180 per candy, though the Liverpool price is quoted at 5*g*d. per pound for "fair Dhollera," which is probably somewhat superior to Vingorla cotton, or somewhat less than double the price of 1844-45; yet the local price is three times as high. A still farther fall in the price of cotton may probably occur; but it must be a very heavy fall which would bring the cotton of this Presidency down to Rs. 120 a candy, which would still be double the price of 1844-45, and as far as the ryot is concerned nearer treble than double, as the greater part of the increase in price would go to the first producer.

46. Cotton, too, is fortunately not the only exportable produce; oilseeds, linseed, safflower, and til (sesamum) are produced, and are always in demand for the European market. Wheat is grown in considerable quantities. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, a trade with Europe in this grain has sprung up. I am informed that 10,000 tons of wheat were exported from Bombay to Europe last year through the canal, while but a tenth of that amount formed the export of the preceding year. The speedy transit of the canal route alone renders the export of wheat from India to Europe possible; it could not stand the length of the Cape voyage. The wheat exported to Europe last year was, I believe, entirely

from Central India; but that grown in any other part would be equally eligible for export, if the local demand did not enhance the price too much, and if the cost of carriage to Bombay did not absorb too large a portion of the value, which certainly cannot be the case with the tract under report.

47. At paragraph 37, Mr. Price refers to the rates of sub-letting land, regarding which a statement, marked A is appended to his report. Mr. Price justly alludes to the extreme difficulty experienced in obtaining information from the cultivators regarding rates of cash rents. Strange to say, the people are nowhere so reticent or misleading on the subject of rents payable in kind. They will gravely assert that the Government assessment* is the usual rate of sub-letting for cash, but that even half the gross produce is the usual rate of sub-letting in kind. We have some knowledge of the amount of produce per acre in this tract from crop experiments, which have been made in this and country of a similar character during the past two years, the first of which, 1871-72, was a very bad year indeed for the crops. The cases must be rare when the half produce is not equal to three or four times the present assessment, and in many cases very much more. I do not think that much faith can be attached to the statements of money rents, regarding which information was given to and recorded by Mr. Price—the statement of rents in kind are far more trustworthy.

48. At the end of Mr. Price's Statement A will be found information regarding sales and mortgages of land obtained from the registration office. In no case was more than thirteen times the assessment paid for the occupancy of land; in two cases the sale price did not exceed two and a-half-fold the amount of the assessment. Of the fourteen cases of absolute sale recorded, in six cases the purchase-money was nine times the Government assessment and upwards, and in eight cases less than that proportion.

49. Fourteen cases of borrowing money on the security of land, on terms more or less complicated, are also shown in Statement A, appended to Mr. Price's report. The land is taken as security for loans at from twice to twenty times the Government assessment, the loan bearing interest at rates varying from 9 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is difficult to draw any precise conclusion from the figures given in this part of Mr. Price's statement, each case probably has its own history, and is not disconnected from other entanglements between the borrower and lender, the nature of which does not appear on the registration records.

* Extracts from two letters on the above subject, received from Mr. Price since writing the above, are appended to this letter.

50. As regards education, Mr. Price in his 43rd paragraph shows that there are (12) twelve Government schools and (13) thirteen private schools in these villages with a total attendance of 793. Thirty years ago in the whole 165 villages reported on by Mr. Bell, the Survey Officer employed here, there was but one Government school and about thirty private schools "of the most inferior order not deserving the name." Of the total attendance Mr. Bell makes no mention.

51. At paragraph 36 of his report, Mr. Price gives a statement showing the extent to which land is cultivated by the actual holder or occupant, or sub-let by him to others, showing about 80 per cent. of the survey fields cultivated by the holder himself, and about 20 per cent. by sub-tenants of the holder under Government on grain or money rents, the latter considerably preponderating—2,547 survey fields being cultivated on money rents and 1,494 on grain rents. This information I have directed to be obtained from the people themselves during the progress of the classification: it cannot of course be looked upon as absolutely correct, but is, I doubt not, approximately so. The people are described as poor, and there is certainly a good deal of indebtedness among them, which is, I fear, inseparable from their habits; still their land is property with a value, for which the money-lender would be glad to substitute his own name in the Government books for that of the cultivator; that 80 per cent. of the land is cultivated by the actual holder must be viewed as a satisfactory proof that indebtedness has not driven any large proportion of the people to part with their land and become the sub-tenants of their creditors.

52. I have obtained returns showing the number of notices issued in the villages under report on account of non-payment of revenue within the specified date during the past three years; and of the cases in which resort to actual sale of land became necessary, the following is the abstract:—

Year.	Notices issued.	Cases in which actual sales took place.
1870-71	49	1
1871-72	222	8
1872-73	292	5

The result of the sales is shown in the appended statement.

Marked D. It is worthy of notice that in six of the fourteen cases the sum brought at the sale just covered the amount of revenue due, evidently showing that the sale was a mere form. In four cases the sum realized was much in excess of the sum due or of the assessment of the land sold. Considering that 1871-72 was one of the worst years which has occurred for some time back, the number of actual sales which took place appears to me exceedingly small, especially in a frontier district, in which the evading revenue obligations can be of no difficulty. I do not attach much importance to the number of notices issued in consequence of non-payment within the specified date. The time allowed for payment after realization of crops is now so great, that a poor cultivator has ample time to make away with all the proceeds, trusting to chance for obtaining the means wherewith to satisfy the Government demand ; this and the habit of putting off actual payment to the last moment, will, I think, sufficiently account for the number of cases in which punctual payment did not occur.

53. As noticed in paragraph 9 of Mr. Price's report, much of the land appears to be only partially cultivated, large patches of grass appearing among the crops in many fields ; this I have noticed myself as presenting a great contrast to the state of fields generally in the Southern Maratha Country. But getting rid of the "nut" or "hurecalce" grass is a very expensive operation, and considering what was the state of this tract thirty years ago, and that within the last fifteen years only has the great extent of unoccupied waste here absorbed into cultivation, it is not wonderful that the perfect cleanliness of fields, which may be observed elsewhere, has not been attained throughout here.

54. Before proceeding to detail the assessment I propose to adopt, it may be well to enter on a few remarks regarding the state of this tract thirty years ago and at present.

55. It appears that thirty years ago this tract of country was in an exceptionally backward condition compared with other districts, in the state of none of which, moreover, at that time, was there much cause for satisfaction ; the people were in extreme poverty, the land but half occupied, and that which was occupied often miserably tilled, and the people of unsettled and predatory habits. Mr. Bell, in paragraph 12 of his report of the 28th September 1842, stated that "even at the present time there are a great many patels and kulkarnis within the taluka, who are more or less connected with robbers whom they employ and pro-

vide with horses to proceed to distant places for the purpose of plunder, and to sell the booty, so unjustly acquired, in distant markets."

56. It appears that the same rates of assessment as those introduced into the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate were sanctioned for Indec, with a reduction of 10 per cent. for the Almeleh Peta, which may be stated at a maximum dry-crop assessment of (12) twelve annas for Indee and Rs. 0-10-10 for Almeleh. Indapur has always been considered as the type of a bad district as regards climate; it certainly immeasurably worse than the tract under notice. The distance from the coast and the badness of the means added to the general poverty and doubtless the reasons for placing Indee.

57. The population stock in a still greater and exportable proportion of produce has anticipated, and till to the immediate security for four years back no great arr

gricultural owing saleable means of transport all that could have been unlimited means of export some saleable and good use has been for many missions and without any



maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 sixty-nine (69) in number, nearest to for the villages farther south, thirty-one (31) consequently, farther removed from the railway; and for two villages which are detached from the rest of the taluka, and surrounded by the Nizam's villages.

59. After giving the fullest consideration to the point, I do not think it is necessary to make any difference in the proposed rates on account of proximity to markets; the fact is that the markets are so well situated that every village finds itself within at most six or seven miles of a good one. Neither do I propose to place any extra maximum rate of assessment on the market towns. In all these villages the usual addition of one and two annas for vicinity to the village in case of large places will be applied to the lands in their immediate neighbourhood, and this will sufficiently meet their case without imposing an additional maximum rate on the lands of the whole village. Neither have I made any difference in the rates proposed for villages on roads, the

whole country is level and the country roads or tracks fully passable for carts at all periods, except after heavy rain when the made, but not metalled, roads would have little or no advantage over them.

60. The following considerations have guided me in pitching on the above maximum rates. The villages of the Shelapoor Taluka, on the opposite bank of the Bhima River, were assessed at Rs. 1-2-0, maximum dry-crop rate, in the revision settlement introduced last year. In the villages of the Akulkot State, which are separated from the tract under report by the Bhima River only, the rate adopted was Rs. 1-4-0. For the villages Taluka, formerly belonging to the Mareh adopted by the Poona Surveyor, and confirmed by Government December 1873. The very was evidently influenced thereby. The northern and our Taluka were settled by me in rates, varying between Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. successfully from the very ent worked most in operation, and all circ to the cultivator than Shindugee Talukas, is, Pandharpur.



61. Finally, notwithstanding the fact that the total assessment resulting inclusive of that on the rice and garden land will only cause the moderate increase of 10 per cent., which, if allowance is made for land occupied hitherto without assessment, will be decreased to about 44 per cent., as See paragraph 69. will be shown in detail presently.

62. The total area of rice land amounts to acres 557, of which 464 acres are Government land. For this I propose to adopt a scale with a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0, but as none of this land is of superior quality, an actual assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 will, I believe, be in no case attained. The average assessment of the whole of this rice land will amount to Rs. 1-4-11 per acre.

63. For the well garden land existing at the time the expiring settlement was made, I propose to adopt a rate nowhere exceeding that on the best situated dry-crop land; for the garden

present Survey and by the proposed assessment it is Rs. 0-8-5 per acre, this being all over on all land—dry-crop, rice, and garden.

68. The Government unoccupied, assessed wasteland, as recorded by the Survey, amounts to acres 2,256, bearing assessment Rs. 680—an average of Rs. 0-4-10 per acre.

69. It will be observed that the area returned as occupied by the present Survey is acres 311,324 against acres 290,546, according to the accounts of last year, an excess of acres 20,778. In both cases the area returned as occupied is exclusive of unarable land included in survey fields, much of which had undoubtedly no claim to be included under that head and exempted from assessment; but this will by no means account for all the excess of area; we have to allow for encroachments on land which was at one time Government waste, for additional cultivation on roads, nullas, and for the inclusion in cultivation of the strip of about a chain wide of neutral ground left at the time of the former survey. How much of this additional area is due to each cause it is impossible to precisely ascertain; the fact remains that a large addition to the area returned as occupied is ascertained to be occupied and without any payment of revenue. We shall not err on the side of over-estimate in taking the present assessment of this extra land at 4 annas per acre, which gives a sum of Rs. 5,194 and reduces the increase on the land previously under assessment to Rs. 48,357, which gives a total increase of assessment of 44 per cent.

70. In addition to the Government land there is an area of acres 61,957 Inam land, bearing assessment Rs. 26,335 and paying annual Judi Rs. 10,327. The following statement shows the whole land of the villages under report in an abstract form :—

	Acres.	Existing Assess- ment.	Proposed Assess- ment.	Judi.
Government occupied assessed land	311,324	1,09,656	1,63,207	.....
Government unoccupied assessed waste	2,256	402	680	.....
Inam	61,957	26,335	37,342	10,327
Unarable	18,347	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	393,884	1,36,393	2,01,229	10,327

71. The total areas and assessment here stated will, when the final settlement papers are made up, be subject to a minute alteration but not to any amount affecting the conclusions of this

land under wells, made since the last settlement, the simple dry-crop rate has been adopted. For garden land under Bhurkis, I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, or about 10 annas per acre in excess of the maximum dry-crop assessment.

64. For the Patasthal or channel garden land, which only comprises acres 280, I propose to adopt a maximum of Rs. 5-0-0. Some portion of this is of very superior quality enabling a good deal of sugarcane to be grown. The average assessment on the whole of this Patasthal garden land cannot be stated precisely at present, as the detailed calculations have to be made ; it will, however, probably not exceed Rs. 3-4-0 per acre.

65. The general subject of assessment of lands watered by wells and Bhurkis, I referred to Government by letter No. 1900, of the 17th ultimo. As regards the villages under report there can be no doubt about the expediency of adopting very low rates of assessment on such lands, and thereby inducing the extension of well-irrigation to the very utmost.

66. The flooded land on the banks of rivers has an assessment in addition to the ordinary soil assessment put upon it. This is arranged for in the classification, the land affected being raised one, two, or three classes according to the amount of benefit derived from the inundation—each class represents (2) two annas of the classification scale ; thus, soil equal to (16) sixteen annas may, with additional classes for inundation, be valued at (22) twenty-two annas, and will be assessed proportionately.

67. The following statement shows the general result of the imposition of the rates above proposed :—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Government Occupied Land.					
			Area and Assessment by present accounts.		Area and Assessment by Revision Survey and proposed rates.		Increase.	Percent- age of Increase.
		Rs. a. 1 2	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	69	1 2	211,226	79,029	223,115	1,20,414	41,385	52·4
2	31	1 1	78,286	30,262	87,137	42,365	12,103	40·
3	2	1 0	1,034	365	1,072	428	63	17·3
Total ...	102	.....	290,546	1,09,656	311,324	1,63,207	53,551	48·9

The average rate per acre on the present recorded area and assessment is Rs. 0-6-0 ; according to the area recorded by the

report to the smallest degree. A scrutiny into the areas of some survey fields has been directed by me, which may result in a small alteration of their areas as at present recorded ; and till the detailed rates on every field have been calculated out, it is impossible to precisely estimate for the effect of the small increases for vicinity to village site, and the decreases for distance from the same—ordinarily these nearly balance one another within a few rupees in each village, but they may produce a difference of one or two per cent. in the total amounts.

72. The revised assessment amounts to an extra tax to the amount of two annas five pies per acre over all the land in occupation. But the distribution of this will be by no means even ; on the very good land the increase will amount to as much as eight annas per acre, and more in some cases of very low former assessment ; in the very poor land the increase will be very trifling in general, and in some cases there will be an absolute reduction. In instances where most undue deductions on account of unarable were given, such as those alluded to in paragraph 21 above, there must unavoidably be a considerable proportional increase on the old assessment.

73. A statement is appended to this report giving the effect
of the proposed rates of assessment in every
Marked E. village referred to in this report ; each village
will be affected somewhat differently by the proposed rates, according to the varying degree in which the old classification corresponded or differed from our present classification on the average of the whole village. It by no means follows that a small percentage increase on the village is followed by a similar increase on the whole lands. In many cases the increase on the superior lands will approach to double the old rate, while on poor lands the increase will be small, or, indeed, some reduction will often occur. As I said before in this report, every possible attention has been given to securing, as far as can be, a low standard of assessment in the poor soils, and I have compared the old assessment with the present classification of all the poorer lands, and made the fullest allowance for the possible margin of error in our classification, in every case where the new classification would very greatly increase the future assessment.

74. In the statement appended to this letter it will be seen that there is one solitary case of very high percentage increase of assessment. This is the village of Rajnal, No. 94 in the list. This is the village referred to in paragraph 21 above, as that in which extraordinary deductions and exemptions from assessment on

account of land entered as unarable were met with. The following statement puts the figures relating to this village in opposition :—

Old Survey.			Present Survey.		
Arable Area.	Unarable Area.	Assessment.	Arable Area.	Unarable Area.	Assessment.
1,557	1,274	302	2,704	184	624
Average rate per acre on area entered as arable Rs. 0-3-1.			Average rate per acre on area entered as arable Rs. 0-3-8.		

75. Excepting the one case above alluded to, there are only nine cases of villages in which the old assessment is increased more than 70 per cent., and with the exception of two villages, where the increase is 82 and 88 per cent., respectively, all these range between 70 and 76 per cent. The town of Indee is increased 76 per cent. It is somewhat remarkable that a very low assessment of large and important towns has been observed to be far from unusual in the Sholapoor revisions. These places generally have very extensive lands, ranging out to a distance of 4 and 5 miles from the site of the village to which they belong. Thirty years ago the distant lands were probably waste, which would account for their very low classification and assessment ; since, as before explained, there would be, and undoubtedly was, a tendency to class waste lands lower than their intrinsic value would warrant.

76. It may be observed that a large number of the villages in which the heaviest percentage increases occur have a rate per cent. of new assessment much higher than the average ; these are the villages containing much good land and land affected by inundation. On the other hand, in 14 villages the increase under the proposed rates ranges between 12 and 20 per cent., and in one village the old assessment is reduced 6 per cent. The villages in which these small increases occur have invariably an assessment below the average rate per acre of all the villages, showing that the average quality of the land, as ascertained in the classification, is below the average of that of the whole tract under discussion, and so far shows that our endeavours to keep the classification, and consequent assessment of the poorer lands, well within proper bounds have not been unsuccessful.

77. I have now concluded my proposals regarding the revision of assessment of these villages; the increase is moderate, and has been proposed as not only justified by the past but by all anticipa-

tions which we can form of the future. We must not be too much influenced, as though they formed the only saleable produce, by the price of ordinary food grains, which are bulky, will not bear the expense of long carriage, and, consequently, in the absence of any large local demand, one or two good harvests must induce a fall in prices. Besides food grains of the common kind, there are many other articles of produce grown in this tract, such as cotton, wheat, and oilseeds, the demand for which may be considered constant, and the fluctuations* in the price of which are not likely to equal those of the food grains of the country or to range with them even, depending, as their price does, on distant demand. Cotton has doubtless been an exception during the past ten years, but the future fluctuations* in the price of this article are not likely to equal those of the past, and a steady price, though even a little lower than at present, would pay the cultivator well, and be in the long run more beneficial to him than the speculative prices of the last few years.

78. It may be that some of the poorer lands may be resigned at the introduction of the revised settlement; and should this occur, I would not consider it a matter for regret—the present nominal rate on much of this land has tempted many into cultivating on their own account when they lacked the necessary stock and capital and could turn their labour to much better account in every way in working for more wealthy cultivators for hire. Such resignations are not likely to affect the revenue to any appreciable extent; it would require the resignation of some 6,000 or 7,000 acres of thin land to cause a reduction of even Rs. 1,000 in the revenue from occupied land, and this sum would be by no means an entire loss, as the annual sale of grazing would produce a sum little short of the full assessment, since I find that acres 1,730 of unoccupied wasteland, brought, on the average auction realization of the past three years, Rs. 0-2-2 per acre.

79. The entire revision survey and settlement of the villages under report I estimate will cost Rs. 61,544, For this expen-

* The average price deduced from prices entered in the *Government Gazette* of til (sesamum) and linseed in the Sholapoor market for the past three years is as follows :—

	Seers per Rupee.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Til.....	9·51	9·63
Linseed.....	13·17	12·61	11·05
			14·52

dition an additional annual State revenue of Rs. 53,551 will be secured for the next thirty years ; and, moreover, I believe a stable basis will be established on which to make any revisions which may be called for in the future.

80. Finally, I propose that the introduction of the proposed rates to take effect in 1874-75 may be sanctioned, and that the usual guarantee for thirty years be given.

I have, &c.,

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S.D.

Extract of letter from Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, dated 23rd December 1873.

In paragraph 37 of my report on these districts, I have said that I found it difficult to get reliable information regarding sub-letting land for money rents. In fact, no question about a money profit will be freely and honestly answered by a ryot, thanks to the non-agricultural tax for this. In many cases I believe the land is sub-let for nothing more than the Government assessment, but only for a limited period and under certain circumstances such as the land being greatly out of cultivation from being choked with nutt grass : I believe in most cases of sub-letting of this nature, *i. e.*, for Government assessment, a portion of the produce is also given to the owner of the land. Although I have always suspected some such arrangement between the owner and sub-tenant, I never could get a clear case of the kind till the other day, and even in this case I would have been baulked of the information if it had not been for a casual remark of an uninterested party. The case is this : at Mouje Kurbathali, a formerly Inam village, measured and classed not many years ago, of the Shindugee Taluka, old

Total Acres.	Kharab.	Cultivable	Total Assessment.
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No. 78,32-24 0-15 32-9 9-8. This land is sub-let for the Government rent plus local fund, together Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$, and besides ($\frac{1}{3}$) one-third of the produce. The old rate is 4 annas, the present classing is 4-3 annas. The owner of the land was not present, the sub-tenant was ; on my asking the terms at which he had got the land I was told that it was for Rs. 8 only, the Government rent. On my asking what about the local fund, the Kulkarni made the remark that of course the sub-tenant paid it : I added that it would be letting the number at a loss not to include the local fund in the rent. Upon this remark being volunteered, bystander,

a Mahomedan, remarked what loss would it be when the owner gets a third of the produce. Upon this both patel and kulkarni could not help looking uncomfortable.

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

(True Extract.)

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Extract of letter from Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, dated 27th December 1873.

In to-day's test the following example of sub-letting turned up. Mouje Nandral of Indee, old No. 71, acres 9-11, kharab 0-6, culturable 9·5, rate 3 annas, assessment Rs. 1-8, present classing 4 annas. The owner of the field is a poor Mang. He has sub-let it for the Government assessment plus local fund. The sub-tenant, five years ago, lent the owner of the land Rs. 10 on condition of getting the use of the land for four years. No interest is paid. On the Rs. 10 being returned the owner gets back his field. Only two-thirds of the field is in cultivation, the remainder is choked with grass. There is no written agreement between owner and sub-tenant. Information given by the sub-tenant after much cross-questioning. I send you this case as another example to show that when land is said to be sub-let for the Government assessment only, there is generally some other condition or agreement between owner and sub-tenant, which it is most difficult to bring to light.

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer, S. M. C.

(True Extract.)

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Statement for 41, 56, and 5 Villages, situated in the Indee, Shindugee, and Beejapoore Talukas of the Kulladges Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1843-44.

The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Lam.) pied and unoccupied, and Inam, Balance outstanding.			Total Government Land occupied and unoccupied, and Inam.				
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance collected.	Acre.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Full Assessment.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 & 11.	Total of Columns 3, 9, & 12.	Total of Columns 7, 10, & 13.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1833-34 ..	159,083	70,109	4,541	65,568	53,408	....	42,104	....	1,164	253,595	....	66,732	8,780			
1834-35 ..	154,057	66,361	1,515	65,446	120,386	....	72,128	....	694	346,571	....	66,340	4,031			
1835-36 ..	154,266	68,862	1,484	1,484	67,378	125,293	....	3	74,208	....	684	338,787	....	68,065	11,479	
1836-37 ..	154,596	71,838	....	214	214	122,84	....	3	72,617	....	607	349,497	....	72,224	5,080	
1837-38 ..	154,131	75,291	....	219	219	75,042	....	3	71,980	....	607	346,037	....	75,652	14,280	
1838-39 ..	161,349	75,746	16,461	59,255	127,864	....	74,267	....	860	353,480	....	60,145	16,392			
1839-40 ..	165,878	79,543	....	192	79,351	122,047	....	....	74,377	....	953	353,282	....	80,384	12,873	
1840-41 ..	161,903	83,104	....	340	340	82,784	116,459	....	73,935	....	1,094	353,367	....	83,858	7,780	
1841-42 ..	165,773	79,885	1,599	78,236	124,543	....	....	73,697	....	787	354,013	....	79,073	22,714		
1842-43 ..	167,878	73,636	....	6,261	67,875	109,126	....	....	73,381	....	750	350,385	....	68,126	10,813	
1843-44 ..	145,714	63,349	....	14,779	49,570	135,267	....	....	73,144	....	3,753	354,125	....	52,368	7,144	
1844-45 ..	154,166	63,078	9,287	53,841	124,574	40,254	2,602	73,701	....	32,115	6,254	352,440	135,441	62,727	8,240	
1845-46 ..	165,371	66,659	5,262	61,397	113,153	37,379	5,348	73,918	31,641	6,479	352,443	135,679	73,224	10,637	
1846-47 ..	199,048	76,543	....	721	75,822	90,263	24,494	3,208	73,191	....	6,592	352,442	132,436	85,622	7,061	
1847-48 ..	195,744	77,099	15	77,684	75,258	25,234	28,18	81,480	34,460	6,860	352,432	135,513	87,302	6,453	

1849-49	..	206,779	80,679	40	40	80,639	69,903	22,616	3,393	75,756	32,304	6,764	262,431	135,599	90,906	6,534	
1849-50	..	197,474	74,784	40	16	74,719	66,547	30,394	4,051	73,269	31,326	6,652	367,280	136,504	85,483	20,886	
1850-51	..	186,815	71,357	40	81	81	71,276	94,446	33,240	3,607	73,170	31,024	5,083	382,431	135,611	79,865	70,921
1851-52	..	198,067	76,140	40	214	214	75,926	81,063	28,530	3,235	72,270	31,022	5,083	382,430	135,882	84,444	2,473
1852-53	..	187,390	71,659	40	269	269	71,270	93,265	33,331	3,916	71,745	30,845	4,996	368,430	136,715	80,182	1,986
1853-54	..	200,405	74,607	40	14,914	14,914	80,812	59,683	30,541	2,869	71,214	30,504	4,859	382,431	136,652	67,451	7,216
1854-55	..	184,960	69,146	40	3,606	3,606	65,540	100,542	37,893	3,040	66,929	28,731	9,084	382,431	135,770	77,664	779
1855-56	..	204,971	79,610	40	45	45	79,565	82,635	29,405	3,183	64,784	27,893	8,971	352,310	135,598	91,319	26
1856-57	..	231,929	90,473	40	18	18	90,455	56,041	17,598	1,801	64,116	27,540	8,319	352,088	136,612	100,676	50
1857-58	..	237,387	91,816	40	65	65	91,761	50,680	16,378	1,647	63,869	27,534	8,356	351,984	135,728	101,753	21
1858-59	..	260,914	96,051	40	2	2	96,049	37,969	12,200	1,610	63,762	27,479	8,474	351,945	135,730	106,133	114
1859-60	..	258,886	98,841	40	19	19	98,822	27,460	9,339	1,798	65,450	28,207	8,509	351,976	136,386	109,129	124
1860-61	..	264,938	100,683	40	....	....	100,683	22,277	7,790	1,545	64,731	27,909	9,416	351,946	136,381	111,644	27
1861-62	..	271,873	102,835	40	2	2	102,853	19,491	6,973	1,369	60,593	26,810	10,220	351,954	136,438	114,473	71
1862-63	..	279,320	106,252	40	....	....	106,292	2,214	3,646	931	60,422	26,499	10,124	351,956	136,397	117,287	20
1863-64	..	286,599	108,871	40	....	....	108,871	5,035	1,079	404	60,342	26,448	10,040	351,956	136,398	119,316	378
1864-65	..	288,977	109,539	40	....	....	109,539	1,705	435	279	60,273	26,423	10,246	351,965	136,397	120,064	2
1865-66	..	290,161	109,570	40	102	102	109,488	1,621	404	234	58,273	26,423	10,384	351,945	136,397	120,326	37
1866-67	..	290,206	109,561	40	....	....	109,561	1,488	420	268	60,346	24,419	10,481	352,080	134,400	120,310	....
1867-68	..	290,206	109,569	40	....	....	109,569	1,720	487	303	61,833	26,344	10,298	353,778	138,400	120,170	....
1868-69	..	293,332	109,460	40	....	....	109,460	1,964	566	283	61,912	26,343	10,276	357,138	136,399	120,049	....
1869-70	..	290,446	109,639	40	....	....	109,639	1,903	433	281	61,888	26,339	10,397	353,837	136,401	120,317	....
1870-71	..	290,391	109,636	40	....	....	109,636	1,868	425	268	61,888	26,339	10,499	353,837	136,400	120,398	....
1871-72	..	290,546	109,660	40	....	....	109,640	1,404	403	160	61,894	26,396	10,356	353,844	136,399	120,175	....
1872-73	..	290,546	109,666	40	25	25	109,631	1,404	402	165	61,894	26,338	10,327	353,844	136,396	120,123	....

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

D.—102 VILLAGES OF KULLADGEE COLLECTORATE.

Statement referred to in paragraph 52 showing the number of actual sales which took place in default of payment, and the amount realized in each case.

Year.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Balance of Revenue due.	Price realized at sale.	REMARKS.
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1870-71 ...		61 39	41 0 0	27 10 0	36 8 0
1871-72 ...	21 24	8 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	17 34	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
	112 26	25 0 0	25 0 0	16 0 0	
	34 23	9 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
	31 4	19 0 0	9 0 0	10 4 0	
	62 3	42 0 0	21 0 0	69 0 0	
	34 28	18 0 0	27 0 0	30 0 0	
	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	
1872-73 ...	30 38	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	
	8 34	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	
	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	
	31 37	3 0 0	1 0 0	17 0 0	
	87 14	36 0 0	18 0 0	33 0 0	

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Statement E referred to in para. 73 of the Report.

51 T

No.	Name of Village.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Government Un- occupied Land.	Government Assessed Waste.	Increase of Assess- ment per cent.				
		Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total Ariable Area in Cultivated.	Total Cultivable.	Present Collect- ions on Govern- ment Land.	Dry Crop.	Rice.	Gari- den.	Total Assess- ment.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Almeleu	.....	1 2 0	14,666	751	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	Rs. a. p. Acres.	
2	Indee	.....	1 2 0	16,723	2,064	4,193	15,017	616	11,018	18	152	6,988	75	42	0	0 8 6
3	Temb	.....	1 2 0	14,324	3,455	3,455	18,254	836	13,878	38	76	6,159	302	170	0	0 7 0
4	Madenhalli	.....	1 2 0	2,235	183	1,046	5,076	690	12,727	26	58	7,170	1	.....	0 8 11	42 2
5	Bridghal	.....	1 2 0	610	20	314	827	273	1,939	5	35	1,165	3	2 0	0 9 0	67 1
6	Devangaon	.....	1 2 0	9,515	200	4,520	9,613	753	7,637	..	..	515	1	1 0	0 0 0	64 0
7	Kedlewad	.....	1 2 0	1,829	51	752	1,663	73	1,427	..	..	7,905	9	10 0	0 1 0	74 9
8	Shambowad	.....	1 2 0	857	27	416	898	308	752	..	..	1,230	1	1 0	0 0 0	63 6
9	Bamathalli	.....	1 2 0	1,827	106	534	1,925	38	1,261	..	..	866	65	12 0	0 0 0	69 1
10	Gundagi	.....	1 2 0	4,937	264	1,184	5,163	114	4,365	4	8	1,659	..	.....	0 6 2	54 3
11	Alballi	.....	1 2 0	1,930	99	526	2,066	61	1,751	..	13	735	..	.....	0 6 9	40 10
12	Iarhalli	.....	1 2 0	592	12	124	603	11	419	2	4	161	..	.....	0 6 1	39 7
13	Asangihal	.....	1 2 0	1,462	76	307	1,519	51	1,147	1	28	450	16	10 0	0 0 0	29 8
14	Karbali	.....	1 2 0	6,304	353	1,327	5,621	239	4,282	24	51	1,902	27	20 0	0 0 0	48 6

By Revision Survey.

No.	Name of Village.	By former Survey.						By Revision Survey.					
		Maximum Dry-crop Rate.			Present Cultivable Land.			Government occupied Land.			Government occupied land assessed on Waste.		
		Total acre in land included	Total Cultivable	Unarable	Total arable farm included.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Total Acres Assessment.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Hirvinhalli	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16	Barnuhalli	.....	1 2 0	1,975	62	545	2,003	79	1,639	12	7	689	.....
17	Guddihalli	.....	1 2 0	1,362	69	463	1,415	103	1,117	1	18	766	8
18	Vibhutihalli	.....	1 2 0	1,204	56	408	1,333	41	1,116	1	21	590	1
19	Uchitnawadgi	.....	1 2 0	780	31	298	795	45	679	1	7	496	4
20	Madri	.....	1 2 0	1,335	45	382	807	34	591	1	7	311	3
21	Sayanallalli	.....	1 2 0	611	21	182	510	45	1,219	6	19	565	.....
22	Ekakampur	.....	1 2 0	1,870	75	612	1,905	38	1,732	2	8	812	.....
23	Kurtusi	.....	1 2 0	6,563	188	2,010	5,731	307	6,009	1	12	3,365	3
24	Aheri	.....	1 2 0	2,666	143	672	3,824	92	2,268	5	6	765	.....
25	Surgihalli	.....	1 2 0	2,444	40	751	2,348	70	2,210	..	27	394	..
26	Denkolgi	.....	1 2 0	2,047	102	467	2,103	69	1,819	5	9	618	..
27	Ganithar	.....	1 2 0	5,717	269	1,423	5,851	149	5,199	9	4	1,878	49
28	Rampur	.....	1 2 0	1,227	81	170	1,243	56	694	3	..	221	145
29	Mulghan	.....	1 2 0	4,356	308	1,210	5,164	186	4,137	6	50	1,892	13
30	Bablaekhwar	.....	1 2 0	2,409	126	565	2,467	79	2,015	7	38	808	..
31	Hikangatti	.....	1 2 0	1,126	47	260	1,247	57	1,101	12	..	381	35
32	Kalhalli	.....	1 2 0	836	46	201	868	40	646	1	1	333	..

22.08

58.6

44.6

66.4

34

64.8

12.4

31.1

46.6

66.7

0.8 3

0.8 3

33	Kadani	.....	1	2	0	3,999	117	1,388	4,094	295	2,048	..	6	2,317	25	13	0	0	0	12	7	669
34	Tawarkhed	.....	1	2	0	1,454	67	660	1,496	189	1,164	..	..	1,092	6	6	0	0	0	15	0	651
35	Tarapur	.....	1	2	0	179	54	350	822	117	645	..	5	605	14	14	0	0	0	14	11	729
36	Satlatgi	.....	1	2	0	16,193	780	4,906	16,644	652	14,048	10	158	7,348	13	10	0	0	0	8	3	479
27	Tidwalgia	.....	1	2	0	11,029	1,950	3,005	13,376	500	11,964	25	251	4,761	212	25	0	0	0	6	1	584
38	Khedgi	.....	1	2	0	8,812	106	1,988	3,753	323	3,247	1	..	3,131	13	15	0	0	0	15	4	676
39	Rodgi	.....	1	2	0	2,314	136	4,021	2,642	26	3,361	..	6	2,491	14	14	0	0	0	13	11	586
40	Bewanur	.....	1	2	0	8,712	621	2,771	8,948	459	7,345	3	153	7,458	7	2	0	0	0	9	6	609
41	Ingalki	.....	1	2	0	4,388	343	1,143	4,756	206	4,151	..	22	1,878	17	6	0	0	0	7	2	641
42	Satalgaon	.....	1	2	0	5,312	387	1,501	6,339	252	4,656	1	87	2,733	27	9	0	0	0	5	8	821
43	Rugi	.....	1	2	0	7,545	682	1,960	7,897	458	6,833	10	163	2,778	12	3	0	0	0	6	4	417
44	Hanjigi	.....	1	2	0	8,001	667	1,331	8,510	259	7,579	42	62	2,266	267	32	0	0	0	4	7	702
45	Bolegaon	.....	1	2	0	1,756	49	350	1,887	86	1,420	1	89	560	..	..	..	..	0	5	11	60
46	Ahr	.....	1	2	0	6,388	443	1,799	6,772	177	5,690	8	32	2,329	..	..	..	..	0	6	6	295
47	Ganawalga	1	2	0	1,659	142	312	3,840	59	1,528	..	2	..	529	11	1	0	0	0	5	6	547
48	Lingadballi	.....	1	2	0	1,916	811	306	2,761	116	2,305	8	2	440	..	..	..	..	0	3	0	438
49	Mossati Budruk	.....	1	2	0	7,223	442	2,411	7,525	454	6,042	12	57	3,993	7	4	0	0	0	10	6	658
50	Mossali Khurd	.....	1	2	0	1,961	75	537	2,022	50	1,799	2	4	782	..	..	..	..	0	1	5	456
51	Shirshad	.....	1	2	0	7,876	441	2,959	8,011	372	6,800	1	48	3,936	2	1	0	0	0	9	2	362
52	Tegihalli	.....	1	2	0	1,616	55	617	1,645	80	1,333	3	18	801	..	..	..	..	0	9	6	298
53	Marsathalli	.....	1	2	0	1,580	127	678	1,637	105	1,338	..	10	966	..	..	..	..	0	11	4	425
54	Arjungi Budruk	.....	1	2	0	3,123	171	1,367	3,171	145	2,690	1	1	2,089	..	..	..	..	0	12	5	528
55	Arjungi Khurd	.....	1	2	0	487	22	145	514	22	419	..	..	136	2	0	4	0	0	5	2	..
56	Hanchinal	.....	1	2	0	1,379	52	504	1,401	54	1,230	1	10	608	..	..	..	..	0	7	10	206
57	Mirgi	.....	1	2	0	2,289	198	1,081	2,353	364	1,889	..	6	1,781	24	14	0	0	0	15	0	648
58	Shivapur Khurd	.....	1	2	0	1,115	35	360	1,158	84	889	..	26	542	1	0	4	0	0	8	6	507
59	Lakasagi	.....	1	2	0	5,891	446	2,101	6,102	319	5,506	..	36	2,976	11	1	0	0	0	8	7	416
60	Nad Budruk	.....	1	2	0	2,603	91	1,099	2,764	133	2,287	..	5	1,379	8	2	0	0	0	9	7	387

No.	Name of Village.	By former Survey.					By Revision Survey.						
		Maximum Dry-crop Rate.		Present Cultivation.		Government Occupied Land.	Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		
		Total Arable Land included.	Total Unarable Land included.	Total Arable Land included.	Total Unarable Land included.	Unarable Government Land.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Total Assessment.	Acres Assessed.	Average Assessment per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
61	Nand Khurd	Rs. a. p. 1 2 0	Rs. a. p. 1 2 0	Acres. 3,366 229	Acres. 3,433 1,443	Rs. 3,456 1,59	Acres. 2,914 1,59	Rs. 1,996 ..	Acres. 14	Rs. a. p. 0 11 2	Rs. a. p. 0 11 2	38.3	
62	Saugogi	..... 1 2 0	..... 1 2 0	2,405 154	743 154	2,454 1,59	122 6	1,892 9	9	1,016 ..	..... 0 8 6	36.6
63	Wadhe	..... 1 2 0	..... 1 2 0	1,031 12	504 12	1,067 132	132 31	736 ..	31	867 2	2 0 0	1 0 11
64	Bothnal	..... 1 2 0	..... 1 2 0	2,042 119	533 119	2,032 1,737	865 1	28 28	930 35	16 0 0	0 8 4	74.8
65	Gornal	..... 1 2 0	..... 1 2 0	3,956 171	887 171	3,432 1,59	3,035 3	6 5	1,493 ..	..... 0 7 9	..... 0 7 9	68.3
66	Banehatti	..... 1 2 0	..... 1 2 0	996 69	319 69	1,065 102	102 916	1 1	..	619 5	4 0 0	0 5 2
67	Kenghal	..... 1 2 0	..... 1 2 0	1,095 49	455 49	1,130 106	106 933	1 1	16 16	600 4	0 8 0	0 9 8
68	Shivapur Budruk 1 2 0 1 2 0	675 76	229 76	554 217	55 733	357 51	5 579	384 265 2	1 0 1	58.1
69	Gughal	..... 1 2 0	..... 1 2 0	769 76	217 76	733 51	579 ..	265 ..	2 0 4 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	17.5
Total of the 1st Class.....		255,349	17,469	79,029	297,740	13,140	220,765	334	2,016	180,414	1,444	517 0 0	
70	Jitnural	..... 1 1 0	..... 1 1 0	1,407 64	363 18	1,433 442	39 18	1,106 344	7 1	548 198	..... .....	0 7 10
71	Bisnal	..... 1 1 0	..... 1 1 0	427 416	18 416	424 1,784	18 254	14 80	2 80	2,375 901	2 0 8 0	0 9 2
72	Vergal Budruk	..... 1 1 0	..... 1 1 0	7,341 2,460	746 152	7,628 2,636	16 103	5,649 2,000	4 4	7 -7	..... 901	0 6 7
73	Yerkal Khurd	..... 1 1 0	..... 1 1 0	4,601 221	221 1,566	4,814 3,583	221 189	4,814 3,583	4 2	1,919 44	5 2 0 0	0 7 2
74	Byakod	..... 1 1 0	..... 1 1 0	1,325 37	415 38	1,349 925	37 ..	1,349 925	16 19	491 19	0 8 4	18.3
75	Banshatti	..... 1 1 0	..... 1 1 0	1,325 37	415 38	1,349 925	37 ..	1,349 925	16 19	491 19	0 8 4	18.3

76	Gubewad	.....	1 1 0	3,168	171	3,229	137	2,282	1	43	1,110	4	1 0 0	0 7 8	33·9	
77	Bandal	.....	1 1 0	5,457	263	5,588	218	4,322	1	6	2,088	54·*	17 0 0	0 7 8	26·7	
78	Borgi	.....	1 1 0	3,472	186	1,028	3,511	136	3,042	..	21	1,426	1	0 8 0	0 7 5	36·7
79	Gateswalgid	.....	1 1 0	3,968	231	933	4,067	131	3,905	35	27	1,403	9	1 0 0	0 7 4	42·7
80	Benkenhalli	.....	1 1 0	4,735	220	1,849	4,917	188	3,640	..	19	2,880	..	..	0 12 7	55·8
81	Shirkanhalli	.....	1 1 0	2,671	325	687	2,954	123	2,437	1	26	1,30	6	1 0 0	0 5 5	20·8
82	Hanchinal	.....	1 1 0	1,391	104	373	1,521	33	1,256	8	10	318	..	..	0 6 6	38·9
83	Sungthan	.....	1 1 0	3,015	163	1,074	3,101	129	2,725	3	22	1,354	33	13 0 0	0 7 10	26
84	Nandgeri	.....	1 1 0	2,541	138	660	2,645	107	1,885	9	7	684	26	12 0 0	0 7 5	30·9
85	Bhantnur	.....	1 1 0	2,690	181	746	2,774	21	1,863	4	36	943	53	13 0 0	0 7 0	13
86	Kerur	.....	1 1 0	2,282	108	650	2,381	51	1,869	3	10	763	..	..	0 6 5	17·4
87	Nagavi Budruk	.....	1 1 0	2,461	139	814	2,563	88	2,076	2	34	1,074	58	24 0 0	0 8 1	31·9
88	Nagavi Khurd	.....	1 1 0	1,325	64	415	1,376	46	1,173	..	3	477	5	3 0 0	0 6 6	14·9
89	Gorav Gundgi	.....	1 1 0	1,715	149	535	1,870	60	1,579	2	19	785	..	..	0 7 1	46·7
90	Kainur	.....	1 1 0	2,753	266	966	2,866	294	2,065	..	6	1,461	49	20 0 0	0 11 1	51·2
91	Murdi	.....	1 1 0	2,271	121	797	2,332	125	1,850	3	11	1,209	..	..	0 10 4	51·9
92	Moratgi	.....	1 1 0	5,841	296	1,880	6,077	186	4,974	5	30	2,204	4	1 0 0	0 7 4	20·4
93	Atharga	.....	1 1 0	10,335	3,018	3,699	12,613	902	11,111	10	178	6,036	214	18 0 0	0 8 5	67·2
94	Rajnal	.....	1 1 0	1,760	1,274	902	2,925	184	2,698	6	..	624	11	1 0 0	0 3 8	106·6
95	Kystenkeri	.....	1 1 0	1,971	991	240	2,082	73	1,886	7	1	314	13	1 0 0	0 2 8	20·8
96	Negghan	.....	1 1 0	8,338	2,080	3,379	10,282	891	9,113	..	70	4,738	66	16 0 0	0 8 3	40·2
97	Hunshai	.....	1 1 0	2,070	192	797	2,263	112	1,945	..	2	1,223	..	..	0 10 1	53·5
98	Kuawaspur	.....	1 1 0	950	6	401	994	72	856	..	2	677	..	..	0 13 5	68·8
99	Minchinal	.....	1 1 0	1,979	590	387	2,400	170	2,157	..	15	660	73	8 0 0	0 4 9	70·5
100	Tihinal	.....	1 1 0	922	92	391	988	47	811	..	..	373	1	..	0 7 4	28·1
Total of the 2nd Class.....				97,222	12,327	30,262	106,485	5,113	86,253	130	750	42,365	706	162 0 0	0 7 9	40

No	Name of Village.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Government Occupied Land.	Government Occupied Land.	Increase of Assesment on Government Land per cent.			
		Total Arable, Irrig. included.	Total Irrig. Unusable.	Present Collections on Government Land.	Total Arable, Irrig. included.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Carden.	Total Assessment.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
101	Bhilwad	1 0 0	727	53	223	739	66	588	..	5	262	..	..	0 7 1	17.1
102	Annapur	1 0 0	546	36	142	573	28	479	..	..	166	6	1 0 0	0 5 6	16.9
Total of the 3rd Class.....		.....	1,273	89	365	1,312	94	1,087	..	5	428	6	1 0 0	0 6 4	17.6
Grand Total.....		.....	363,844	29,825	11,08,656	375,537	18,347	308,085	464	2,771	1,63,207	2,256	680 0 0	0 8 4	48.6

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 123 OF 1873.

To

THE HONOURABLE COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Sholapoore, 29th October 1873.

SIR,

The 102 villages of the Kulaldgee District, now under report, were formerly in 1843-44, the year in which the expiring settlement was made, comprised in the Indi and Hypargee Talukas of the Sholapoore Collectorate, and have now been transferred to the Kulladgee Collectorate, and are re-distributed as follows:—

- 41 villages are of the Indee Taluka;
- 56 villages are of the Shinudgee Taluka; .
- 5 villages are of the Beejapoore Taluka.

2. The total area of the lands of these 102 villages, according to the new survey, amounts to acres 394,301, or 615·9 square miles. Grouped according to the talukas they belong to, their area is as shown in the following table:—

Taluka.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.
Indee	41	209,570	327·5
Shindugee	56	166,501	260·2
Beejapoore	5	18,230	28·5
Total ...	102	394,301	616·2

These villages are situated between 76° 15' and 76° 30' east longitude, and 16° 48' and 17° 51' north latitude. The tract of country they consist of is bounded on the north and north-east by the Bhima River; on the east by villages of the Suggur Districts of the Nizam's territory; on the south there is no defined line of boundary, but the width of the tract north and south is about 18 miles. To the west also there is no defined line of boundary, but it approaches the made road running north and south between Beejapoore and Sholapoore to within, on an average, about 7 miles. The length east and west of the tract of country is about 38 miles.

3. With the exception of 11 villages, noted in the margin, to the extreme south-east corner,

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. Kainur. | 7. Nagavi (Bdk.) | the whole of the villages composing the tract of country lie in a fairly compact oblong group. One of the excepted 11 villages, Aina- |
| 2. Muri. | 8. Gubehwad. | poor, lies isolated from the |
| 3. Sugthan. | 9. Borgi. | |
| 4. Nandgori. | 10. Byakod. | |
| 5. Gorawgundgi. | 11. Ainapur. | |
| 6. Nagavi (Khd.) | | |

remaining villages at the south-east corner, and inside the Nizam's territory, within 20 miles of the town of Shorapoor of that district. Another village, Bhilwad, is also somewhat isolated, so far as its being within the Nizam's territory. It lies slightly north-east of Shindugee, about 16 miles from it, and about 4 miles from the Bhima River.

4. The chief characteristic in the nature and appearance of the country is an unvaried, almost treeless, undulating plain ; its monotony relieved only by the village sites, generally round which only there are any trees. The country east of the stream running north-east into the River Bhima through the lands of the villages of Nand-Budruk, and Nand-Khurd, on the made road from Indee to Almeleh, and about 11 miles east of Indee differs somewhat from that to the west of it, in being rougher, from the undulations being more rapid and the ground, with the exception of that of the villages on the Bhima River, being more or less thickly covered with surface stones. The country west of this line is flatter, so far as the undulations being gentler and of greater lengths, and the ground less covered with surface stones. These surface stones when not thickly strewn are no hindrance to good cultivation, and they have their advantage, which I have always found readily allowed by the ryots, in keeping the soil cool and moist by retarding evaporation. Also the weathering of them must add fresh material to the soil. Their chief disadvantage is, when rather thickly strewn, ploughing and such field operations become slower, and the feet of bullocks are liable to injury.

5. The soil throughout the district does not vary much, that of the higher lying land is composed almost solely of the disintegrated parent trap rock. It is generally very shallow and friable from ever recurring washing away during the rains, and the reforming of fresh soil from the weathering of the rock. The soil of the low-lying plains consists chiefly of the well known "Regur," or Deccan black soil.

6. The tract of country is intersected by a number of good large streams. Taking a line transversely across the district these

streams are on an average about four miles apart. Most of them are broad, but none are deep ; all have water in them throughout the year. In seasons of favourable rains most of them have a shallow thread of water running in them throughout the hot weather, and even after a monsoon of deficient rain, such as that of 1871 was in these parts, there is water in them flowing in parts, or collected in deep pools, and where the bed of the stream is dry water is generally easily obtained by digging a short depth into the sand.

7. The rainfall in these districts is from all accounts exceedingly uncertain, the earlier falls seldom to be depended upon. The latter rains, in September and October, are more certain ; therefore, as a rule, rabi crops are chiefly grown on all soils fairly deep. In some exceptional seasons, such as that of last year was, when the rainfall in the end of June or beginning of July is heavy, almost the whole grain produce of the country is of jowari of the early kind (a kharif crop). Whether the rains are early or late in the monsoon the black soils are to be depended upon for their produce ; all depending upon the ryot's thoughtfulness as to the time of sowing. This is not the case with the poorer upland soils of a friable nature. In these soils of grain crops, the early jowari and bajri can only be sown : so if in June and July the early rains fail the return from such land is very small.

8. The climate of the district is very arid. During April and May the heat becomes intense, and utterly prostrating to those (even natives) accustomed to the climate of the more westerly districts of this Presidency.

9. On first going into this district the state of agriculture in it appears to be very backward. But on a longer stay in it, and a better acquaintance with the people, a more favourable impression is produced. The slovenly cultivation of many fields, indicated by large patches overrun with grass, is so common a sight, that I was at first led to believe that it denoted a state of matters of long standing, out of which it would be difficult to wake up the people. But I now believe that this chief indication of slovenly husbandry is only the remains of a state of matters against which a steady struggle has been going on. It is certainly diminishing fast in the villages to the west and north (including all the Indee and Beejapoor Taluka villages), and more slowly, but just as surely, in the villages to the east and south. Mr. Bell, the officer who was engaged in the former survey of this district, in bringing to notice the want of large timber trees in the district, states in his report dated 28th September 1842, in para. 3, that the waste

lands are covered with stunted bushes. In speaking to some old ryots regarding the appearance of the country twenty years ago, they told me that the waste lands of many villages were then covered with thorny bushes. The old patel of the village of Rogi (a village that falls in for settlement next season, it is 18 miles south-east of Indee and 12 miles west of Shindugee) told me that when he was a boy it was dangerous for children to move away a mile from the village, as the land was covered with bushes which gave shelter to wolves ; and also, that the crops used then to suffer from wild pig. The picture of a country, the waste lands of which were covered with bushes, thick and extensive enough to give shelter to sounders of pig, is certainly a great contrast to the same country with almost all its former waste lands entirely bared of bushes, and fairly cultivated, though having isolated grassy patches in the cultivation. Less than twenty years ago in many places the islet patches it is likely were those of crops.

10. Manuring is chiefly confined to garden land, but not unfrequently ; this year I noticed patches of poor soil in well cultivated fields getting a dressing of manure. In many villages large embankments in dips and hollows are noticed ; these are constructed to catch and accumulate soil. During the hot months, in most of the larger villages, gangs of men were seen by me in the morning clearing away by digging the "nut" grass from fields. These few circumstances undoubtedly show that the people are fairly awake to the necessity of labour in agriculture.

11. The crops raised in these districts are chiefly jowari (both of the rabi and kharif kinds), bajri, cotton, wheat, gram, tooer, and oil-seeds. In Statistical Table No. III., at the end of this report, is entered the different kinds of produce and their relative proportions.

12. There are several villages in which markets are held during the week in this district. Of the 102 villages whch now fall in for re-settlement the following have weekly markets held at them :—

<i>In the Indee Taluka</i>	... {	Indee, a large bazaar. Tamb, do.
<i>In the Shindugee Taluka.</i>	{	Almeleh, do. Bhuntnoor, a small bazaar. Moratgee, do.

In the Beejapoore Taluka Nagthan, do.

Besides these markets there are others within and close to the group of the 102 villages under report, to which the people resort

to dispose of their produce ; the chief of them are the following :—

Churchun, Indee Taluka, a large market.	
Shinudgee, Shindugee ditto	ditto.
Golgiree,	ditto ditto.
Hypurgee,	ditto ditto.
Beejapoore, Beejapoore ditto	ditto.
Talikot, Moodibehal Taluka	ditto.
Afzulpoor, Nizam's Territory	ditto.

In many of the above large markets cattle are collected for sale..

13. Much of the surplus produce of the district is disposed of by the ryots in these markets, and is exported to where there is a demand for it. Most of the cotton, a great deal of bajri, and some linseed, is conveyed to Sholapoor ; the cotton and linseed goes on to Bombay. A small quantity of these staples, together with a good deal of Kusbi oil (safflower seed oil) goes to Utnee, and from thiere to Belgaum. Kusbi oil has always been a product largely produced and exported from these parts. to the more western districts. For the expressing of this oil there are in the villages under report 287 oil mills. What number of them there were 30 years ago cannot be clearly made out from the records of the old survey. Such of the products mentioned above as is not absorbed in the country above the ghauts, after reaching Utnee and Belgaum, finds its way to the ports of Chiploon, Rajapoor, Vingorla, and Koompta.

14. As jowari is the chief food of the people, most of it is consumed in the district, but in seasons of good harvest a great deal of it is exported out of the district, to wherever there is a demand for it. For example, after last season's harvest, which was an exceedingly good one, was taken in, I noticed a great number of carts had come to one village from Koorundwar and Meeruj for jowari, distance of about 100 miles.

15. The imports into the country are chiefly jagri from Utnee, betel-nut from the Canara Districts, cocoanuts and salt from the Coast, all *via* Utnee, and cloths and rice from Sholapoor.

16. The only articles of much marketable value manufactured in the districts are native cotton cloths and blankets. The number of looms for these articles have increased since the introduction of the settlement now falling in. In examining the old survey statistics to find out the number of looms then recorded in the 102 villages under report, I find that the information is not entered on one system. The number of looms in some villages being entered, while in others merely the tax on them is men-

tioned. So a comparison in this instance cannot well be made between the entries in the old and present survey records. In the table below is shown the number of looms for these articles as recorded during the progress of the revision survey, and as entered in the statistics made out during the old survey ; the latter are printed in thicker type :—

Taluka.	Number of Villages.	Number of Cloth-looms.	Number of Blanket-looms.
Indee ...	41	143 93 —Besides Rs. 22 as a loom tax.	98 58 —Besides Rs. 47½ as a loom tax.
Shindugee ...	56	256 90 —Besides Rs. 165½ as a loom tax.	109 61 —Besides Rs. 70 as a loom tax.
Beejapoor ...	5	6 3	4 3
Total.....	102	405 186 —Besides Rs. 187½ as a loom tax.	211 122 —Besides Rs. 117½ as a loom tax.

The coarse cloths and blankets manufactured find ready sale in the district itself ; a large number of the latter is exported into the Nizam's territory.

17. In the following table is shown the present population in the villages under report, the number of inhabitants per square mile, and the number of acres to each individual. For the sake of immediate comparison I have entered corresponding figures in larger type of the population in these villages at the time of the introduction of the current settlement. The figures entered in larger type in the two last columns are based on this former population, and the area as shown by the new survey :—

Taluka.	Number of Villages.	Total Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Inhabitants per square mile.	Number of Acres to each individual.
Indee	41	34,845 23,044	106·4 70·4	6·0 9·1
Shindugee	56	35,964 24,094	138·2 92·6	4·6 6·9
Beejapoor... ...	5	2,075 1,344	72·8 47·3	8·8 13·6
Total ...	102	72,884 48,482	118·3 78·7	5·4 8·1

18. In the following table I have brought together the population, cattle, carts, and ploughs as they now number, and as they numbered in 1843-44 in these villages. The figures in larger type show the latter :—

Taluka.	Number of Villages.	Total of Population.	Cattle in use for Ploughs and Carts.	Ploughs.	Carts.
Indee ...	41	34,845	12,119	2,232	427
		23,044	7,496	520	30
Shindgees ...	56	35,964	12,172	1,746	64
		24,094	7,203	327	6
Beejapoer ...	5	2,075	749	140	13
		1,344	564	40	...
Total ...	102	72,884	25,040	4,118	504
		48,482	15,263	887	36

From the above table it will be seen that the increase in population in the 102 villages is 50·3 per cent. on that of 1843-44. The increase in cattle in use chiefly in agricultural purposes is 64 per cent. And the increase in ploughs is 364·3 per cent.

19. In comparing the area shown as under irrigation from wells at the time of the introduction of the current settlement with that now under irrigation from the like source, a very great change in this branch of husbandry is noticeable. The area shown under irrigation was in 1843-44 acres 630-23, the area now under irrigation under wells alone is acres 2,730-19 (see sum of columns 3 and 6 of the table below), that is, an increase of acres 2,099-36. Besides irrigation from wells a large area is irrigated by means of "bhurkis," that is, lifts worked by bullock power, in the same way as wells are, on the banks of streams. No comparison of the area thus irrigated formerly and now can be shown, as land thus irrigated was, at the introduction of the current settlement, exempted from any additional assessment such as that applied to land under irrigation from wells. The following table shows in detail the irrigated area, both formerly and at present, from different sources of irrigation. The figures in thicker type show the old irrigated area, those in ordinary type the area at present under irrigation :—

Taluka.	Number of Villages.	AREA IRRIGATED UNDER						Total.
		Wells.	"Bhur- kis."	"Pats," that is, small canals from streams.	Wells and Pats com- bined.	Bhur- kis and Pata combin- ed.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
Indee ...	41	1,572 26	451 16	56 11	42 3	68 0	2,190 16	
		358 18	.....	76 10	6 10	.....	440 38	
Shindugee ...	56	969 5	271 15	31 30	69 24	12 20	1,354 14	
		160 0	.....	.....	4 30	.....	164 30	
Beejapoor ...	5	77 1	23 36	.....	.....	.....	100 37	
		24 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 35	
Total ..	102	2,618 32	746 27	88 1	111 27	80 20	3,645 27	
		543 13	.....	76 10	11 0	.....	630 23	

20. The number of wells that were in use in 1843-44, and those dug within the last 30 years during the three decades of this period, and also the number of "bhurkis" now in use, is shown in the following statement :—

Taluka.	Number of Villages.	WELLS.										BHUR- KIS.			
		Existing in 1843-44.	Dug dur- ing the 1st De- cade.	Dug dur- ing the 2nd De- cade.	Dug dur- ing the 3rd De- cade.	Total No. of new Wells.	Total No. of Wells old and new.								
		Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Indee ...	41	154	10	16	2	19	1	42	19	77	22	231	32	98	30
Shindugee ...	56	121	6	11	3	33	4	39	22	83	29	204	85	75	48
Beejapoor ...	5	11	3	1	...	1	...	3	1	5	1	16	4	4	5
Total ...	102	286	19	28	5	53	5	84	42	165	52	461	71	177	83

21. In the 102 villages about 12 per cent. of the irrigated land, that is, about acres 464, is under superior cultivation requiring a perennial flow of water, such as sugarcane and plantains. The remaining 88 per cent. of irrigated land is cultivated with irrigated wheat, called by the natives "khapli," and the ordinary native vegetables, which do not require irrigation above at most six months in the year.

22. Rice of a very inferior coarse kind is cultivated in isolated small patches in banked-up hollows, but the total area (only 556 acres) of this cultivation is much less, in proportion than the irrigated land is, to the total area of the lands of the 102 villages. The proportion of the irrigated area being 0·9 per cent. while the area of rice land is only 0·1 per cent. of the total area.

23. For facility of comparison, I have shown in the following table the average area under cultivation, the average waste, the average collections, and the average remissions, for the ten years previous to the introduction of the current settlement, that is, from 1833-34 to 1842-43, and also for the three decades of the subsequent 30 years, that is, from 1843-44 to 1872-73. The first period of ten years previous to the introduction of the current settlement is entered in thicker type:—

Periods of ten years.	Average of occupied acres, including Government and alienated land in ten years.	Average of waste in ten years.	Average of total collections on Government, alienated, and grazing lands in ten years.	Average of remissions in ten years.	Average of outstanding balances in ten years.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1833-34 to 1842-43... ...	227,266	114,332	72,048	8,288	11,817
From 1843-44 to 1852-53	247,714	95,374	78,165	3,063	14,228
From 1853-54 to 1862-63	303,144	47,966	99,743	1,867	844
From 1863-64 to 1872-73	351,297	1,923	1,20,105	13	42

From the above table it will be seen that the average increase in the occupied area, and the average increase in the collections during each of the three last decades, on the ten years previous to the introduction of the current settlement is as follows:—

	First Decade.	Second Decade.	Third Decade.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Average increase in occupied area ...	20,449	75,879	124,032
Average increase in collections ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	6,117	27,695	48,057

24. In the first four years of the first decade the average collections fell short of the average of the previous ten years, being only Rs. 68,469 in the four years between 1843-44 and 1847-48, against Rs. 72,048, the average collections shown in the above table in paragraph 23, for the ten years between 1833-34 and 1842-43. The slight increase in the collections for the first decade is entirely due to the increase in the collections between 1847-48 to 1852-53.

25. In 1853-54, the first year of the second decade, from a great failure of crops, and consequent distress among the ryots, much land was thrown out of cultivation. This depression in the state of the country lasted two years, that is, in 1853-54 and 1854-55. The average collection for these two years nearly reached the low figure of the average of the ten years previous to the introduction of the current settlement. The average of the remissions for these two years alone amounted to Rs. 9,260. The average collection for the two years being Rs. 72,557, while that of the ten years was Rs. 72,048. The great increase in the collections during this second decade is due entirely to the large increase in the area taken up for cultivation during the last eight years of the period.

26. The first three years of the third decade are remarkable for the stimulus the agricultural industry of the country received through the rise in the price of cotton consequent on the civil war in America. During the whole of this period most of the cultivable land in the district has been occupied and remissions and outstanding balances have almost ceased. These last were *nil* for six years, that is, from 1866-67 to 1871-72. Last year, 1872-73, there was a partial failure of crops in these districts, when Rs. 25 only had to be granted as remission.

27. The increase in the agricultural prosperity of the country since the introduction of the Revenue Survey Settlement in 1843-44, is proved by the increase in the area taken up, and retained by the ryots for cultivation, and the increase in the collections realized. Besides this proof there are others, based on a comparison of the statistics taken during the progress of the Reve-

nue Survey in 1843-44, with those taken lately during the progress of the Revision Survey, which show the material advance in property the people have made in the last thirty years. I shall here give a summary of these statistics ; drawing attention to the most noticeable points in them. Tables giving these statistics in detail are attached to the end of this report :—

	In 1843-44.	In 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Population	48,482	72,884	24,402	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	7,190	10,753	3,563	.....
{ Thatched	2,941	3,306	365	.....
Cattle for agricultural purposes ...	15,263	25,040	9,777	.....
Cows and buffaloes, and their young ...	24,474	37,267	12,793	.....
Sheep and Goats	29,969	22,045	.....	7,924
Ploughs	887	4,118	3,231	.....
Carts	36	504	468	.....

28. In the increase in population the Brahmin caste alone appears not to have materially shared. Their number in the statistics of the former survey is 1,658. In the present survey statistics they number 1,728. All the other castes, which are most closely dependent on the agricultural industry of the country, have increased over 50 per cent. on the former number. As Brahmans, as a rule, are dependent for a livelihood on their calling as writers, they are, it is likely, drawn away from the villages to the larger towns and cities ; this may be one reason for their numerical increase in our statistics appearing so small. But their actual increase is, I believe, small, and the reason for this is, it is likely, their being entirely barred from the re-marriage of widows, from which other castes are not strictly. In the increase in population a most material fact, pointing to the advance in agricultural prosperity of the country, is, that the non-agricultural portion of it has decreased. The number of these in the old survey statistics is given as 27,964. According to the present survey statistics their number is 24,206, that is, 3,758 less now than formerly. As the number of this class of the population is very materially swelled by the idle unoccupied portion of it, their lessened number shows an improvement in the character of the people as described by Mr. Bell in his report dated 28th September 1842. In drawing attention to the bad effect of the old system of assessment which the Revenue Survey Settlement superseded, he says—" It (the old system of assessment) must produce incalculable mischief upon their moral character, especially on that of a people such as those of these districts are, notorious from former times for their pred-

tory habits. Even at the present time there are a great many Patels and Kulkarnis within the taluka who are more or less connected with robbers, whom they employ and provide with horses to proceed to distant places for the purpose of plunder.'

29. With regard to houses, the small increase in thatched ones is marked. The pressure brought upon the ryots by the authorities, not to construct houses so liable to catch fire as thatched roof ones are, may chiefly account for the small increase in them. Such dwellings are now confined to houses built on the outskirts of villages, and to the houses built by the Lambani caste, who never live as a body in a village, but always, even when permanently settled in a place, build their huts above a mile or so from the village.

30. Cattle of every kind have greatly increased in number, over 56 per cent. Taking into account the total area of the district, and merely the cattle in use for agricultural purposes, gives about 15 acres to each bullock.

31. Sheep and goats have decreased by 7,924, that is, there are 26 per cent. fewer of them now than there were formerly. This decrease is attributable to the great increase in the area of land now taken up for cultivation, which was formerly used as pasture land.

32. The great increase in ploughs (over 364 per cent.) is of course due to the increase in cultivation, computing on the total acres of the 102 villages, there are about 95 acres to each plough.

33. Carts have very greatly increased compared to what there were of them formerly (504 now to 36 formerly). The increase has taken place chiefly in the villages of the Indee Taluka, but of the total number of carts 427 belong to these villages. The Shindugee Taluka villages under report are very backward indeed in this point, chiefly through the country, to which the majority of the villages lying east of a line drawn from Almeleh to Shindugee belong, being of a more or less stony nature, where carts cannot well be generally used.

34. The district is now fairly well provided with cleared roads to communicate with Sholapoor, in which direction most of the usually exported products in it tends; to be ultimately conveyed to Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway. At the time of the settlement now falling in, there were no roads fit for cart traffic in these districts, and the opening out of the country by means of roads, so as to cheapen the cost to the ryots of conveying their surplus produce to the Sholapoor market, was a point strongly brought to the notice of Government by the officers who were

connected with the Survey Settlement. Taking the town of Indee as a diverging point, the cleared roads through the district are, to Almeleh to the south-east, to Hypergee to the south, and to the north-east to the junction with the trunk road from Beejapoore to Sholapoore, a distance of 12 miles. From Almeleh there is a cleared road running south to the town of Shindugee, and one from Hypergee running north-east to Chik Shindugee (about 2 miles south of Shindugee), and then east about 12 miles to Soogthan, a village of the Shindugee Taluka on the border of the Nizam's territory. This last road (from Hypergee to Soogthan) is at present hardly ever used.

35. Of the railway stations east of Sholapoore on the G. I. P. Railway lines, those of Kurubgaum and Doodnee are nearest to the part of the district under report : Kurubgaum being about 24 miles from the town of Indee, and Doodnee about 32 miles from the town of Shindugee. To neither of these two railway stations is there a cleared road made from these parts. Nor is this at present absolutely necessary, as the traffic in the district has not as yet increased to such an extent as to necessitate a nearer outlet to it than the railway station of Sholapoore affords, the town of Indee being only 32 miles from Sholapoore. A road from Almeleh to Dchwangaum, in a north-easterly direction, to communicate with the railway station at Dooduch *via* the town of Afzulpoore on the Bhima River in the Nizam's territory, will probably be of use in the future.

36. Of the Survey Nos. under cultivation in the district under report, about 20 per cent. is sub-let by the owners either on money or grain rents. The remaining 80 per cent. is cultivated by the land-holders in whose names they are entered. The number of Survey "Nos.," according to the present survey, cultivated by the holders themselves, and the number of Survey Nos. sub-let, is as follows :—

1st.—Number of Survey Nos. cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village Accounts	16,436
2nd.—Number of Survey Nos. not cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered, but cultivated by them in partnership with others	384
3rd.—Number of Survey Nos. sub-let on money rents	2,547
4th.—Number of Survey Nos. sub-let on grain rents.	1,494
5th.—Number of Survey Nos. waste	295

37. I found it exceedingly difficult to get reliable examples of sub-letting of land for money rents. In such cases I was almost invariably informed that the land was sub-let for nothing more than the Government assessment plus the local fund rates. Most of these cases I could not believe. In a few cases where the land was much out of cultivation from being over-grown with "nut" grass, and the sub-tenancy lease was for a number of years, it appeared to me that the information given was possibly correct. Terms of sub-letting of land on grain rents are not as common as those of money rents, but information regarding the former was given by the people with less hesitation than that regarding money rents. In dry-crop land sub-letting for half the produce is most common, and such terms are easily obtainable for land fairly clear of grass. In garden land the terms are from one-fourth to one-fifth produce to be given as rent to the owner of the land.

38. An estimate of the present money value of land to the holders can most easily be formed from what can be realised for it by actual sale, or by giving it as security for the payment of loans. In *bond fide* sales from 5 to 10 times the assessment can generally be obtained. Loans can easily be raised by either giving over the land to the lender for a limited period—in such cases the usufruct either covers the interest or discharges the principal,—or by giving it as security for the money borrowed and paying interest, instead of giving the lender the use of the land.

39. At the end of this report is attached a statement marked **A**, in which are given examples met within some of the villages under report, first of money and grain rents of sub-letting land, and then examples, extracted from the District Registrar's records, of sums realized by sales, or mortgages of land.

40. I have found it exceedingly difficult to get reliable information regarding the prices of grain for the past 38 years. No record of them has been kept in the Mamlattars' Kutcherries. What information I could get was obtained by the help of the Mamlattars from the village sowcars. The correctness of this information I have endeavoured to check by personal inquiries from old well-to-do ryots. In Statement **B** at the end of this report I have shown in a tabulated form the prices of the two principal grains grown in these districts. In this statement the prices of these grains (jowari and bajri) during the last 38 years at the four markets at the towns of Indee, Shindugee, Tamb, and Beejapoor are given. In some years most unaccountable discrepancies occur in the prices given as ruling at the different markets. The only possible reasons for these differences are, the size of the grain measures have been changed at least three times in these districts within the last 38 years, and probably the changes did not take place

simultaneously throughout the district, and also the prices given for each year by the different Sowcars may all not be for the same time of the year.

41. In columns from 2 to 9 of the statement, I have entered the prices of jowari and bajri according to the information obtained for me by the Mamlatdars. In columns 10 to 15 are entered the prices of these grains from the year 1835 to 1843 as given by Mr. Bell in tables attached to his report dated 28th September 1842. In columns 16 and 17 are entered the prices of these grains in the Sholapoore Cantonment from the year 1864 to 1871 as given by Colonel Waddington, Superintendent of the Poona Revenue Survey, in his report No. 33, dated 15th January 1872, on the Revision Survey Settlement of some villages of the Sholapoore Taluka. In columns 18 to 21 are entered the prices of the same grains from the year 1839 to 1871 at the markets of the towns of Mohol and Madeh as given by Mr. Grant, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in his report No. 40, dated 12th January 1871.

42. Judging from the table of prices given for the town of Shindugee (which in my opinion is most to be relied upon), the prices show that during the first decade (from 1843 to 1852) of the current settlement the average price of grain was about the same as that of the previous 8 years. During the second decade (from 1853 to 1862) the average price rose about 74 per cent. higher than that of the first decade. During the third decade (from 1863 to 1872) it rose about 62 per cent. higher than that of the second decade and 183 per cent. higher than that of the first decade.

43. In para. 14 of Mr. Bell's report dated 28th September 1842, the state of education at that time in these districts is described as being exceedingly backward, there being only one Government school (in the town of Indee), and about 30 private schools among a population of about half a lakh. Mr. Bell's report, it must be noted (see paras. 5 and 7 of it), touches upon the state of a district of an extent of 958 square miles, containing 165 villages. The portion of this district now under report is, as stated in a previous para., 616 square miles in area, and contains 102 villages. Within this limit there are 25 schools, having an attendance of 793 scholars. In the table below is shown in detail the number of Government and private schools, and the attendance at them in the 102 villages under report. From this table it will be seen that the private schools, though one more in number than the Government ones, have, in comparison to the latter, a very limited

number of children attending them. This shows that the Government schools are well appreciated by the natives :—

TALUKA.	Number of Villages.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.		Total Number of Schools.	Total Attend- ance at the Schools.
		Number of Schools.	Attend- ance at the Schools.	Number of Schools.	Attend- ance at the Schools.		
Indee	41	7	377	5	52	12	429
Shindugee	56	4	202	7	110	11	312
Beejapoore	5	1	40	1	12	2	52
Total ...	102	12	619	13	174	25	793

44. The district under report has been for a number of years past in a fairly healthy state. The failure of crops that took place in 1871 told very severely on the ryots, and many of the poorer among them had not sufficient to eat for a few months. Notwithstanding this, with the exception of some cases of, I believe, sporadic cholera in the town of Hypargee and at a few small villages, no after ill-effect was the consequence. This fact, I think, in a great measure shows that the sanitary state of the district is fairly good.

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45. According to the statistics taken during the progress of the present survey, 3·6 per cent. of total population (in all 2,591) have submitted to vaccination. This percentage is small, and shows that the people do not willingly submit to the operation. Also from inquiries I made I know this to be the case, and that generally a great deal of persuasion, verging on pressure, is necessary before the people will bring forward their children to be vaccinated.

46. Nothing very favourable can be said regarding the condition of the people of this district. A very large percentage of them is exceedingly poor. The majority of the ryots possess only four bullocks for their field operations, and very many of them one or two only. There is no doubt that the current exceedingly low assessment has drawn into agricultural pursuits many who would be better employed as servants to the ryots of better means and standing. An increased assessment will, it is very probable, have the effect of weeding out a great number of such ryots from

the body of land-holders, and may thus possibly throw some land out of cultivation; but such a result will be merely temporary, causing no loss to Government, and a great deal of good to the agricultural industry of the country.

I have, &c.,
 W. S. PRICE,
 Assistant Settlement Officer,
 S. M. C. Revenue Survey.

No. 133 of 1873.

To

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Sholapoore, 12th November 1873.

SIR,

I beg to bring to your notice that in the table of prices attached to Mr. Bell's supplementary report, dated 31st August 1843, on the then Indee and Almeleh Divisions of the Kulladgee Districts, the prices shown for the market of the town of Shindugee are not correct. Mr. Bell brings this to notice in para. 35 of his report dated 24th September 1844, at the end of which report he gives a list of prices in which the correct ones for Shindugee are entered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. PRICE.

*P.S.—*In the table of prices attached to my Report No. 123, dated 29th ultimo, the correct prices for Shindugee, as given in Mr. Bell's second list of prices, have been entered.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.
Details of Cultivation in A.D.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of Total Cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Khalsa.	{ Jowari (early kind) ... Do. (late kind) ... Bajri... Cotton ... Wheat ...	...	21·3	21·3	...
		...	30·5	11·9	30·5
		...	11·9	8·3	...
		...	8·3	7·0	7·9
		...	7·0	...	...
	Gram Kurdeh (Safflower Seed) Jowas (Linsseed) Toor... Mug	...	4·3	...	4·3
		...	4·0	...	4·0
		...	2·0	...	2·0
		...	3·0	3·0	...
		...	1·3	1·3	...
Kulladgee	{ Indee Shindugec Bejapoor	Hulgā (Kulti)	0·7	0·7	...
		Matki	0·7	0·7	...
		Rice...	0·3	0·3	...
		Garden Crops	1·0	1·0	...
		Miscellaneous	3·3	3·3	...
	{ Waste	...	0·4	0·4	...
	
	
	
	
			100·0	52·2	47·8

(Signed) W. C. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
Detail of Population.

Table.	Carte.	Males.			Females.			Total of Columns V. & VIII.			Can read.			
		Under 15 years of age.		Total Males.	Under 15 years of age.		Total Females.	Above 15 years of age.		Males.	No.	Per cent.	Females.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Christians	117	197	46	142	188	385	...	...	...	...
Jews	80	71	114	78	106	220	50	25	4	...	
Jains	43	9,323	15,760	3,529	10,790	14,319	30,079	607	3	9	...
Lingayets	6,437	6,209	9,819	2,509	6,480	8,989	18,808	...	...	...	...
Muslims	3,610	2,776	4,995	1,437	3,163	4,600	9,595	50	1	0	...
Mussalmans	1,163	1,838	3,001	786	1,889	2,875	5,875	...	...	...	...
Brahmins	306	592	900	208	620	928	1,728	543	60	3	...
{ Low Castes	322	596	918	217	523	740	1,658	...	...	...	...
Others	7,118	9,138	16,256	4,130	10,711	14,841	31,097	123	0	8	...
Hindus.				4,620	7,116	11,736	3,080	7,324	10,384	22,120	...	...	...	...
Total	...	16,162	21,946	38,108	9,350	25,426	34,776	72,884	1,373	36	...	...	...
		9,758	15,830	25,588	6,600	16,294	22,894	4,482	...	...	...	...	...

Total of 102 Villages, and Beejapuri Talukas.

W. S. PRICE,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

Note.—The lower line of figures in each case are those for 1844.

Attached to letter No. 123, dated 28th October 1873, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.			Number.
		1	2	3	
Kulladjee	102	Agricultural	...	...	36,502
		Partly agricultural	...	...	16,352
		Non-agricultural	...	...	4,166
		Total	...	...	27,964
					72,884
					48,482

NOTE.—The lower line of figures in each case are those for 1844.

Attached to letter No. 123, dated 29th October 1873, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S.D.

W. S. PRICE,
 Assistant Settlement Officer.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chonris, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

		Live Stock.																													
		Horses.						Wells.						Cattle.																	
		Cart and Ploughs.			Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Young.			Old.																	
		Carts.	Ploughs.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Inde	41	49	1	4,949	2,450	6,849	263	227	555	527	2,232	317	160	667	2,708	2,999	5,615	5,423	6,678	12,119	11,777	**	297	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Shitudgee.	56	47	24	3,241	1,400	4,672	125	115	240	30	520	411	...	3,410	8,774	7,496	17,444	**	219	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Besjapur.	5	2	4	302	213	31	59	367	20	6	31	13	140	40	16	55	183	177	360	399	768	749	746	**	33	**	**	**	**		
Total	98	86	56	10,753	3,306	11,193	322	394	168	1059	504	4,118	818	492	1,310	6,111	6,039	12,150	11,198	13,919	25,117	25,040	22,045	**	518	**	**	**	**		
				7,190	2,941	10,194	223	168	2	393	36	887	821	7,326	17,148	15,263	29,969	**	416	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

NOTE.—The lower line of figures in each case are those for 1844.

Attached to letter No. 123, dated 29th October 1873, to the Surveyor and Settlement Commissioner, S.D.

W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT giving examples of Money and Grain Rents of Sub-leasing Land, and also Sales and Mortgages of Land that have come to my notice from personal inquiry.

General No.	Taluka.	Village.	Old Revenue Survey No.	Acres.	Assessment.	Tenure.	Sum realizd. est.	REMARKS.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Indee	Gonwalgia	52	13	24 0 0	Inam	Sub-let for Rs. 25.8.0. Information given by the sub-tenant.	...	...
2	Do.	Hanjee	44	33	16 0 0	Do. ...	About acres 16, chiefly garden land, sub-let for produce to three sub-tenants. The owner of land gets $\frac{1}{4}$ th share, the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the produce retained by the sub-tenants. The fruit of 30 mango trees is all taken by the owner of the land. He pays the Government demand, and has one man and one bullock in the working of the land. The remaining land, about acres 17.25, is sub-let for Rs. 4 for the last 8 years. Information given by sub-tenants.	...	...
3	Do.	Do.	194	41	3	8 0 0	Geverntment	This land was bought by the present owner 3 years ago for Rs. 44. It was a bond fide transaction, the land was not mortgaged to him. The garden is quite new, and is poor at present as the garden soil is bad.	...
4	Do.	Do.	135	26	7	10 0 0	Do.	This land has been sub-let to four sub-tenants for the last 10 years. They pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of the produce to the owner of the land. The owner pays the Government demand.	...
		Old Garden Assessment		7	8 0		Total Assessment	17 8 0	

5	Do.	... Khedgi ...	... 118	57	26	41	0	0	Inam	...	...	This land has been sub-let for half share of produce for the last 4 years. The owner pays Government demand. The owner takes no share in the labour of cultivation, but in clearing the land of "nut" grass the owner and sub-tenant go halves in paying labourers. Information given by sub-tenant.
6	Do.	... Kengnai	...	25	21	19	15	0	0	Government	...	Sub-let for 8 years for half produce. Owner paying Government demand. Sub-let for 8 years on condition that the land should be cleared of "nut" grass and all brought under cultivation. The lease of 8 years terminates this year.
7	Shindugee...	Oochinawadgi ...	...	40	16	26	10	0	0	Inam	...	This land has been sub-let to three ryots for 15 years. The terms of sub-letting are in sugar-cane. One-fifth of produce to the owner of the land and $\frac{1}{4}$ th to the sub-tenants. In all other crops $\frac{1}{3}$ rd produce is taken by the owner and $\frac{2}{3}$ rd by the sub-tenants. The owner pays the Government demand. He takes no share in the labour of cultivation.
8	Do.	Besides in old No. 40 additional Bagayet Assessment ...	...	36	13	7	9	0	0	Government	...	This land is sub-let for produce. The owner receives $\frac{1}{4}$ th share, and the sub-tenants retain $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the produce. The owner has a share in the cultivation to the extent of one man and two bullocks. The sub-tenants have two men and four bullocks. Owner pays Government demand.
9	Do.	Korhali ...	...	163	11	21	6	0	0	Inam	...	Sub-let for produce for 13 years. The owner gets $\frac{1}{4}$ th share and the sub-tenants retain $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the produce. Information given by sub-tenant.
10	Indee	Besides old Garden Assessment ...	...	4	0	0	10	0	0	Government	...	Sub-let for half produce from year to year.
11	Shindugee...	Sangagee Tawarkhedi ...	...	30	7	21	4	0	0	Inam	...	Sub-let for produce. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce to the owner of soil, the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ ths retained by the sub-tenant.
12	Do.	Roomshi	...	61	32	25	14	0	0	Government	...	Sub-let for 9 years on condition that the land is cleared of "nut" grass and all brought into cultivation.
13	Indee	Shirshad	...	227	45	0	25	0	0	Inam	...	Two years ago this land was sub-let for Rs. 14-14. It is now sub-let for half produce.
14	Shindugee...	Dewarnawadgi ...	...	206	16	0	9	0	0	Government	...	Sub-let for 10 years. Terms are: sub-tenant to pay Rs. 4 and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd produce to the owner.
												This land has been sub-let for the last 2 years for half produce.

No.	Taluka.	Village.	Old Revenue Survey No.	Acres.	Assessment.	Tenure.	Sum realized.	REMARKS.
Centres				A. g.	Rs. A. P.	Government	Rs.	
				6	6	7	8	9
16	Shindugee	Dewarnawadi	...	4	6	6	...	Sub-let to three men. Owner of land to get 1/4th of the produce of the garden land, and half the produce of the dry-crop land. Owner takes no share in the labour of cultivation. He pays the Government demand. Information given by sub-tenant.
16	Do.	Gouiyar	...	66	10 13	5 0 0	...	Sub-let for the last 2 years for Rs. 12. Land belongs to the "Watalandar," Kulkurni. Information given by the Patel and "Gomast" Kulkurni.
17	Do.	Do.	...	76	31 37	8 0 0	Do.	This land has been sub-let for the last 2 years for half produce
18	Do.	Bobleshwar	...	72	35 39	41 0 0	Do.	This land is sub-let for Rs. 10. It is sub-let on a lease of 9 years, of which 5 years have expired. It is sub-let for less than the assessment figure, but this is no loss to the owner, as he pays nothing into Government, the land being service land. When first sub-let it was full of "nut" grass, and the agreement with the sub-tenant was that he should clear this out of the land and bring it all into cultivation. Information given by the owner of the land.
19	Do.	Benkotgi	...	53	30 29	12 0 0	Inam	This land has been sub-let for the last 10 years. For the first 5 years it was sub-let for the Government rent, but latterly it has been sub-let for Rs. 8. Information given by the sub-tenant.
20	Do.	Yargal (Budruk)	...	13	10 39	4 0 0	Government	Of this land acres 22 have been sub-let for Rs. 12 and 26 for Rs. 19; that is, acres 48 for Rs. 31. The rest of the land the owner himself cultivates. Losses of hullocks forced him to sub-let the two numbers this year. He never sub-let his lands before. Information given by the owner.
21	Do.	Jetnal	...	35	97 36	32 0 0	Do.	Of this land has been sub-let for one year for the coming season for Rs. 5. The reason the owner has sub-let the land is, his bullocks from want of food have become so enfeebled that they are useless.

22	Shindugee... Huwinhali	Do.	51	2	1	7	6	0	0	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Almetleh	Do.	16	39	18	20	0	0	Government	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Extract from Register of Sales and Mortgages of Lands in the last two years.																			
24	Athargi Indee...	Indee Do.	133	32	11	18	0	0	Government	Do.	...	170	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Tamb Do. Bennar Todwalga	Do.	246	21	39	2	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	90	200	200	90	...	...	...	...
	249 218 107 103 267 326																			
	50 28 21 8 50 12 35 19 38 35																			
	16 0 17 4 0 0 28 0 15 0 28 0 10 0 12 0																			
	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.																			
	74 14 22 0 0 71 Old Garden Assessment... Total... 9 0 0 3 0 0 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.																			
30	Wadeh Huwinhali Almetleh Gabsawalgi	Do.	390	29	22	16	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	95	40	50	40	...	...	...	...
31	Shindugee... Do.	Do.	197	58	28	20	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	40	75	50	75	...	...	...	...
32	Do.	22	20	6	14	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	40	50	50	50	...	...	...	...
33	Do.	58	12	5	4	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	40	100	100	100	...	...	...	...
34	Do.	144	51	14	21	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	40	150	150	150	...	...	...	...
35	Do.	131	10	12	4	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	40	150	150	150	...	...	...	...
36	Do.	Old Garden Assessment...	1	8	0	Total...	5	8	0	Government and Inam.	Government	...	40	40	40	...	...	...	...
37	Dewangan	Do.	31	18	11	11	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	40	Sold at about 4 years' purchase of assessment.	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Allur	Indee	32	68	32	26	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	150	Usefruct of land sold for 6 years' Government demand to be paid by the owner of the land.	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Tamb	Do.	194	45	30	17	0	0	Do.	Do.	...	150	Mortgaged for 4 years for 4th of the produce instead of interest. If principal not returned in time ownership in land to be transferred.	...	...	...	...	...	...

General No.	Taluk.	Village.	Old Revenue Survey No.	Acre.	Assessment.	Tenure.	Sum realiz- ed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40	Indee	Rodgi	123	A. g. 34 26	Rs. a. p. 25 0 0	Government	100	Mortgaged for 1 year. Land made over for the year instead of interest.
41	Shinduge	Almeleh	105	34 22	22 0 0	Imam	80	Usufruct of land sold for 10 years. Government demand of Judi to be paid by the owner of the land.
42	Do.	Yargal (Khurd)	23	65 32	31 0 0	Government	300	Usufruct of land sold for 5 years. Assessment to be paid by the owner.
43	Do.	Byakode	...	20 25	12 0 0	Do.	200	Usufruct of land sold for 7 years. Assessment of land to be paid by the lender.
44	Beejaipoor	Negthan	...	317 37	24 0 0	Imam	100	The usufruct of the land sold for 14 years, during which time the temporary holder to pay the Government rent.
45	Do.	Hunshal	...	69 35	22 0 0	Service	100	Usufruct of land sold for 4 years.
46	Indee	Allur	...	51 35	11 0 0	Government	600	Mortgaged for 6 years; interest on loan at the rate of Rs. 9 per cent. per annum.
47	Do.	Do.	...	24 33	14 0 0	Do.	200	Mortgaged for the sum stated. Interest at the rate of Rs. 18 per cent. per annum. Mortgage to have the use of the land till principal and interest is paid up.
48	Do.	Do.	...	206 54	12 29 0 0	Do.	400	Mortgaged for two years. Interest on loan at the rate of Rs. 13-8 per cent. per annum. In the event of principal and interest not being paid at the end of 2 years, land to be sold to pay off the debt.

49	Do.	Salotgee	... | 463 | 47 35 | 10 0 0 | Government ... | 400	Mortgaged for 1 year. Interest on loan at the rate of 1½ pice per mensem on each rupee, i.e., Rs. 28 ² per cent. per annum. In the event of principal and interest not being paid at the end of the year, land to be sold to pay off the debt.
50	Do.	Ingrgee	... | 70 | 22 30 | 5 0 0 | ... | 68	Mortgaged for 1 year. Interest on loan at the rate of 2 pice per mensem on each rupee, i.e., Rs. 37 ⁸ per cent. per annum. In the event of principal and interest not being paid at the end of the year, land to be sold to pay off the debt.
51	Beejapour	Tilihal	... | 53 | 13 11 0 0 | ... | 300	Mortgaged for 8 months. The lender is to enjoy usufruct of land in place of getting interest for the loan. If principal not paid in time the land to be considered as made over to mortgagee.
			... | 7 | 44 10 | 26 0 0 | ... |	
			... | 40 | 17 1 | 5 0 0 | ... |	
			... | 61 | 11 | 31 0 0 | ... |	

W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer, S. M. C.

STATEMENT (B) showing the average yearly Price of Grain, in Seers of 80 "Tolas," for the last 38 years.

Attached to report No. 123, dated 19th October 1873.

W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer. S. M. C.

No. 205 OF 1874.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,

Southern Division.

*Kulladjee Collector's Camp,**Hypurgee, 30th January 1874.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the letter mar-

No. 28, dated 11th instant, to the address of Chief Secretary to Government.

ginally noted from Colonel W. C. Anderson, with accompaniments, submitting his proposals for the revision of the assessment of certain villages in the Indee, Shindugee, and Beejapoor Talukas of this Collectorate.

2. In paragraphs 3-7, Colonel Anderson points out the reason for the increase in the total area of land as recorded by the present survey, as also for the decrease of area under the head of "Unarable."

3. The new maps show the boundary marks as fixed by the new survey; this is a great improvement, as the present maps do not give this information, and consequently great difficulty is experienced by officers who have to perform boundary mark inspection.

4. The sub-division of all old survey numbers over 30 acres in extent, and the making into separate survey numbers of each recognized occupant's land, is an excellent arrangement, and will prove beneficial both to Government and the ryots, as described by Colonel Anderson.

5. Colonel Anderson is not quite correct when he says in the 17th paragraph of his letter that "it is as unusual to find existing assessments under 2 annas per acre as it is to find them in good soils over 10 annas." I find that out of the 97 villages of the Indee and Shindugee Talukas now coming under revision, there are assessments under 2 annas per acre in 40 villages, and over 10 annas per acre in 58 villages. I, however, concur with Colonel Anderson in thinking that in many instances superior soils have been classified too low and inferior soils too high.

6. Lands of the description referred to in paragraph 23 of the report are, as Colonel Anderson writes, of extraordinary ferti-

lity, and it is only right that they should be assessed accordingly ; it seems strange that this should not have been done at the time of the old survey.

7. The rainfall in the Indee and Shindugee Talukas during the last six years has been as under :—

	Indee.			Shindugee.
	Inches			Inches.
1868	28	...
1869	35	...
1870	23	22
1871	18	17
1872	32	14
1873	22	19

The villages to the east of Almielech are stated by Colonel Anderson in paragraph 26 of his letter to have a slight advantage over the more western villages in respect to rainfall, and such I find on inquiry is the case.

8. Although the Doodnee and Kurubgaum stations are not far from our frontier, and easily accessible from the eastern portion of the tract of country under report, still they are not much resorted to as lines of export ; all articles of produce go to Sholapoor by road as formerly. Taking everything into consideration, I concur in the opinion expressed by Colonel Anderson in his 28th paragraph.

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9. The statistics given in paragraph 31 speak for themselves, and clearly demonstrate to how great an extent the ryots have advanced in prosperity during the last thirty years, more especially in an argricultural point of view. This fact particularly calls for notice now that an enhancement of the present assessment is contemplated.

10. Paragraphs 36 and 37 of the report are also worthy of attention, as the figures there given show in a striking manner how little difficulty there has been in realizing the Government demands during the last 20 years.

11. In paragraphs 38-43 of his letter, Colonel Anderson considers the subject of prices of the staple food grains of the district, *rīz*, jowari and bajri, and alludes to the great discrepancies that exist in the prices given for the various years in Statement B. These discrepancies have no doubt been caused by the seers given for some years being of a different capacity from those given

in other years. The seer measure at present in use in the Indee and Shindugee Talukas is of 160 *tolas*, whereas the figures given by Mr. Price are in *seers of 80 tolas only*.

12. Colonel Anderson in his 42nd paragraph states that the prices of jowari and bajri given by Mr. Price for the year 1872-73, as noted in the margin, are incorrect, but I find that they are not far from right. The price of jowari and bajri conjointly at Shindugee in 1872-73 was Rs. 1 for 25 seers, and in Indee Rs. 1 for 24 seers. If the figures given by Mr. Price are halved, the result is not very different from the figures given by me.

13. In 1835-36 the seer of measure was 110 tolas, and remained so up till 1842, from which year up till 1850 it was of 120 tolas. In 1850 the seer of measure was increased from 120 to 160 tolas. I have got this information from a Sowkar who has been residing in the Shindugee Taluka since 1820.

14. In paragraphs 47-49 of his letter, Colonel Anderson considers the present money value of land, as shown by the price it fetches at sale, the amount of money that can be obtained on its security, and the terms in which it can be and is sublet. As regards the information obtained from the ryots on personal inquiry, I do not think any great reliance can be placed thereon. The information got from the offices of the Sub-Registrars is of course authentic and reliable, and from the cases recorded it would appear that the average price obtained for land is seven times its assessment. I learn from inquiry made that dry-crop land will often fetch at sale ten times its assessment, and garden land from fifteen to twenty times its assessment. The following two cases that have come under my notice are worthy of mention :—

I.—Some garden land assessed at Rs. 5-8 was sold for Rs. 1,320.

II.—A Sowkar of Almeleh was owed Rs. 4,000 by a ryot, and received in payment of same the ryot's land assessed at Rs. 125.

However it is next to impossible to fix any particular price of land, as it varies according to the circumstances of the parties concerned; a man in reduced circumstances and pressed for money will sell his land for what he can get.

15. It would appear from paragraph 51 of Colonel Anderson's letter, that 80 per cent. of the survey fields is cultivated by

the actual holder, and this fact is, I consider, most satisfactory, showing as it does that the ryots as a rule are not poverty-stricken, and also that the land is worth far more to them than its actual assessment.

16. Colonel Anderson states in his 56th paragraph that the present maximum dry crop assessment is 12 annas in Indi and Rs. 0-10-10 for the villages of the Almeleh Peta. There is apparently some mistake here, as I find that in two villages of the Indee Taluka (amongst those now coming under revision) a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1 is to be found.

17. Colonel Anderson proposes in his 58th paragraph to adopt a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for the 69 northern villages, and of Rs. 1-1-0 for the southern villages, 31 in number, and Rs. 1-0 0 for two outlying villages detached from the rest of the taluka. I beg to support this recommendation, which certainly does not err on the side of harshness. When the condition of the cultivators 30 years ago, as compared with what it now is, is taken into consideration, as also the increased means of communication, and the large prices which all kinds of produce now command in comparison with what they used to do, there cannot be the least doubt that the ryots can well stand the slight enhancement of assessment now proposed. It will be seen that the maximum rate above referred to is similar to that now in force in the surrounding villages of the Sholapoor and Pandharpur Talukas and the Akalkot State.

सत्यमेव जयते

18. For rice land it is proposed to adopt a maximum of Rs. 4 per acre, which maximum Colonel Anderson observes in his 62nd paragraph will in no case be attained. The rice produce in the tract under report is not of a superior description, but still, I believe that an acre of land produces 18 or 20 rupees' worth of rice, deduct half of this for expenses, and a net profit of Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per acre is left. Land of this description is often found assessed at Rs. 0-7-6 per acre. This will give some idea of how low the present assessment is. I therefore support Colonel Anderson's proposal regarding the maximum rate of assessment for rice land.

19. For garden land under well irrigation Colonel Anderson does not propose to impose any extra well assessment in addition to the Jiravet rate. I do not know whether Colonel Anderson is aware that an extra water rate of Rs. 2 per acre is now levied on all garden land watered by wells constructed *previous to the time the expiring settlement was made*; if his proposal to assess such land

only at the maximum Jirayet rate is sanctioned a loss of revenue will be the result ; so far as garden land irrigated by wells *made since the last settlement* is concerned, I approve of Colonel Anderson's proposals.

20. I concur in Colonel Anderson's proposals regarding the maximum rate for garden land under " Bhurkis," and for garden land under " Patasthal" irrigation, as also for the extra assessment of lands on the banks of rivers liable to be flooded.

21. The result of the proposed new rates in the 102 villages is a total increase of assessment of 44 per cent. as shown by Colonel Anderson in his 69th paragraph, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the said enhancement of the present assessment will not press with undue severity upon the cultivators, who, I am disposed to think, are not so exceedingly poor as Mr. Price imagines. However, should some of the poorer cultivators throw up their lands, owing to the enhanced rates (which I rather doubt), little or no loss will result to Government as pointed out by Colonel Anderson in paragraph 78 of his letter.

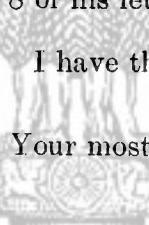
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. M. HOGG,

Collector.



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 533 OF 1874.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KULLADGEE.

SIR,

Adverting to paragraph 12 of your letter No. 205, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inquire whether the price of jowari and bajri conjointly at Shindugee in 1872-73, namely, 25 seers for one rupee and at Indee 24 seers for one rupee, is officially authenticated, and if so, by what officers ; is it the price of one market day or an average of several days ; is it beyond all doubt that a seer of capacity of 160 tolas, i.e., one double the Indian seer of capacity used in Mr. Price's calculations, is given ?

2. As there is not time to receive your reply before despatch of the settlement papers, I beg you will send it direct to the Chief Secretary to Government, favouring me with a copy.

I have, &c.,

Kanara District, Camp Halial, } W. H. HAVELOCK,
12th February 1874. } Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 498 OF 1874.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Kulladgee Collector's Office, 2nd March 1874.

Sir,

As requested by Mr. Havelock in his letter No. 533, dated 12th ultimo, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, I have the honour to report that the prices of jowari and bajri conjointly at Shindugee and Indee, as given by me in paragraph 12 of my letter No. 205, dated 30th ultimo, are in accordance with information supplied to me by the Mamlatdars of the said talukas. The seers given by me are, as already stated, ones of 160 tolas.

2. In the talukas of this Collectorate, north of the Krishna, the seer is of 160 tolas, whilst in those south of the Krishna the seer is of 80 tolas only. Notwithstanding this, I find that the seer in the northern talukas is not quite double that of the southern ones in capacity for the following reason.

3. In the talukas north of the Krishna the seer of capacity has been fixed so as to hold grain equal in weight to 160 tolas of *water*, whilst in the southern talukas the seer of capacity has been determined by the average weight of *several kinds of grain*.

4. On making further inquiries, I find that the seer used in the Shindugee and Indee talukas holds about 149 tolas' weight of grain.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. M. HOGG,

Collector

No. 539 OF 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to lay before Government correspondence as per margin, relative to the revision of assessment of 102 villages,* marginally noted, in the Kulladgee Collectorate.

1. From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner S.D., No. 28, dated 11th January 1874, and accompaniments.
2. From the Collector of Kulladgee, No. 205, dated 30th January 1874.
3. From the Survey Commissioner, S.D., No. 193, dated 2nd February 1874.

* 41 in Indee, 56 in Shindugee, 5 in Beejapoor.

2. The report of the Honourable Colonel Anderson, Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, S. D., is accompanied by a report and certain statistical tables furnished by Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, illustrative of the material progress made during the now expiring term of 30 years' settlement.

3. The details of Mr. Price's report, and others of at least equal interest regarding the land revenue management of the area under revision, which accompany the report of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, have been very fully discussed by that officer. It remains only for the Revenue Commissioner to add briefly his full concurrence with the previously recorded opinions on the subject that the extension of cultivation and with it increase of population, the absence of late years of remissions and of standing balances of any amount, the addition to the number of wells and of agricultural stock in ploughs and kine, and especially the enormous increase in carts, are standing proof of the prosperity of the district and of the success of the Survey Settlement of 1843-44.

4. As shown in paragraph 5 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, there has been a total increase in the area of the 102 villages of 10,217 acres, and a reduction under the head of "Krab" or unarable of 11,476 acres. The Government and alienated lands are shown in lump for the whole area, and for separate villages in the Statement E: thus, it is not practicable, by deducting the total Government occupied land and assessed waste, to ascertain the precise extent of unarable in the Government land. It is presumed, however, that whereas the total former deduction was 29,823 acres, or between 7 and 8 per cent. of the aggregate Government and alienated land, and is now only 18,347, or between 4 and 5 per cent. of the aggregated Government and alienated land, the reduc-

tion on each is nearly proportionate. Had there been any marked difference, this would probably have been mentioned. The increase derived from former unarable Government land newly brought under assessment at revision is thus assumed at about 3 or 4 per cent. of the Government assessed area—a very moderate amount.

5. A reference, however, to paragraph 21 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report and to column 5 of Statement E, will show that whereas the deductions of unarable under the former survey were generally moderate and not much in excess of the percentage allowed at revision; there was a very large deduction in some cases, especially the 4 villages Nos. 93 to 96 of the statement, which aggregated about 24 per cent. of the whole area of those villages. Indeed, in Kyatankeri, the deductions attained nearly one-half of the area, and in Rajnal, the village specially discussed in the Survey Commissioner's 21st paragraph, more than two-fifths of the area.

6. These conspicuous cases evidently demanded careful consideration, and it is not too much to say that the re-adjustment of assessment has been effected most fairly to Government and the occupants. For the reason above mentioned, the area of Government land not being separately entered, the precise average per acre of the former assessment is not ascertainable, but while in Rajnal the total Government demand has been more than doubled; the new assessment represents an average of only 3 annas 8 pies per acre, while the assessment of the adjoining village of Kyatankeri has been raised 20 per cent. with an average assessment per acre of only 2 annas and 8 pies. It is unhesitatingly affirmed by the Revenue Commissioner, that if similar moderation had been evinced in bringing to account land formerly deducted as unarable, and in re-assessing the lower class lands in the revision of the adjoining talukas of Sholapoor, there would have been no grounds for the loud and general outcry which has been there raised.

7. The question of division and sub-division of numbers or fields is discussed in paragraphs 10 to 14 of the Honourable Colonel Anderson's report. The Revenue Comimissioner entirely concurs in the advantage to all parties of dividing the holdings of large fields; so as to give those who were under the former survey entered as recognised occupants of an area fixed but not demarcated, a clearly defined boundary. All the arguments adduced tend to establish this point.

8. It is not, however, by any means so clear that there is advantage to a sole holder of a large field to have it arbitrarily sub-divided to suit the views of the Survey Officer. Much improve-

ment of position and tenure is claimed on account of the facility for sale and transfer to be afforded by this interference with the area of a field. The only real facility is that derived from the recognition by Government and formal transfer in the village books. This is certainly not devoid of importance, but, on the other hand, there is the expense of first construction and subsequent maintenance of additional boundary marks. Limits of area quite intelligible to the occupant and connected with his system of cultivation, though not conspicuously defined with boundary marks, may be wantonly removed, unless great care to avoid such annoyance on the part of subordinate survey officers be taken. Much must depend on the degree in which the convenience of occupants is consulted in the matter, and with one exception, no complaints have been preferred up to the present.

9. There is no part of the report in which the Revenue Commissioner finds cause for more cordial concurrence than in paragraphs 14 to 24, which describe and compare the former and present systems of classification. It has long been admitted that with much good work, the practical benefits of which have been abundantly established in the currency of the different leases, the former settlement officers erred somewhat in not imposing a sufficiently high rate on the best soils, and in not giving a sufficiently low range to the rates on the lowest soils, the latter error being compensated by liberal deductions. The advantage of extending the range to one anna, instead of two on a higher maximum, will give in the revised villages a range of from one anna upwards to 1 rupee 2 annas, or 1 rupee 1 anna, or 1 rupee according to the group of villages to which the land pertains, instead of from 2 annas to 10 annas, which is stated to be the ordinary range of the former assessment. That there was occasionally a greater range in the old classification, it would be unjust to deny; because, as pointed out by the Collector of Kulladgee in his 5th paragraph, there were assessments over 10 annas in 58 villages and under 2 annas in 40 villages, and, as pointed out in paragraph 16, there was in two villages a dry-crop rate as high as one rupee to be found. These villages were apparently exceptions to the general limit of maximum quoted for the area under settlement. While they prove that the old settlement by no means lies under the imputation of neglect of special recognisable advantages in apportioning the Government dues, they do not derogate from the conspicuous advantages of the revised classification and assessment in the villages under report.

10. The Statement C, alluded to in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's 37th paragraph, is well worthy of reference, illus-

trating how, with rise of price of agricultural produce, the cultivation spread and maintained itself with hardly any remissions on the increasing Jamabandi after the years 1853-54 and 1854-55, until in 1863-64 the cultivation of Government land and revenue from the same had almost reached the maximum of 290,000 acres and Rs. 1,09,000 of revenue, which it had since steadily maintained.

11. The subject of price of food grains of the district is discussed in paragraphs 38 to 44 of the Survey Commissioner's letter. The Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Price, had taken great pains to collect a sound basis of calculation of prices, and though the data are full of inconsistency and confusion, much information has been extracted and compared, so that it appears propable that the decennial averages accepted in Colonel Anderson's 43rd paragraph are not far from correct.

12. The Collector of Kulladgee has endeavoured in his 12th paragraph to reconcile the prices quoted by Mr. Price for the year 1872-73 at Shindugec, Tamb, and Beejapoore. Mr. Price's figures are all for the Indian seer of capacity of 80 tolas, and if Mr. Hogg's information for Shindugee and Indee, culled probably from offical sources, is correct, it shows that the price of grains at those places was much lower than at Beejapoore and Sholapoore, lower in fact than the two days' journey respectively by native cart would lead one to expect. The question is one closely bearing on the capacity of the district to bear enhancement of assessment. There is not time to obtain reply to a reference, but the Collector of Kulladgee has been requested to inform the Secretary to Government direct whether his information is officially authenticated, and whether it is beyond all doubt correct.

13. There is force in the remarks in the 44th paragraph of the report, but there is a limit to the protection of fall of prices from improved communication. While the railway transport tends to prevent a glut in any markets within a few days' journey of a station, it also tends to prevent by a beneficent operation any approach to famine prices in times of extraordinary pressure, and other than a moderate rise when there is a good season and the harvest is plentiful. As an illustration, jowari was selling in the bazaar at the Barsi Road Railway Station at about 40 of Mr. Price's Indian seers when the undersigned was last there in November 1873, and that staple is quoted at the dearer station of Sholapur at $37\frac{1}{4}$ of Mr. Price's seers for a rupee, which is exactly a fall to the price mentioned at the close of Colonel Anderson's 43rd paragraph, or one-half the average quoted for the first decade, or 74.9 Indian seers per rupee.

14. This is undoubtedly a low price, and it is probable the failure in some part of the Kulladgee and Dharwar Districts and the deficient crop in Shindugee and Indee Talukas themselves will not allow the prices of the present year even to approach the rate of Sholapoore above mentioned. On the other hand, while one of the causes of extremely low price enumerated in Colonel Anderson's 44th paragraph, that of absence of means of transport, has been removed, there has already arisen in consequence of arrears of revenue in some of the Deccan Talukas, and the necessity for remissions, a desire to revert to other security for the revenue than the usufruct value of the land, to reduce the period of notice allowed by standing order for recovery by distress, and to antedate somewhat the present instalments of land revenue. These are all symptoms indicative of a return to lower prices, and though there is no reason to apprehend a permanent fall to anything like price known to have prevailed in the earlier part of the thirty years period, there appears every probability of the low price quoted in the preceding paragraph for Sholapoore, namely, $37\frac{1}{2}$ Indian seers of jowari for the rupee, being attained in Indee and Shindugee bazaars on the average of the next ten years.

15. Passing to a consideration of the other valuable staples, cotton and wheat, the prospect of opening up a trade in the latter with Europe will depend probably on the quality which the district can produce, and its capacity to compete with the abundant supply and cheap wheat markets of the Central and North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bhawalpur, and Upper Sind, which, as mentioned by the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, the Suez Canal has placed in profitable communication with Mark Lane. Wheat now represents in Mr. Price's table 7 per cent. of the cultivation of the area under review.

16. The proportion of cotton to the total area under cultivation is entered at 8.3 per cent. This staple has, no doubt, been cultivated of late years with large profit. It is hoped that the district may continue to yield its quota of this valuable export on which the prosperity of the Bombay Presidency, in a great measure, depends; but it is easy to draw too favourable conclusions.

17. The price of 3d. per lb. in 1844 and 1845, quoted in para. 45, gives a price per candy of 784 lbs. of £9-16-0, or 98 rupees. The price quoted of Rs. 60 per candy at the Native bazaar or field in Indee, allows Rs. 38 per candy for transport to the coast, freight and other charges. Fair Dhollera was not born as far back as 1844 and 45; but, as that name is now quoted in Liverpool as a good specimen of Surats, or Bombay cotton of old

days, the price of fair Dhollera may be assumed as at least equal, without any reflection on the quality of the North Kulladgee staple. That price is now publicly quoted at 5d. per lb., or £ 16-6-8, or Rs. 163 $\frac{1}{3}$, per candy. Deducting the sum allowed by the Survey Commissioner, Rs. 38 per candy for transport to coast, freight and other charges, there remains a balance of Rs. 125 per candy. A slight further fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., which is already rumoured in the journals, would bring the price below the minimum of Rs. 120 per candy. The Revenue Commissioner, therefore, thinks the anticipations of the Survey Commissioner on this head are too sanguine. The sober figures in paragraph 45 are open to sober criticism, but the facile transformation from double to treble at the close of that paragraph, must be absolutely rejected, unless the trade haggling of the Indee ryots can be guided by the hand of some beneficent magician in the glare of the Indian bazaar as on the fair page of the focolscap paper of a Government officer's report.

18. A comparison of the statistics of education in Mr. Price's 43rd paragraph, shows great increases of Government schools, and a corresponding decrease of private schools; it is probable that many of the latter are too insignificant to have gained attention. The proportion of boys attending schools, recognized by the Department of Instruction, represents only about 1·1 per cent. of the population: and the district may, in this respect, be regarded as behind others, especially those which contain large towns.

19. The attention of the Collector and President, Kulladgee Local Funds, will be invited to the suggestion in paragraph 35 of Mr. Price's report, relative to opening a road from Almeleh to Dehwangaon on the Bhima in connection with the station of Doodnee, though even from Almeleh and points east of it the traffic would probably tend westwards and towards Sholapoor itself.

20. The remarks in paragraphs 36 to 39 of Mr. Price's report and the accompanying statements, afford interesting and valuable information regarding the subletting and mortgage and sale of land. There does not appear to be any very marked competition for land. Indeed, a very high value of land could hardly be looked for in an agricultural district with none but the most simple manufactures, furnishing little exportable produce, and with a population of only 118 to the square mile. Notwithstanding, however, a generally prevailing absence of wealth, it appears that 80 per cent. of the cultivators are also occupants of their fields, which is truly claimed by the Survey Commissioner as "satisfactory proof that indebtedness has not driven a large proportion of the

people to part with their land and become the sub-tenants of their creditors."

21. In paragraphs 56 to 60 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner discusses the Jirayet or dry-crop rates which he recommends for adoption, and his recommendations on this point will probably commend themselves to Government, as they certainly do to the Revenue Commissioner. The only matter regarding which a doubt occurs, is the addition mentioned in paragraph 59 of one or two annas for vicinity to the village in case of large places, without imposing an additional maximum rate on the lands of the whole village. It is not stated whether this addition is made in the classification or in the assessment after the classes' classification has been completed. Much will, of course, depend upon the practice of the Bombay Revenue Surveys, and possibly it was some such exceptional treatment which raised the classification to one rupee on a lower general maximum noticed in paragraph 16 of the Kulladgee Collector's letter No. 205, dated 30th January 1874.

22. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the Honourable Colonel Anderson's recommendations for rice land in paragraph 62, for well garden land in paragraph 63, and for Patasthal or channel garden land in paragraph 64.

23. As regards the proposed maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 for Bhoorkees, the Revenue Commissioner defers opinion until disposal by Government of the question raised in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 1900, dated 17th November 1873, on which a report was submitted, No. 304, dated 27th ultimo.

24. Leaving out the assessed unoccupied waste, which represents Rs. 680 at 4 annas 10 pies per acre on 2,256 acres, the recommendation of the Survey Commissioner is to raise the assessment on 290,546 acres of Government occupied land under dry-crop, rice and garden from Rs. 1,09,656 to Rs. 1,63,207, or from about 5 annas $8\frac{1}{3}$ pies per acre to 8 annas 5 pies per acre, which represents an increase of 48·8 per cent., or, inclusive of Local Fund Cess, of about 52 per cent.

25. It must, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, be admitted, regarding these proposals, that the revised average assessment per acre is itself moderate, and that the percentage enhancement is, relatively to other revisions which have lately been effected, moderate. An inspection of the Statement E shows that the increase on the Government assessment of individual villages rare-

ly rises above 70 per cent., and there are reasons for concluding that, in the apportionment of assessment on individual fields, any great multiple of the old assessment will be capable of the simple explanation afforded under Rajnal in paragraph 21 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, or of similar satisfactory explanation.

26. The obvious grounds for entertaining doubts as to the proposed assessment being always leviable in full, are derived from a consideration of prices. The cultivation of Government land during the first 10 years of the lapsed settlement period represents an average of about 180,000 acres ; actual collections, after deducting remissions amounting on an average to Rs. 3,000 per annum, rather less than Rs. 70,000. The cultivation of the succeeding 10 years rose to an average of nearly 240,000 acres, and the actual collections, after deducting remissions amounting to an average of about Rs. 2,000 per annum, were rather more than Rs. 90,000. The cultivation in the last 10 years was 290,000 acres, and the actual collections, there being virtually no remissions, stood at nearly Rs. 1,10,000.

27. Turn we now to the prices of the *grain staples during

Jowari represents
nearly 52 per cent. of
the total cultivation.
and bajri nearly 12 per
cent.

these three decennial periods as entered in the Survey Commissioner's 41st paragraph, and if, as appears extremely probable, the prices fall very much lower than those of the last decade, and nearly as low as those of the decade from 1853-54 to 1862-63, during

which the assessment on the 240,000 acres was Rs. 90,000, it is difficult to affirm, unless there be a very much larger return in bullion for cotton, wheat, and other exportable products than formerly, how the district can afford permanently to pay so large an assessment as more than Rs. 1,60,000 per annum, even on the full area of 290,000 acres.

28. On the other hand, the Revenue Commissioner places full confidence in the judicious adjustment of the assessment in the settlement under review, and if Government are prepared to remit a portion of the demand in years of general poverty and distress, whether these afflictions arise from poorness of harvest without commensurate rise in the money price of local produce or from a combination of causes which it is impossible to foresee even for a few years, the Revenue Commissioner sees no objection to the rates being approved and sanctioned.

29. In the event of sanction being accorded, it is suggested that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner be requested to

prepare a Notification, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4684, dated 22nd September 1871, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Kanara Districts, Camp Halial, }
13th February 1874. }

No. 1337.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1874.

RESOLUTION.—This is the first revision report that has been submitted by the Survey Commissioner, S. D.

2. The revised rates apply to 102 villages formerly comprised in the Indee Taluka of the Sholapoor Collectorate, which were settled originally under the superintendence of Lieutenant Nash in 1844.

Since that period, the progress that has been made in the direction of material prosperity has been very marked, as is evidenced by the following figures :—

	1843-44.	1872.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Population	48,482	72,834	50·33	.....
Wells	305	522	71·0	.....
Agricultural Cattle... ..	15,263	25,040	64·05	.....
Ploughs	887	4,118	364·26	.....
Carts	36	504	1300·00	.....
Houses, Flat-roofed and tiled	7,190	10,753	49·69	.....
Thatched	2,941	3,306	12·41	.....
Cows and Buffaloes and young	24,474	37,267	52·27	.....
Sheep and Goats	29,969	22,045	.....	26·44

The decrease under the head of Sheep and Goats indicates the extent to which the lands, formerly lying waste and used for grazing only, have now been brought under cultivation.

3. The following figures show the steady increase that has been made in both cultivation and Government realizations in each

of the three decades comprising the period during which the last settlement was in force :—

Years.	Average occupied Area.	Average unoccupied Government Waste.	Average Remissions.	Average Collections.	Average Outstanding at end of Year.
1843-44 to 1852-53 ...	247,714	95,374	3,063	78,165	14,228
1853-54 to 1862-63 ...	303,144	47,966	1,867	99,743	844
1863-64 to 1872-73 ...	351,297	1,923	13	1,20,105	42

4. The evidence as to prices is confused and conflicting. This is chiefly owing to the changes that have occurred from time to time in the standard measures of capacity. From the careful inquiries that have been made, the following are the fluctuations that are believed to have occurred during each of the three decades in the average prices of the two staple grains, jowari and bajri combined :—

Years.	Seers per Rupee.
From 1843 to 1853	74·9
„ 1853 to 1863	41·9
„ 1863 to 1873	26·9

There can be no doubt that a considerable fall has already commenced, and the existing prices are believed to vary between 30 and 35 seers.

5. It has been found difficult to arrive at any precise conclusion as to the market value of land, and as yet the competition for it has not been great. In the opinion of the Collector, dry-crop land will frequently fetch ten times, and garden land from fifteen to twenty times, the amount of the assessment. It is satisfactory to find that eighty per cent. of the whole area is held and cultivated by the ryots themselves.

6. The above is a brief sketch of the condition of the taluka on the expiration of the thirty years' guarantee. Colonel Anderson's proposals for revising the rates are characterized by much moderation. The main defect in the old classification (a defect which according to popular native opinion has marked most of our settlements) was that sufficient distinction was not made between

the very poor and the best soils. Colonel Anderson asserts that in the present instance the range of assessment was particularly limited to between a two and a ten anna rate. This mistake has been carefully guarded against under the revised classification, and the range of valuation, and consequently of proportionate assessment, commences as low as one anna and rises to sixteen. The modification in the valuation of fields according to distance from village site (as well as from water), referred to in paragraph 21 of the Revenue Commissioner's Memorandum, is one recognised from the earliest days of the survey, and is made by the settling officer in fixing the assessment. This system has the full approval of Government, being based on facility for procuring manure, watching crops, &c., and in the case of distance from water, on the greater or less time occupied by the ryot in watering his cattle.

7. The entire villages now reported on have been grouped into three classes with maximum rates of Rs. 1-2-0, 1-1-0, and 1, respectively. These will give an average rate per acre on the whole cultivated area, inclusive of the assessment on rice and garden land, of Rs. 0-8-5 per acre. Under the first settlement, the maximum rates were Rs. 0-12-0 and Rs. 0-10-10, and the average incidence was Rs. 0-6-0 per acre.

8. The average assessment on rice land will amount to Rs. 1-14-11 per acre, and for Pathasthal or channel garden land, the average will not be beyond Rs. 3-4-0 per acre. It is satisfactory to notice that the recent orders of Government regarding the exemption from special additional rates of lands irrigated from wells have been attended to, and it is the wish of Government that land under permanent Bhurki irrigation should be similarly treated.

9. The following statement shows the total financial result of these proposals :—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied assessed land	... ... 311,324	1,09,636	1,63,207	.....
Government unoccupied assessed waste	... ... 2,256	402	680	.....
Inam	... ... 61,957	26,335	37,342	10,327
Unarable	... ... 18,847	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	393,884	1,36,393	2,01,229	10,327

The total increase of assessment is calculated to amount to 44 per cent.

10. A good deal of this increase is due to the very large reductions which were made at the time of the first settlement, on account of what was believed to be unarable and unculturable land. Under the revised classification, the culturable area has increased from 353,844 to 375,537 acres, giving an increase of 21,693 acres brought under assessment.

11. It is particularly satisfactory to notice the care that has been taken to measure off into separate numbers lands that have become divided and that have passed into the occupation of different holders. There can be no doubt, too, that in the majority of cases it is a great boon to break up large numbers held by one occupant, so as to admit of the several portions being readily transferred and disposed of when necessary ; but, as pointed out by the Revenue Commissioner, this is a measure of the advantage of which the occupant himself may fairly be considered the best judge, and it would not be right to put him to the expense of erecting new boundary marks against his wish and inclination.

12. It is calculated that the entire cost of the operations now under review will amount to Rs. 61,544, and that they will result in an additional annual State revenue of Rs. 53,551. .

13. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accord his unqualified approval of the proposed rates, and concurs in the opinion expressed by the Revenue Commissioner, that the "re-adjustment of assessment has been effected most fairly to Government and the occupants." The usual Notification is to be submitted with a view to its formal publication.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.





HOOBLEE TALUKA.

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No. 151 OF 1874.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Surrey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 29th January 1874.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment in forty-seven (47) villages of the old Hooblee Taluka and eighty-one (81) villages of the old Nowlgoond Taluka of the Dharwar Collectorate, which revision I propose should take effect in the ensuing revenue year, 1874-75.

2. Thirty villages of Hooblee comprise the first portion of the Southern Mahratta Country subjected to the operations of the Revenue Survey; these villages were settled experimentally by Captain Wingate, then Superintendent of the Southern Mahratta Country Survey, in and for 1843-44; an additional seventeen (17) villages of the Hooblee Taluka were settled in the ensuing year, and in the same year the eighty-one (81) villages of the old Nowlgoond Taluka, the revision of the assessment of which is now proposed. The settlement of the whole of these villages was reported upon by Captain Wingate in his letter No. 445, of the 25th October 1844, and the rates of assessment therein detailed received the sanction of Government by letter in the Revenue Department No. 1024, of the 27th February 1845.

3. The forty-seven (47) villages formerly belonging to the Hooblee Taluka now continue in that taluka; the eighty-one (81) villages formerly belonging to Nowlgoond are now distributed as below:—

Remaining in Nowlgoond Taluka	...	60
Transferred to Hooblee	do.	7
Do.	Roan	8
Do.	Damal	3
Do.	Dharwar	1
Do.	Kulladgee Collectorate, Badami Taluka	2
		—
		81

4. These 128 villages form one nearly connected tract of country, being separated only by the small jagir of Hooblee and by Government villages settled at posterior dates. I therefore propose to deal with them in one letter, and, as far as is possible, consider their past and present circumstances together.

5. Strictly the thirty villages of Hooblee, into which the survey settlement was first introduced, might have had a new settlement to take effect in the year now current, but I referred the subject of the re-settlement of these villages to Government by letter

No. 1307, dated 5th October 1872, and it

* Government Resolution No. 6396 of 26th December 1872. was decided* that, in consequence of the limited area affected and the uncertainty which prevailed at the time about railway communication in the Southern Mahratta

Country, it would be well to postpone the revision of these few villages and take them up with the more extended area, the settlement of which expires in the present year.

6. In the revision survey all survey fields which were in excess of 30 acres are sub-divided into two or more survey fields, so as to make all dry-crop survey fields held by one occupant range from about fifteen (15) to about thirty (30) acres. All survey fields held by more than one "occupant," or holder recognized in the Government books, are sub-divided according to the boundaries of each occupant's enjoyment, so as to give each a separately defined and assessed survey field. In all cases when Government and Inam land were included in one and the same survey field in the original survey, and ascertainable definition of the line of separation between the Government land and the Inam land existed, separate survey fields have been made. This inclusion of Government and Inam land in one survey field was avoided as far as possible in the original survey, but some cases occurred through mistake, and others by the lapse since of the land of one Inamdar when the land of two or more had been included in one survey field. New made roads had been since the last survey run through many fields necessitating their division into two separate survey fields. In the black soils considerable changes had occurred in many survey fields from the removal or addition of land from the action of the nullas, the course of which in this black soil is very liable to shift. All Inam survey fields paying Judi held by sharers separately recognized in the Government accounts are required to be, and have been, sub-divided according to the shares into separate survey fields, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873.

7. Even without the last cause for sub-division of former survey fields, the changes in boundaries, which had occurred from the other causes above detailed, and the required sub-division of survey fields made of excessive area in the original survey, affected so large a proportion of the old survey fields that very few would have remained as they were and the re-measurement of the whole became the simplest and least doubtful course, as it would have taken a longer time to check the original boundaries than to re-measure the land entirely.

8. The following statement shows the total area of these 128 villages according to the former survey and the present :—

Former Survey.			Revision Survey.		
Arable Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Total Acres.	Arable Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Total Acres.
400,630	24,060	424,690	405,689	18,186	842,375

There is thus a total difference of acres 815 in the gross area of the two independent surveys of upwards of 420,000 acres, or 0·19 per cent. ; a considerable part of this discrepancy arises from differences in the part of the unarable area of two villages relating to village sites, roads, and nullas, into which I have directed scrutiny to be made as some clerical error appears probable. Regarding the accuracy of the present and past survey more conclusive proof could hardly be afforded, for the two surveys have been perfectly independent ; from the sub-division of the former survey fields in the revision survey, the area given by it consists of a different aggregate of atoms to that of the former survey. The difference in the area entered as unarable in the two surveys is due to land being considered arable now which was not so thirty years ago.

9. But though the aggregate area is close, considerable differences have been found in the details. The boundary marks were in the first days of the survey erected some little time after the measurement ; till Act III. of 1846 was passed, no provision to compel the erection of marks existed, and considerable delay, as much as two or three months, often occurred before they were complete. I doubt, however, if this gave much opportunity for altering boundaries, as the greater part of the test measurement was taken after the boundary marks had been completed. Stones were used in Hooblee villages to a much greater extent than experience has shown to be expedient ; to move a stone a few feet

at a time is not difficult so long as the land of another cultivator is not encroached upon but only Government waste or vacant spaces, such as road-tracks, beds of tanks, and space left for village sites; nullas which were taken as boundaries have often encroached upon one bank and deposited land upon the other. From all these causes considerable discrepancies in areas of individual fields have been met with. The following shows the result in 3,578, the total fields of 22 villages in Hooblee, which were compared in detail and the cause of many of large differences sought out :—

Difference between Old and New Survey.

Total Survey Fields.	From 0 to 5 per cent.	From 5 to 10 per cent.	From 10 to 15 per cent.	From 15 to 20 per cent.	From 20 to 25 per cent.	Above 25 per cent.
3,578	2,638	581	173	73	37	78

10. The cause of difference in 59 fields of those entered above 20 per cent. was sought out in detail, it is reported that in no case was a mistake in the old measurement discovered. The differences occurred entirely in very small fields, the principal cause being the change of the bed of boundary nullas, and the next encroachment on beds of tanks and village sites, and in a few cases on Government waste land, then comes exclusion of land from the field since the survey and inclusion in the village site. The total area of the 59 fields in which the cause of difference was sought out was by the old survey acres 161-7 and by the present survey acres 174-18, from which it will be seen that the original fields were of small area, many in fact were only of a fraction of an acre, and that land lost in many cases compensated for land gained.

11. For all practical revenue purposes the old village maps were correctly constructed, now they have been re-drawn, showing of course all boundaries of survey fields as now confirmed, and the boundary marks, whether bands and stones, are shown and printed on the maps. Now that nearly all land is occupied, there is less fear of changes in boundaries than when there was a good deal of Government waste, and the boundary marks shown on the maps will render attempts at their removal without detection much more difficult than before. The general accuracy of the village map has been enhanced by a traverse survey of the boundary of every village.

12. As regards classification we commenced by entirely re-classing the villages near Hooblee itself, where a great admixture of

soils exists. The original classification made here was done in 1843 under the orders of Colonel Francis, then an Assistant Superintendent in the Southern Mahratta Country Survey : he and his men had just arrived from Nasik, where they had been trained and where no soils similar in character or geological origin to the red soils of the Dharwar Collectorate are met with. These red soils appear to consist of a fine ferruginous gravel mixed with quartz pebbles and a little clay. When they have been uncultivated for a long period, as was the case in 1843, they often acquire an appearance which is most deceiving as to their real quality, the surface soil gets all washed away and a coating of loose gravel and quartz stones is all that appears, or a thin stratum of indurated clay is left on the surface into which water hardly penetrates, and on which little grass even grows ; the soil immediately below the surface having been long undisturbed becomes exceedingly hard and dense, and appears to be almost impervious to water, but after the merest surface scratching, rather than ploughing, the rain is enabled to remain on the surface and soften the soil below, which is then deeply ploughed with the greatest ease, and with a little aid from manure is exceedingly productive. This land thirty years ago was considered hardly susceptible of remunerative cultivation, an occasional patch here and there only might be seen under the plough. Most of this land is now cultivated, and proves to be of far better quality than could have been guessed from the external appearance.

13. Colonel Francis himself informed me that it was more than doubtful if these red soils were classed on a proper standard, and that a very careful examination, guided by the light of our longer experience of their nature, would be necessary ; accordingly, all these lands were very carefully re-classed, some of them in fact more than once, until Captain Godfrey, the officer employed on the revision survey of Dharwar and in charge of the classification, and his men working with me in the field appeared to have attained a correct standard.

14. We found that ordinarily, as might have been expected from their former appearance, these red soils were formerly classed too low, they were generally assigned a classification value of from two (2) annas to one (1) anna and a great deal deducted as unarable and exempted from assessment ; here and there a field would be met with rated at double those around it of similar soil, or in fact at very much our present valuation. The cause of this pretty certainly was that the field in question happened to be cultivated in 1843 at the time of the original classification, and the breaking up the surface by the plough had rendered visible the real quality of the soil.

15. To the east of Hooblee the soil becomes intermixed with black cotton soil or "regur," and after proceeding a mile or two in that direction becomes almost without exception black. Here we re-classed several villages throughout in the first instance, in order to ascertain the degree of correspondence of our past and present standard of classification in black soils. I had no doubt about the original classification of the lands which were cultivated in 1843, but I had some doubt regarding the lands which were then waste, as I well remembered the aspect thirty years ago of the old wastes in the black plain east of Dharwar, covered with matted grass and scrub babul bushes, the surface cut up with deeply worn-out water runs, and pitted with deep holes and cracks, and where the surface was visible through the vegetation it would be seen to be covered with minute nodules of lime, giving a general white and glary aspect to the soil.

16. Now, as a rule, in the place of these old wastes are to be seen clean, well-cultivated fields, after sowing and before the crop springs up, presenting an even mellow black or bistre tint, the scrub jungle gone years ago, and the "nutt" or hureealee grass in the great majority of fields long ago extirpated. At the time of the first classification the productive qualities were all present in the soil but obscured by years of neglect and lying waste. Without having seen the former state of the lands now described, and judging them only by what they have become now through the natural effects of cultivation during a long series of years, no one can imagine or measure the enormous difference between their present and former aspect.

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17. On comparing the old and new classification we found that in a considerable proportion of fields of the better classes, that is down to third, there was a great degree of uniformity; the former standard in the very best soils was a little low undoubtedly, but still this might have been met by an adjustment of valuations. But the difficulty then occurred that here and there a considerable number of abnormal differences in old and new classification of fields were met with: at first it appeared rational to suppose that these were the waste fields the ill-conditioned appearance of which had induced a low classification in 1843. But an examination of the classer's books showed that this idea would not hold, as no such rule could be deduced; fields recorded as then waste were often as highly classed as any others, and the cases of low old classification were often in lands recorded as occupied in 1843. This frustrated the idea of meeting the case of fields recorded as waste at that time by a special adjustment confined to them. The fact was that many fields recorded as waste in 1843 had only

recently fallen out of cultivation, and had not yet lost the general appearance characterizing cultivated lands, while on the other hand much land recorded as occupied and much inam land was either very partially cultivated or was absolutely waste.

18. Finally, we adopted the plan of entirely re-classing all survey fields, the old classification of which fell below a certain point, ten or ten-and-a-half annas' classification valuation was the ordinary line of division adopted : all fields below this were entirely re-classed, all above it had from ten to fifteen per cent. of their number re-classed, or more if the result of this much appeared to make it necessary. An examination of the result of the re-classification of this percentage of the superior soils enabled us to fix a scale of adjustment to be applied to the old classification of the remainder of these superior soils which would fix a classification rating meeting every practical necessity on which to base assessment.

19. In re-classing everything which in the former classification was placed below ten-and-a-half annas, we expected to include all the fields which were ill-conditioned and deteriorated from having been waste from time immemorial. After comparison of the old and new classification values of the fields now examined, which were placed above ten-and-a-half annas in the original classification, the old classification was in some cases confirmed without alteration, but more frequently a small increase was applied to the old classification of fields rated above a certain valuation, this increase varying from half an anna to one-and-a-half annas. I have myself seen a great deal of the new classification in the field and have examined the old and new classification valuations of every re-classed survey field both in the Hooblee and the Nowlgoond villages, and have, in all these lands, directed the amount of adjustment to be applied to the old classification valuation.

20. A plan of adjustment of classification valuation of this nature could only be carried out successfully where a great uniformity of the character of the soil exists. This is met with to an extraordinary degree in the part of the Dharwar Collectorate which is situated to the eastward of Hooblee : exceptions to deep black soil are met with in very rare and well-defined patches, and in many villages hardly a single field will be found below ten annas' classification valuation. For all practical purposes I feel satisfied that the classification as now adjusted is as good a base on which to revise the assessment as if we had re-classed every single survey field.

21. I append to this letter two reports* from Captain

* Nos. 128 and 148 of 27th November and 24th December 1873. Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent, S. M. C. Revenue Survey, the officer under whom the immediate superin-

tendence of the revision of classification was carried out : one regarding the 47 villages formerly in the Hooblee Taluka, and the other relating to the 81 villages of the old Nowlgoond Taluka. These reports it will be well for the reader to peruse before going farther into the observations which I am about to make, in addition to and summing up those made by Captain Godfrey, regarding the past and present state of the tract of country under discussion, and finally on the rates of assessment which I propose for the future and their estimated revenue result. I was myself employed on the survey of this tract as an Assistant Superintendent in 1842 and the three following years, have travelled in and across it at all times of the year since at frequently recurring intervals, and can perhaps claim a longer knowledge of this part of the Presidency than circumstances often allow to any British officer in this country.

22. Hooblee has been from the earliest times in the history of the British connexion with India the chief centre of trade in the Southern Mahratta Country. There was in the seventeenth century an English* factory there, apparently in communication with the factory at Karwar, from which place an extensive export of cloth was carried on, in the manufacture of which it is stated that fifty thousand people were employed, "no place in India being more celebrated for fine muslins." There are no weavers on the coast and no mention of them in any writings relating to the past, while Hooblee has always been, and is now, the centre of a great weaving population. Between Poona and Bangalore, Hooblee is the largest town, and is the only place, except Shapoor and Bagulkota, on which a hundi could a few years back have been obtained at Bombay. Nowlgoond and Anigeree are also flourishing towns. Dharwar, Heblee, Nurgoond, and Guduk are large market towns near the confines of the tract of country under report, and there are many other markets of minor importance.

23. The people of the Dharwar Collectorate differ materially from those of the Northern Mahratta Country, where the business of cultivator of the soil and trader in its produce are as a rule distinct, while in Dharwar the two are to a considerable degree

* Page 45 of "The English in Western India, being the early history of the Factory at Surat, Bombay, and the subordinate factories on the West Coast." By the Rev. P. Anderson, Bombay, 1854.

united, the ryot not only takes his produce to market but often to a distant one, even down to Koompta or Karwar, and either brings back goods for freight, or himself invests in coast produce of some kind which will be readily saleable inland. The cultivators of the Dharwar districts, who are generally Lingaits, differ both physically and morally from the purer Mahratta of the more Northern Deccan. His race is a mixture of the Mahratta of the Northern Deccan and the races of the south of India ; he is a larger, stronger, and blacker man, much more stolid, harder-working, and less improvident, with a strong turn for speculation, for which the fluctuations of the cotton market during the last ten years have afforded a full scope and by no means always to his gain of late years.

24. As regards climate the tract under report varies much. Throughout the Dharwar Collectorate, May is ordinarily a month of heavy rain in the form of thunderstorms from the east and north-east. May, July, and October are the three months in the year in which most rain falls at Dharwar itself and probably at Hubli also ; but out as far east as Nowlgoond and Anigeree, May and October would probably far surpass July.

25. Around the town of Hooblee the south-west monsoon sets in about the beginning of June with light showers from the south-west ; these do not extend far to the east, the rain clouds which gave a drenching shower at Hooblee, by the time they have been borne by the violent south-west wind fifteen miles to the eastward, have so far lightened themselves that they part with nothing beyond a little trifling drizzle and in another ten or fifteen miles fly on high without affecting the surface of the earth. After another fifteen or twenty miles of easterly course these rain clouds appear to again condense, descend, and commence to water the earth again. Subject to some modification by ranges of hills this will be observed all along the west of India parallel to the ghats, a certain distance inland the heavy rainfall of the ghats diminishes to thirty inches annual fall and still decreases on proceeding a few miles eastward to about twenty inches, but in addition becomes uncertain and uncertain as to time of occurrence ; another twenty or thirty miles to the east sees a marked change for the better.

26. About the town of Hooblee the setting in of the south-west monsoon in June is relied upon by the cultivators. To the west of the town there is a good deal of rice land and also of red soil on which nachni, bajri, and other kharif crops are grown. Here kharif crops constitute 60 per cent. of the whole ; to the eastward in the black soil the proportion of kharif rapidly diminishes, and in the old Nowlgoond Taluka generally is stated by Captain

Godfrey to only amount to 19 per cent. of the whole. This information must have been derived from returns of the village officers. The proportion of kharif crops asserted is greater than I should have expected, for I have frequently crossed the Dharwar plains from west to east in the months of June and July and even later, and have observed that till the beginning of September, or frequently even later than this, any appearance of crops above ground, except in the rarest and most exceptional patches, probably close to villages, is exceedingly seldom visible.*

27. In the plain of black soil of the old Nowlgoond Taluka and the eastern villages of Hooblee, the soil is generally well saturated with rain and all the cracks in the black soil filled up in the month of May ; the soil then becomes soft, and during the next two months, June and July, the soil is prepared for sowing, and if sufficient rain falls in August to moisten the surface soil again sowing of late or white jowari and cotton is effected. The sowing of these crops is dependent on the fall of rain, and occurs sometimes in the middle or end of August and sometimes not for a good month later : wheat intermixed with linseed or safflower is sown still later on. A heavy rainfall is looked for in the end of October, and generally comes then or even in the beginning of November. Thus heavy rain in May, very light showers in June, July, and August, a little heavier in September, after the land has been sown a short time, and a downpour in the end of October, with a little rain ten days later, constitutes the perfection of a Dharwar plain country season ; and in the general run of years they get a very close approach to it everywhere to the westward of the prolongation of a line which may be roughly placed as parallel with one connecting Nowlgoond and Anigeree, but a few miles to the east of this line. To the north-east of Nowlgoond and east of Nurgoond about the town of Yangul, formerly a Mahalkari's station, the rain becomes more uncertain. Yangul is, in fact, situated in a belt of rainfall inferior to both that to the west and that to the east of it. In former years before the expiring settle-

* The following is the rainfall for the three towns of Dharwar, Hooblee, and Nowlgoond recorded in the Collector's office for the past four years. The accuracy of the Nowlgoond return for 1873 appears to me exceedingly open to doubt :—

Name of Town.	1870.		1871.		1872.				
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.			
Dharwar	32	54	30	7	30	16	26	88
Hooblee	29	44	28	49	25	93	20	99
Nowlgoond	29	31	19	4	18	35	11	15

ment was made the state of the crops here was always, I well remember, spoken of with apprehension, and the very year following the introduction of the settlement, 1845-46, was one of the worst known for some time back. I think, however, there has been an improvement generally of the climate of the eastern parts of the Dharwar Collectorate, though 1864 and 1865 were extraordinarily bad years ; in the northern part and about Nurgoond and Yamgul much land was not sown at all.

28. I believe that Captain Godfrey's remarks, contained in his 6th paragraph regarding the climate of Nowlgoond, are based on too small an experience of the climate of this taluka. It so happens that he was only in it in two years in the months of June and July, when the immunity from anything like the ordinary rain of the S.-W. monsoon would strike any one as strange and exceptional, until further experience showed that the N.-E. or Madras monsoon is the stand-by of this part of the country. I have no doubt that the rainfall in the central part of Nowlgoond might be more certain than it is in occasional years, and that of the extreme north-eastern villages a good deal more certain than it is ; but in the extreme western villages, considering the nature of the prevailing soil, it is very fairly good and certain. The black soil which prevails, with exceedingly small exceptional patches in this taluka, is deep and very retentive of moisture ; three or four saturations during the monsoon keep the subsoil constantly moist. The crops are undoubtedly better in some years than others, but anything like a total failure in the central or western part of Nowlgoond, or in the black soil or eastern villages of Hooblee, is, I apprehend, unknown in recent times. This part of the country has, as it were, a double chance, partaking as it does of both monsoons, or rainfall from May to November, and this is one main point which gives it a superiority over the Northern Deccan.

29. It is the fashion of the people here, as with farmers in most other countries, to say that the rain is not what it used to be. In fact, the people of the present time have little hesitation in asserting that a bad rainfall, as well as many other things they find fault with, have all come in since the abolition of the rule of the East India Company. Though all farmers are grumblers notoriously, yet I believe those of the Dharwar Collectorate excel in this respect, the double chance of monsoon which they have appears to give them a double ground of complaint if both do not come exactly right.

30. The great difficulty in the Nowlgoond Taluka generally is drinking water, which is often scarce and generally bad, being impregnated with salt and lime ; it looks like water with a few

drops of milk added to it, the people do not, however, consider this "white water," as they call it, unwholesome. When the usual May thunderstorms fail, great difficulty about water occurs, and both the people and cattle have to go four or five miles to the nearest drinking water. Since I was first in this taluka in 1842 much has been done to improve the supply of drinking water, but there is still room for a good deal of improvement. Sinking wells will not afford a remedy, the water is exceedingly deep down, and when reached often proves too brackish for use. Most villages have tanks for storing rain water, but with few exceptions they are dry by February ; and then sinking holes in the beds of nullas is the only resource. The local funds will receive a large increase by the revision of the assessment, a perennial supply of drinking water in central situations is the most urgent need of this tract of country, and the provision of it has the first claim upon any increase of local resources. In his 39th paragraph, Captain Godfrey alludes to the straits the low caste people are placed in by the denial of the right of drawing water from the tanks. This could surely be provided for, without just offence to any, by sinking a hole into which the water from the tank would filter if indeed such a concession to the higher castes is necessary.

31. The land both in Hooblee and Nowlgoond is exceedingly well and cleanly cultivated, at the time of the last settlement and for some years after a good deal of "nut" grass might be seen in the black soil among the crops, but that has long since been extirpated. The condition of the people is very good, far superior to that of the agricultural population of the central part of the Presidency. Nothing strikes the eye more than the excellent cattle which may be everywhere seen at work in the fields ; it is very unusual to see a pair of bullocks in the plough which are not worth more than one hundred rupees, and they often would not be parted with for double that sum

32. As regards communications the whole of this tract of country is passable for carts in the fine season and at all times in fact except just after heavy rain. The town of Hooblee is the centre of convergence of several lines of road. One communicating with Dharwar and Belgaum, one from Guduk through Anigeree, one from Sholapoor through Nurgoond ; this last, however, after heavy rain, is no more and no less passable than the ordinary black soil country tracks ; it is not metallised, and the roadway consists of simple black soil in much of its course. From Hooblee two main lines of road go to the coast, one *via* Sirsi and the Deveemunnee Ghat to Koompta, a branch from which diverges and passes on through Hurrihur to Bangalore, distant about 275 miles. Another

road goes from Hooblee to Karwar *via* Yellapoor and the Aribyl Ghat, with a branch to Koompta breaking off below the ghats. This branch, though giving the shortest road from Hooblee to Koompta, is little used in consequence of an unbridged river on it which, though neither large nor deep, offers a serious obstacle to top heavy cotton carts. The road by the Aribyl Ghat from Hooblee to Karwar is now good between the foot of the ghat and Karwar, having been completely metalled ; but it is by no means good from the Kanara frontier to the foot of the ghat, a distance of about 25 miles, for which it has not been metalled, and after a little rain works up into such a state of mud in many long stretches as to be impassable for a laden cart.

33. During the fair season there is a convergence of cart traffic to Hooblee from all parts, and during the time of transport of cotton to the coast, namely, from October to December and again from April till traffic is closed by the setting in of the monsoon, hundreds of carts must pass through or in the immediate vicinity of this town daily. In April, May, and June the price of every kind of fodder rises to a great height, not only in Hooblee itself, but on and near all the roads leading to it.

34. At the time of the introduction of the expiring settlement in 1844, there was no direct cart road whatever to the coast from the Dharwar Collectorate, the only cart road down the ghats between the Bhore Ghat near Poona and the extreme south of the Presidency was the Ram Ghat between Belgaum and the roadstead of Vingorla : this, though the only cart road for military or commercial purposes for many years, was with its slopes of one in five or six not worthy of the name, had it been even conveniently situated for the tract south of Belgaum.

35. Whatever traffic there then was between the Dharwar Collectorate and the coast was conducted by means of pack bullocks. It was not till 1847 that Hooblee was brought into communication with Sirsi and the coast by road. In 1842 the road from Dharwar to Belgaum was the only made road leading into the Dharwar Collectorate. The road from the town of Dharwar to Hooblee was not commenced till the end of the following year.

36. The city of Hooblee is not one of the 47 villages, it has no cultivated land whatever belonging to it but consists of a town site only, five (5) contiguous villages have no inhabited sites but consist of lands only, the people living in Hooblee. The figures which Captain Godfrey, at paragraph 27 of his report, gives in relation to the population of the town of Hooblee in 1847 I have

ascertained beyond doubt to be erroneous. He has evidently not obtained the old returns for the whole of the town, which consists of "old Hooblee," and "new Hooblee" and is divided into several wards or "Pets," some of the returns of 1847 relating to which Captain Godfrey has either overlooked or they were not completely taken at that time.* The entire town of Hooblee, including villages merged in it, was believed in 1844 to contain 5,458 houses and nearly 33,000 population as Captain Wingate stated† in paragraph 13 of his report on the settlement of this tract. Now the population of the same town appears to amount to about 35,000, that is, taking the population of the town as stated by Captain Godfrey at 28,678 and adding the population of the five villages which are merged therein, which I have ascertained from the returns to be 6,250 souls, makes a grand total of 34,928 souls. I should not from the appearance of the place have expected any very great increase in numbers, but an addition of 2,000 souls is less than I should have anticipated. The improvement in the houses and general aspect of the town, is however, very striking. Formerly a great scarcity of water prevailed in the town before the monsoon, in this respect a great change was effected some years ago by the late Mr. Stewart Gordon, then First Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka, by the clearing out and deepening a very large old quarry and connecting it by a deep sunk cut with a large shallow tank outside the town, and thus forming a reservoir which affords a good supply of water, and is even resorted to in seasons of drought by people from villages beyond the immediate vicinity. The appearance of the town from a distance is also much improved by extensive planting of trees, especially mangoes; many hundred good-sized trees now stand where I remember bare wastes.

37. I am thus obliged to abandon‡ the giving any statistical account of the progress of the town of Hooblee. From data I have obtained from the Mamlatdar, it is however satisfactory to observe that the old staple industry of the place, weaving, has by no means declined : there are now 4,982 looms in Hooblee against 2,262 in 1843. These are employed in the manufacture of cotton cloth of all kinds used as the clothing of the people of the country, many

* Since writing the above I have obtained the detailed papers of the Survey Census of 1847, and find Captain Godfrey has taken, as I suspected, the population of old Hooblee only. In 1847 the town of Hooblee, including all its component parts, contained 5,619 houses and a population of 30,750 : it has, therefore, increased by 4,178 souls since 1847.

† On authority of a survey of the town made in 1842.

‡ The increase in the population of the town of Hooblee is, however, shown by the foot-note to para. 36 above from information obtained subsequently to the writing of this report.

are of a superior description, "chulees" or bodices and "sarees" the ordinary garment worn by women of all classes. Many of these are fringed or mixed with silk, and the manufacture of them forms a very valuable industry. It is stated by the Mamlatdar that the value of the silk annually used up in Hooblee is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,20,000 and the cotton thread to Rs. 2,90,000, total value of raw material Rs. 4,10,000. The fabrics manufactured are valued as follows :—Of silk solely Rs. 15,000, of thread solely Rs. 50,000, and of silk and thread intermixed Rs. 5,00,000. Total Rs. 5,65,000. These figures can only be taken as approximate. It appears to me that if the value of the raw material is correctly stated, the value of the manufactured fabrics must be understated. The figures will, however, give an idea of the extent and importance of the industry concerned.

38. In his 28th paragraph, Captain Godfrey gives the statistics of the 47 villages exclusive of those of the town of Hooblee except that those villages which are merged in the town are included herein. The figures in comparison with those of 1847, when the Census was taken by the Survey Department, two years after the revenue settlement had been made, are as follows :—

	1847.	1873.	Per cent.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Population	23,159	28,826	24.43	
Houses } Flat-roofed and Tiled	4,003	5,074	26.75	
Houses } Thatched ...	1,027	736	.....	28.33
Agricultural cattle	6,101	5,587	.....	8.42
Cows and Buffaloes	9,062	7,704	.....	24.92
Sheep and Goats ...	4,496	3,687	.....	17.98
Ploughs ...	No record.	2,006	.....
Carts ...	747	1,596	113.52	.....

The above population gives an average of 242 to the square mile, which will be considerably increased if we include the agricultural population residing in Hooblee, which belongs to these villages. If, indeed, we take the total population of Hooblee as shown by Captain Godfrey, 28,678 souls, and include it with the above shown for the 47 villages, it gives a grand total of 57,504, which will give 483 to the square mile.

39. The information regarding the occupations of the population in these 47 villages of Hooblee is unfortunately incomplete, owing to the orders for recording this information not having been received before the survey census was taken. In 17 villages, how-

ever, the population is stated by Captain Godfrey, paragraph 23, to consist of 44·44 per cent. purely agricultural. The number of villages is too small to base any general conclusions upon.

40. The increase in tiled and flat-roofed houses is an evidence of the improved condition of the people which, around Hubli, even in 1847, the time of the previous census, was considered to be very flourishing. Agricultural cattle have decreased in numbers, but have much improved in quality. Formerly the abundance of cheap grazing encouraged the people to keep a number of miserable beasts, which might be called working cattle, but had never done and never could do a day's work. In any part of the country where grazing is abundant and cheap the same state of things may be observed, and if the herd of cattle returning to the village from the grazing grounds at night is examined, two-thirds will be seen to be beasts of the most worthless description, which serve only to continue a race as worthless as themselves. The agricultural cattle in the tract under report are now of the most excellent quality. It costs money to feed cattle now, and none are kept which cannot earn their keep.

41. The most extravagant prices were given a few years back for cattle in the Hooblee bazaars. Rs. 300 and 400 for a pair of bullocks was a common price : I have heard it repeatedly stated that Rs. 1,200 was given for one bullock which distinguished himself by uprooting a large stone buried in the ground which no other beast could move. Those, however, were the days when the flood of wealth poured into this part of the country by the high prices of cotton during the American war had turned the heads of the cultivators. Rs. 100 per acre was given for planted cotton fields by dealers backed by speculators from Bombay, and all kinds of extravagances were indulged in, the people literally did not know what to do with their money, and jutras or festivals in some of the plain villages were attended by numbers of cultivators with carts having the iron bands round the naves of the wheels replaced by silver bands. Those days have long passed away, but they linger in the recollections of the people as a renewal of the mythical golden age. Though many have impaired the enormous gains of those times by reckless holding of cotton and injudicious speculation in the same article, yet undoubtedly much of the wealth brought in at that time still exists in the country and renders the mass of the cultivators of the Dharwar cotton-producing districts an exceptionally well-to-do and wealthy people of their class.

42. The decrease in cows, buffaloes, and sheep is assignable to the same cause as the decrease in the number of agricultural

cattle. The number of ploughs stated to exist cannot be compared with the past for want of any record. Much of the area of lands shown as in occupation is not under the plough, but is kept for grazing purposes ; how valuable grazing is in the vicinity of Hooblee will be seen from the fact stated in Captain Godfrey's 17th paragraph and in Table No. 12 appended to his letter, that acres 646 of grazing land situated within a circle of four miles round Hooblee brought on an average of ten years Rs. 8.36 at the annual auction and Rs. 754.8 in 1870-71, the last year for which Captain Godfrey gives data. I find, from returns received from the Mamlatdar, that acres 1,999, being the total unreserved assessed waste land in these forty-seven villages, bearing assessment Rs. 962 was sold by auction for 1872-73 for Rs. 1,388, an average of Rs. 0.11-1 per acre, some of this near the town of Hooblee brought from one to four rupees per acre.

43. The increase in carts shown as from 747 to 1,596 is not remarkable, considering the undoubted enormous increase which has occurred throughout the country, but this is explainable by considering that a large portion of the increase in vehicles is to be probably sought for in the town of Hooblee. Difficulty, too, would always be now experienced in obtaining correct returns of the number of carts and cattle used in them, from the fact that a large proportion would at all times be absent on the business of their owners.

44. I will now proceed to a discussion of the statistics of the eighty-one villages formerly of Nowlgoond which we have in complete form, the following statement compiled from the figures given by Captain Godfrey at paragraphs 27 and 34 of his report upon the eighty-one villages, formerly in the Nowlgoond Taluka gives a comparative view of the past and present statistics of those villages, as far as they can be ascertained for the past. The statistics of the Nowlgoond Taluka were not regularly collected at the time of the classification thirty years ago, in twenty-six villages only of the whole eighty-one were they collected in 1847. The system of collecting and recording statistical information at the time of the classification was not introduced till some time after Captain Wingate took charge of the Southern Malratta Country Survey from Mr. Goldsmid in 1844. Captain Godfrey has therefore supplemented the information available in the survey records from the records of the village jamabandi papers or chittas on which entire reliance cannot be placed ; they may, however, be taken as approximately correct.

	1846-47.	1872-73.	Per cent.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Population	71,419	91,323	27·87	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed	14,252	19,025	33·20	.....
Thatched	139	92	.....	33·80
Agricultural Cattle	18,025	16,326	.....	9·42
Cows and Buffaloes	18,165	18,293	0·70	.....
Sheep and Goats	14,994	12,923	.....	13·8
Ploughs	2,288	1,726	.....	24·56
Carts	870	4,660	435·63	.....
Houses	450	497	10·44	.....

45. The total population gives an average of 168 to the square mile and shows an increase of 27·87 per cent. since 1846-47 ; at paragraph 30 of his report Captain Godfrey shows the percentage of agricultural and non-agricultural population, putting the purely agricultural at 51·88 per cent., partly agricultural at 10·58 per cent., and the non-agricultural at 37·54 per cent.: I cannot say that I entirely trust this division of the population and distrust the non-agricultural proportion, which appears to me to be over the mark. Nothing is so difficult as to obtain absolutely correct statistics of this nature, or to define with absolute correctness where the connection with agriculture begins or ends, especially among the families or connections of landholders, who to a great extent mix together trade, handicrafts, such as cleaning and spinning cotton, and the cultivation of the soil.

46. The asserted decrease in ploughs I view with distrust, considering how much cultivation has increased. It is the number given for 1847 which I consider most open to suspicion. In fact it is by no means the practice to plough the black soils annually or more than once in six or seven years. Nature does to a great extent what the plough would be required to do in other soils ; in the hot weather, from contraction of the black soil, it becomes fissured with cracks, two or three inches wide and about eighteen inches deep, dividing the surface up into blocks about two to three feet square, the first heavy fall of rain washes the surface soil into and fills up these cracks, removing so much soil from the surface and exposing a fresh superstratum of soil. Instead of the plough the people use annually a kind of scarfer called a "kunti" drawn by two or four bullocks which loosens the surface for a depth of three or four inches and uproots what weeds there may be, and they are few in cleanly kept fields. After rain the soil for some little depth is very loose, and this is the ordinary annual form of cultivation. At intervals of a few years, six, seven, or eight, the plough, generally

a large one drawn by four, six, or even eight bullocks, is used in order to uproot deep-seated weeds and to thoroughly disturb the subsoil. I do not feel sure that some confusion of ploughs and scarfers has not occurred in the old returns. Nothing can be clearer than that the number of ploughs shown as existing in Nowlgoond is fully up to the wants of the country, as the land is excellently cultivated and the means of the people generally are so fully sufficient that they would not want for a proper supply of the necessary implements of agriculture.

47. The number of carts shown in Nowlgoond, 4,660, against 870 in 1847, shows how enormously the carrying power has increased. In 1843 the only cart to be seen in the taluka was what is called the "Hali Bandi," a big cart with two solid wheels of about three-and-a-half feet diameter with tyres of solid wrought iron about two inches or less wide at the edge and about two to three inches thick and drawn by eight bullocks; these wheels were very valuable, lasted for a great time, and were generally handed down in a family as heirlooms. These large carts were useful for carrying large quantities of agricultural produce from the field, and were and are often tented in and used by families travelling about to weddings or festivals in the hot weather when agricultural operations are at a standstill, but they are utterly destructive to made roads with their small wheels, narrow tyres, and enormous weight. The "chakri" or common cart drawn by two bullocks with four or four-and-a-half feet wheels and tyred with English bar iron was rarely if ever to be seen in this taluka thirty years ago. The provision of made roads and the great cart traffic to the coast which has sprung up since that time has called thousands of these two-bullock carts into existence. We have no return showing the proportion of large carts or hali bandis and of small carts or chakris in the total numbers of 1847 and 1873, but as the use of chakris began to extend greatly about 1845, I should suppose that about half the 870 of 1847 were chakris or two-bullock carts and the remainder hali bandis or eight-bullock carts. The number of the latter, I should suppose, has at least remained stationary as they are of no use except for home purposes.

48. The number of horses past and present, 450 and 497, calls for no special remark, few of these can merit the name of horses, as they certainly with few exceptions consist of small ponies under thirteen hands high. The black soil tract was never much of a horse-breeding country; in former years, however, most excellent hardy ponies running up to 14 hands high were procurable at and about Hooblee. The breed has, however, greatly decreased, especially in quality. Ponies are ordinarily used by the better class of

people, village officers and such like ; bullocks are much more commonly used for riding purposes by the common class.

49. The question of prices has proved as difficult to deal with here as elsewhere in consequence of the variations made in the measure used from time to time in the last thirty years and the great fluctuations in price of food-grains within the compass of a single year. From a return I have received from the Collector, made out by the Mamlatdar, it appears that in 1824 the seer in use for grain held one hundred rupees' (Rs. 100) weight; in 1843 a seer of one hundred and twenty rupees' (Rs. 120) weight was introduced, in 1849 it was changed to one hundred and thirty-five rupees' (Rs. 135) weight, in 1862 it was again changed to one hundred and forty rupees' (Rs. 140) weight, which seer is still in use. These weights are taken in a mixture of several kinds of grain. The return received from the Mamlatdar through the Collector shows the prices of each year according to the seer stated to be in use in that year; these I have uniformly reduced to a seer of eighty rupees (Rs. 80) in weight and shown in the statement on the opposite page taking the average for each five years commencing with 1819. An annual statement since 1817 is also appended*, as it may possibly be of

* Marked J and K. use or interest at some future day, and only those who have had to collect price lists know how hard it is to obtain any information approaching to accuracy even regarding the present.*

YEAR.	Rice in Husk, Seers per Rupee.	Jowari, Seers per Rupee.	Wheat, Seers per Rupee.	Linseed, Seers per Rupee.	Cotton in Seed, per Maund of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Hooblee.					
1819—23 ...	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	0 10 5
1824—28 ...	54	53	35	30	0 7 5
1829—33 ...	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	0 9 7
1834—38 ...	39	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 2
1839—43 ...	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 1
1844—48 ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	0 8 0
1849—53 ...	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	41	0 10 7
1854—58 ...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	1 0 5
1859—63 ...	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 7
1864—68 ...	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 5
1869—73 ...	24	25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 5

* As an instance of this I recently, for purposes of check, requested a Deputy Collector to forward to me a list of average prices for the last three years as recorded in the Collectorate records; he forwarded them in due course, a not being placed on the statement explaining that the seer used was of Rs. 80 weight. It was plain from examination and collation with other information, that the seer used in the return was one of Rs. 140 weight, and therefore the statement of price was only calculated to mislead.

† Rice in husk or paddy is double in quantity the same rice cleaned from husk.

YEAR.	Rice in Husk, Seers per Rupee.	Jowari, Seers per Rupee.	Wheat, Seers per Rupee.	Linseed, Seers per Rupee.	Cotton in Seed, per Maund of $27\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
1869 ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2 0
1870 ...	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	6	14	1 8 0
1871 ...	29	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 10 0
1872 ...	19	20	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 0
1873 ...	23	21	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 0
<hr/>					
	Clean Rice.	Nowlgoond.			
1819—23 ...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	0 15 5
1824—28 ..	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	0 7 8
1829—33 ..	28	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	0 8 7
1834—38 ..	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	60	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 0
1839—43 ..	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 7
1844—48 ...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 10
1849—53 ...	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 7
1854—58 ...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 5
1859—63 ...	15	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 0
1864—68 ...	9	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 10
1869—73 ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 5
<hr/>					
1869 ...	7	31	18	8	2 0 0
1870 ...	13	34	7	11	2 12 0
1871 ...	10	28	12	10	1 8 0
1872 ...	12	22	16	...	1 6 0
1873 ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	16	...	1 9 0

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50. There are discrepancies in many points between the price lists furnished by Captain Godfrey and those obtained from the Collector, some of which may be explained by the inevitable variations of such lists framed from different sources, others again can only be explained by the price at a different time of year having been recorded or from some confusion in the measures. I have, however, adopted the price list obtained from the Mamlatdars through the Collector for the staple articles of food and export as far as given. Many other articles are returned in the Mamlatdar's statements, but those I have shown may be taken as representations of each class. Jowari, as the ordinary food of the people but not carried to any great distance; wheat, an article formerly grown to a greater extent than now and then to some extent exported principally to Belgaum and Bellary, now the quantity grown is probably not much beyond internal wants. Rice, an article both of inland consumption and of export, which is imported and exported in the same year according to the fluctuations of the market, always saleable and carried longer distances than

jowari on account of its smaller bulk in proportion to value. Linseed, as the representative of the great oil seed trade and unfortunately the only one regarding which we have continuous information, but the range of price of linseed will cover that of "Kurdeh" or safflower also, Kurdeh oil is expressed separately for edible purposes, but for burning oil the two seeds are, I am informed, frequently mixed.

51. I have made out the following statement showing the average prices of each of the articles selected for each of the three decades comprised in the expiring settlement and for the last three years 1871 to 1873. The prices of the average of the past ten years are disturbed by the great inflation which prevailed during the time of the American War and form no guide to the future. During the last three years since 1870 we have, I think, descended on more sober times, and the prices then prevailing may be taken as giving some clue to the future. The figures for Hooblee are shown under the letter H in each column and those for Nowlgoond under the letter N :—

Name of Article.	Average during first decade from 1844 to 1853.		Average during second decade from 1854 to 1863.		Average during third decade from 1864 to 1873.		Average during past three years from 1871 to 1873.	
	H.	N.	H.	N.	H.	N.	H.	N.
Cleaned Rice, seers per Rupee....	30½	38½	17½	15	10½	10	11½	11
Jowari, seers per Rupee.....	61½	74	33	37½	22½	26½	22½	23
Wheat seers per Rupee	49½	68½	31½	34	9½	15	11½	14
Linseed, seers per Rupee.....	38	51	29½	27	14	10½	12½	10
Uncleaned or seed cotton, Rupees per maund of 27½ lbs.	0 9 3	0 8 3	2 2 0	1 5 3	2 11 5	2 9 1	2 0 8	1 7 8

52. The price of rice is shown a little higher at Nowlgoond than at Hooblee, except during the first decade, in the figures of which I should suspect some error, for it appears contrary to reason that rice should be cheaper at a place farther removed from its point of production than at a nearer point. In the other articles I think that the figures of one market fairly check those of the other. Jowari, wheat, linseed, and cotton are articles produced abundantly around Nowlgoond and brought to it from some distance to the east, while some only would be produced near Hooblee on the eastern side, the main bulk furnishing the market there coming from or through Anigeree and Nowlgoond. The Hooblee rate would, therefore, naturally be a little higher than that at Nowlgoond.

53. The following statement shows the percentage rate of the average prices of Hooblee and Nowlgoond conjoined for the first

decade of the expiring settlement and for the last three years :—

Name of Article.	Increase per cent. in prices of last three years, i.e., from 1871 to 1873 compared with average prices from 1844 to 1853.
Rice	205
Jowari	195
Wheat	347
Linseed	295
Cotton	221

I am aware that considerable apprehension exists regarding the future course of prices, but the above will show that a very heavy fall may still occur and yet leave the cultivators cent. per cent. better off than they were thirty years ago. I shall advert again in the close of this report to the price of cotton and the cotton trade of this district generally.

54. Thirty years ago land in the Hooblee and Nowlgoond Talukas had absolutely no saleable value whatever, there was a large area of waste land in both, and in spite of heavy remissions more land was thrown up annually, that land should have any general value under such circumstances either for sale or for sub-letting was simply impossible. Circumstances are now widely changed. Captain Godfrey appends to his reports statements* of cases of sale, lease and sub-letting of land, the information regarding

many of which was obtained from docu-

* Marked A, B, C, D, and E. ments recorded in the Sub-Registrar's Office. The statement of leases in Hoob-

lee is remarkable as showing the great value placed on land proved by the tenacity with which it is adhered to. It is parted with in many of the cases entered in the return for a time only in consideration of a heavy sum down. I have extracted from Captain Godfrey's general statements both for Hooblee and Nowlgoond the cases shown on the following pages being some of those for the terms of which information is full and the source of it beyond doubt. The sums paid down for the usufruct of land for a given number of years, and that rarely a very long term, are very striking, considering the high interest of money among the agricultural and trading classes.

55. We have also some perfectly trustworthy data regarding the rent of land in the annual realizations on account of the lands of the Anigeree Dessai which are in—

Hooblee.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Sur-vey No.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Terms of Lease or Sale.	Informa-tion whence derived.
1	Mudi Naikan Arlikati.	85-89	A. 16 35	G. 31 8 0	Leased for five years for Rs. 400, owner to pay assessment.	Sub-Regis-trar's Office.
2	Bamapur...	146-147	30 8	38 0 0	Leased for ten years for Rupees 1,000 lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
3	Adargunchi	54	14 2	18 0 0	Leased for ten years for Rupees 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
4	Budihal ...	24-6	20 15	19 12 0	Leased for six years for Rupees 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
5	Sool ...	172	7 37	4 4 0	Leased for nine years for Rupees 300, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
6	Do. ...	213	23 20	28 0 0	Leased for twenty-two years for Rupees 300, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
7	Nulvi ...	76	9 20	10 0 0	Leased for thirty-four years for Rupees 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
8	Do. ...	154	4 18	6 0 0	Leased for ten years for Rupees 200, owner to pay assessment.	Do.
9	Unkal ...	199	21 25	22 0 0	Leased for six years for Rupees 200, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
10	Do. ...	157	15 20	21 8 0	Leased for seven years for Rupees 600, lessee to pay assessment.	Do.
11	Mariam-Timesagar.	134	3 14	6 0 0	Sold for Rupees 78.	Do.
12	Agrahar-Timesagar.	19	12 0	20 0 0	Sold for Rupees 600, by decree of Civil Court.	...
13	Do. ...	23	5 0	8 0 0	Sold for Rupees 265 by decree of Civil Court.	...
14	Jangmarkop ...	12	21 38	11 0 0	Sold to Hubli Municipality for Rupees 225.	...
15	Ayodya ...	26	13 19		Sold for Rupees 100.	Do.
16	Gopankop half of	130	13 5	18 0 10	Sold for Rupees 300.	Do.
17	Nulvi ...	125	15 39	17 3 0	Sold for Rupees 800.	Do.
18	Bengeri ...	70	11 30	22 8 0	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court for Rupees 400.	...
19	Do. ...	9-11	27 5	16 0 0	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court for Rupees 1,200.	...
20	Nagshetikop nine survey fields.	.....	190 5	64 0 0	Government land recorded as unarable, broken up into 9 Survey Nos. and sold by auction in 1869-70 for Rupees 930.	...
21	Do. ...	8	22 35	36 0 0	Sold for Rupees 1,080. Stamp-ed paper produced.	...

Nowlgoond.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Terms of Sale.		Inform-ation whence derived.
			A. G.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Herehkop ...	118	38 39	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 500	...	Sub-Regis-trar's Office.
2	Gumgol ...	82	8 33	8 0 9	Sold for Rs. 90	...	Do.
3	Halkusugal ...	132	48 37	55 0 0	Sold for Rs. 600	...	Do.
4	Nowlgoond ...	57	28 19	32 0 0	Sold for Rs. 390	...	Do.
5	Bal ur ...	84	17 20	22 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	...	Do.
6	Kumarkop ...	64	25 28	26 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	...	Do.
7	Chilakwad ...	44	12 17	11 0 0	Sold for Rs. 150	...	Do.
8	Bassapur ...	87	51 15	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 525	...	Do.
9	Saswinhali ...	88	29 20	28 0 0	Sold for Rs. 300	...	Do.
10	Naiknur ...	9	38 26	29 0 0	Sold for Rs. 250	...	Do.
11	Anigeree ...	433	20 29	23 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	...	Do.
			10 4 9	3 0 0			
12	Nagarhali ...	{ 18	22 18	21 0 0	Sold for Rs. 200	...	Do.
		{ 34	13 17	11 8 0			
13	Morab ...	372	22 3	28 0 0	Sold for Rs. 200	...	Do.
14	Saswinhali ...	23	28 16	27 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	...	Do.
15	Do. ...	135	2 33	3 0 0	Sold for Rs. 90	...	Do.
16	Anigeree ...	285	18 33	14 0 0	Sold for Rs. 300	...	Do.
	Do. ...	433	30 29	33 0 0	Sold for Rs. 400	...	Do.

in charge of the Collector, and are let out to the highest bidder annually. The lands comprise 41 survey fields situated in the town of Anigeree and two adjacent villages; the soil is black of the ordinary description prevailing throughout the old Nowlgoond Taluka, and ranges pretty much of the same average quality. The area of these 41 survey fields is acres 1,512-19 and the present survey assessment Rs. 1,325-1. On the average of the past three years they have been let for an annual rent of Rs. 8,011, or a frac-

tion over six times the assessment. The statement below shows the particulars of the extent of land in each village and the total rent obtained in each of the last three years :—

Number.	Village.	Survey No.	Acres.	Assessment.	Annual rent realized.		Percentage of rent in excess of Survey Assessment.
					Year.	Rupees.	
1	Anigeree...	34	1,221 35	1,053 1 0	1871-72	6,062	
					1872-73	6,804	
					1873-74	7,100	
					Average	6,655	532
2	Bassapur...	4	208 9	193 0 0	1871-72	610	
					1872-73	978	
					1873-74	978	
					Average	855	343
3	Sidapur ...	3	82 15	80 0 0	1871-72	400	
					1872-73	400	
					1873-74	615	
					Average	471	489
		Total...	41	1,512 19	1,325 1 0		8,011

56. There are three points worthy of being noted in the above statement of rents. First, there is no sign whatever of any fall; in every case the rent obtained in the last year of the three is equal to, or in excess of, that obtained in the preceding years. Next, the rents remain pretty steady, showing that the bidders have no fear of failure in the rains, more conclusive proof than this of the steadiness and trustworthiness of the monsoon rainfall, in the opinion of the people, could hardly be given. Thirdly, this is not the renting out of a small area which might be influenced by accidental considerations. On analyzing the rates of rent obtained in proportion to the survey assessment, I find that the following results appear in individual fields :—

Proportion of Rent to Survey Assessment of Individual Fields.

Ratio.	Under 1 to 1.	Under 2 to 1.	Under 3 to 1.	Under 4 to 1.	Under 5 to 1.	Under 6 to 1.	Under 7 to 1.	Under 8 to 1.	Under 9 to 1 and upwards.
Number of fields...	2	3	6	5	9	6	3	3	4

57. Thus it appears that two fields only were rented for a sum less than double the survey assessment, and three for a sum less than three times the survey assessment; the column showing a rent of five rupees on every rupee of survey assessment contains the largest number of fields, namely, nine.*

58. At paragraph 31 of his report on Nowlgoond, Captain Godfrey shows the proportion of fields which are cultivated by the actual holder under Government and the proportion sub-let. Of a total of 20,385 survey fields, the holder under Government or his connections are stated to cultivate 14,026 fields, 315 are cultivated in partnership with others, 5,078 by sub-tenants on money-rents, and 136 by sub-tenants on grain rents, which means a proportion of the produce, ordinarily one-half of the gross. 230 fields are accounted for as waste; these are, I apprehend, in most cases pieces of unarable land, beds of tanks, &c., which would not be allowed to be taken up for occupation under any circumstances, for in 1872-73 there were only acres 136 of assessed arable waste in the Nowlgoond villages. Here and there a survey field in contiguity to a village will remain unoccupied waste in consequence of being intersected with so many roads or rights of way, that the occupation of it would be a source of unceasing quarrelling and annoyance.

59. The following statement shows the number of cases in which it was necessary, in default of punctual payment of revenue, to issue notices to pay, and the number of cases in which it became necessary to actually sell in order to recover the revenue due:—

Year.	Notices issued.		Paid up.		Number of Sales.	
	Hooblee.	Nowlgoond.	Hooblee.	Nowlgoond.	Hooblee.	Nowlgoond.
1870-71...	24	97	23	97	1	...
1871-72...	64	160	64	160	...	...
1872-73...	59	243	58	242	1	1

Three cases only of actual sale occurred, and were we in possession of the facts bearing on each case, it would probably be found that some private spite, which in some forms of landholding has an excellent field of operation, was at the bottom of these two

* A detailed statement showing the rent paid for each field in each of the past three years is appended, marked F

cases. The following was the result of the two sales which occurred. The sums realized were very much in excess of the arrears of revenue for which the land was sold, it evidently was not, therefore, from poverty of the holder that resort to a public sale was required :—

Year.	Village.	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount of arrears of Revenue.		Sale proceeds.
					A. G.	Rs. a. p.	
1870-71 ...	Ramapur ...	7	22 33	11 0 0	11 0 0	23 0 0	
1872-73 ...	Do. ...	58	9 21	26 0 0	14 10 0	40 0 0	
1872-73 ...	Herehkop.	Part of 88	14 26	12 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	

60. The great increase in the number of notices which it was necessary to issue in the two last years will at once attract attention. This was certainly the result of design on the part of the people, the survey was in progress in both talukas, and the object was to endeavour by this childish device to give rise to an impression of their inability to pay an increased assessment. Morab is one of the most flourishing villages in this flourishing part of the Presidency. I shall allude presently in paragraph 64 to the people of this village as thirty-three years ago keeping up the practice of paying no revenue at all except under protest and after undergoing a nominal flogging to save their honour. The present generation are worthy descendants of their forefathers, for though the coarse process of undergoing a form of flogging has become obsolete, the aid of the more polished remedy of legal process has to be resorted to more here than elsewhere. In 1870-71 thirty-one (31) notices to pay were issued in this village, in 1871-72 forty-one (41), and last year, 1872-73, the revenue could not be got in without the aid of 76 notices. I was near this village in June last, and heard it openly spoken of as a device to create an impression of poverty and that they intended to allow their lands to be sold up, of course by a fictitious sale : of this, however, they evidently without exception thought better.

61. Captain Godfrey at paragraph 33 of his report on the Hooblee villages alludes to the number of schools now existing, and in paragraph 41 of his report on the Nowlgoond villages gives the same information in respect to them. An abstract of the information given in his letters and appended statements is here given :—

Taluka.	Government Schools.				Private Schools.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
Hooblee villages ...	8	572	3	152	16	555	...	...
Nowlgoond villages ...	11	739	...	..	39	631	...	...

Captain Godfrey further remarks on the apparent smaller proportion of people capable of reading now as compared with 30 years ago. This must, I think, be more apparent than real ; in former times it was most unusual to find any one but a Brahmin able to read or write. now among other castes the ability to read and write a little is not very unfrequently to be met with. As to the percentage of the young men learning Captain Godfrey places it at 12·23 per cent., but this is evidently an erroneous calculation as well as worked out on a wrong base, even if the correct number of males under 15 years of age had been taken, the result would have been of no value. Many under that age must be far too young to attend school, and a large portion of the students would be above that age, especially those of castes other than Brahmins. The only trustworthy mode of calculating the school attendance must be on the total population, which being in the case of Nowlgoond villages 91,323, and the daily attendance at school 1,370, gives a proportion of 1·5 per cent.

62. Appended to this letter are two statements* giving the

* Marked G and H. complete revenue history of the Hooblee villages for ten years before the settlement and for every year since. The following is an abstract of the Hooblee villages, divided into three periods after the settlement was introduced ; the average before the settlement is taken on nine years ; the year

1843-44 is excluded entirely, as some of the villages, thirty (30) in number, were under the settlement and seventeen (17) were not under it till the following year :—

Years.	Occupied Government Land.			Unoccupied Government Waste.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1834-35 to 1842-43.	28,973	42,707	11,558	10,665	110	8,560
<i>After Settlement.</i>						
1844-45 to 1853-54.	36,494	40,424	55	3,591	3,344	1,588
1854-55 to 1863-64.	43,878	46,939	...	343	220	...
1864-65 to 1872-73.	44,404	48,078	...	1,750	870	...

63. The following abstract gives the same information for the Nowlgoond villages :—

Years.	Occupied Government Land.			Unoccupied Government Waste.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1834-35 to 1843-44.	130,765	1,61,440	36,578	32,014	55,116	47,966
<i>After Settlement.</i>						
1844 to 1853-54 ...	182,875	1,54,142	5,766	23,194	18,340	9,303
1854-55 to 1863-64.	223,872	1,93,493	3	2,083	1,529	...
1864-65 to 1872-73.	232,532	2,00,694	...	87	66	...

64. In each case the change in the decade after settlement is most marked ; it is to be noted that the average remissions shown in that decade are due almost entirely to the year of the introduction of the settlement in Hooblee, and to that and the following year, which was almost a famine year, in Nowlgoond. The above abstracts and the two general detailed statements appended tell their own story : to enter into lengthy remarks upon them would be a waste of time. In each case before the settlement we see a

large and increasing area of unoccupied waste, heavy annual remissions, and enormous uncollected balances at the close of the year; within ten years after settlement the unoccupied waste has all but a nominal amount been absorbed into occupation, and both remissions and outstanding balances have disappeared entirely. There is still a considerable area of assessed Government unoccupied waste in the Hooblee villages, acres 2,278, assessed at Rs. 1,099, but much of this I have ascertained to be reserved from permanent occupation by order, in some cases it is land given as free common grazing, and in others it is sold by auction for grazing annually, producing thereby a larger revenue than if permanently given out for occupation. It appears from column 8 of the general statement appended that the area of Government unoccupied assessed waste increased suddenly in 1865-66; this was from the placing an assessment on land hitherto unassessed. The occupied area shown in column 2 has never fallen off in the smallest degree.

65. The great outstanding balances before the expiring settlement will attract notice; it was the practice then to evade payment to the last possible moment in the hope of obtaining some further remission. Some never paid at all till the form of using force was gone through. The people of the even then thriving village of Morab were very proud of this. I was there for some time in 1843, and have often heard it said that up to two or three years before that time it was the practice for the head ryots to refuse to pay their revenue. They were then sent for to the Mamlatdar's kutcherry, each man took the sum due from him, and having arrived before that official, each man loudly protested his inability to pay. The form of tying up and administering one blow was then gone through, and the money was at once produced. The Morab ryots had a special pride in this, saying that by "zoolum" alone their revenue was collected from them; they at any rate were not such poor creatures as some who paid without any pressure.

66. I will now enter on the main purpose of this letter, the rates of assessment to be imposed in the future. I will first show the rates of assessment I propose and their estimated revenue result, and afterwards give my reasons for believing those rates and the assessment resulting from them to be fair and moderate.

67. The first group of villages is that immediately surrounding the town of Hooblee, sixteen (16) in number, for which I propose to take a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-0-0, this group comprises all the villages put in the 1st class in the expiring settlement by Captain Wingate, except one, Burdshingi, which being rather more distant from Hooblee I have thought it better to put into the 2nd class.
 See Map.

68. The second group contains (19) nineteen villages, and comprises all the villages which may be considered to have the same advantage as regards rainfall as Hooblee, but are farther removed from the immediate vicinity of the town. In this group is also included one old Nowlgoond Taluka village, Halial, since transferred to the Hooblee Taluka, which is within about four miles of Hooblee and altogether detached from the other Noolgoond villages. For this group I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-8-0.

69. In the third group I have placed (10) ten villages ; these are situated to the south-west of Hooblee, and are, it may be considered, on the margin of the rice-growing country, where the climate is less propitious for dry-crop cultivation than the villages farther to the eastward. These villages I propose to assess at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-4-0. Captain Wingate distributed these Hooblee villages, now put into three classes or groups, into two classes, with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, respectively. I have thought it more suitable to distribute them now into three classes. My third group contains some villages which were put by Captain Wingate in 1844-45 into his first class and some in his second class. An inspection of the map will show the fitness of this arrangement.

70. The fourth class with maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 contains three (3) of the Hooblee villages, Kusugal, Sool, and Mulhalli, which were made by Captain Wingate into a third group with maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0, these are plain black soil villages and among the very best situated in the Collectorate. In this group I have also placed five of the old Nowlgoond Taluka villages which have decided advantages over any of the others in that old taluka ; Kubenur, a detached village now in the Dharwar Taluka, and Sirur adjacent to it, these villages have a better early rainfall than the bulk of the taluka without a worse latter rain ; Tirlapur, from its being on a much frequented line of road, and having a good tank with a perennial supply of good water, is much used as a halting place for carts, therefore fodder here commands a very high price. Sirgupi, for similar reasons to both Kubenur, Sirur, and Tirlapur, good westerly position, on a much frequented road. This is a singularly well-situated village, but it has the disadvantage of being badly supplied with water in occasional years for a short time before the monsoon. The village of Talli Morab I have also put in this class : it is a good westerly village and very well situated as regards markets, being near the large Jaghir market town of Hooblee.

71. The fifth group comprises (23) twenty-three villages forming all the west centre of the old Nowlgoond Taluka. For

these villages I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0. The group corresponding to this was assessed by Captain Wingate in 1844-45 at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-5-0. It included the five villages named in the preceding paragraph which I have transferred, for the reasons stated, to a higher group. I have also brought into this group the town of Anigeree and the villages of Badhrapur close to it to the west, also the village of Kolwad. Anigeree in 1844 was in a very declining state; it is now a most thriving town, and being situated on a great and much frequented line of road fully merits the place I have given it. Badhrapur is situated on the same road to the westward of Anigeree and Kolwad, is a large and flourishing village to the south of Anigeree and fairly within the parallel of rainfall in which the rest of this group is situated.

72. The 6th group contains the east centre of the old Nowgoond Taluka. This group in 1844 had a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 assigned to it by Captain Wingate. I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0. In this group generally the rainfall is more uncertain than in the preceding.

73. The 7th and last group is the extreme north-east of the old Nowgoond Taluka forming part of the old Yamgul Mahalkari's Division of the Nowgoond Taluka. For this group Captain Wingate adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-0-0. I have adopted a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0. In this group the rainfall is more uncertain than in any of the others, and in fact, I believe, more uncertain than in any other part of the Dharwar Collectorate.

74. In fixing upon the above detailed dry-crop rates, I have been guided by settlements in the vicinity made during the last twelve or fourteen years, and also by settlements made in other parts of the country during the same period of time. Settlements of Jaghirs do not afford more than a guide to settlements in adjacent Government villages, for there we have to make a bargain, as it were, between the Jaghirdar and his ryots, to raise such a revenue as shall satisfy the Jaghirdar and induce him to agree to a settlement, and at the same time to consider what the ryots can fairly afford to pay in consideration of obtaining fixity of tenure on a defined assessment, neither of which do they practically possess in Jaghir districts under the ordinary form of management. Consequently rates are generally fixed somewhat higher in Jaghir territories by the Survey than in Government villages. In Government villages we always keep well within the mark, in Jaghir villages it is often necessary to go up much nearer to it, otherwise the Chief would refuse to accede to any settlement at all

trusting to make more out of his ryots by taking as much as he could get in good years and allowing balances to accumulate in bad ones.

75. As regards Jaghirs, the Sirhatti Taluka of the Sangli Jaghir was settled in 1865, the northern villages of this taluka stretch along immediately to the south of Anigeree and some of them are contiguous to Konkan, Kurhatti, Rotigwad, and Kolwad, villages in the 5th group, or those assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 maximum. These Sirhatti villages were assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 2-4-0, the settlement has been perfectly successful. I was in fact prepared to put rates a little higher than these had it been necessary to secure the consent of the Chief to the settlement.

76. The Kundgol Taluka belonging to the Chief of Jamkhandi, was settled last year ; it is situated between the Hooblee and Nowlgoond villages, running in between the villages of Mulhalli, assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2, and Halial assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0 ; the villages here were settled on a maximum rate of Rs. 3-12-0. In this Jaghir I was obliged to fix on as high rates as I thought it just to adopt, in order to secure the consent of the Chief. Not a single field was thrown up at the settlement in the whole Jaghir, and there the ryots hardly hold to their land as they do in Government villages, for during the last ten years there had been many complaints of capricious and excessive assessments. Kundgol is one of the best situated tracts in the Dharwar Collectorate limits, but not better than the eastern villages of the old Hooblee Taluka, to which it is contiguous.

77. The Nurgoond Jaghir, confiscated on account of the rebellion of the Chief in 1858, was settled by me in 1860. These villages are to the north of the old Nowlgoond Taluka around the town of Nurgoond, shown in the map. The villages around Nurgoond were settled at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-7-0 and those nearer to the 7th group under report were settled at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-5-0 ; these were Government villages, and there was no occasion whatever to go beyond what was a suitable rate of assessment as Government villages : this was, too, before prices had been affected by the American war. The settlement was perfectly successful—so successful, that though in 1864 and 1865, special bad years, much land was not even sown, still the whole revenue was collected without remissions or outstandings.

78. Finally, the sub-letting and selling prices of land show conclusively that the assessment proposed will absorb but a small proportion of the rent, probably not more than from one-fourth to one-third on the average.

79. There is no doubt that considerably higher rates of assessment than I have proposed could be well paid without absorbing anything like the proportion of the produce required to pay the assessment thirty years ago. Considerably higher rates than I have proposed are indeed not by any means unexpected by the people as I know from conversations with them, but Government have strongly expressed the desire, on evident principles of expediency, that re-assessments should be pitched on a very moderate standard, and under this view I have proposed the rates now brought forward. That the anticipated revenue result is fairly satisfactory will, I think, presently appear.

80. I must first, however, proceed to notice the rice and garden land : in some of the villages to the west of Hooblee there is a good deal of "Turee" or rice land ; we commence here in fact to touch upon the country to the west where rice is the staple produce. There are in all acres 1,726 of Turee in these villages, acres 1,088 of which are Government land. This is not the best situation for rice land in the Collectorate by any means, as the rainfall is sometimes insufficient. I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 8-0-0 for these lands, which will give an average rate all over of Rs. 4-5-0. Some of this land is under tanks and some is watered solely by drainage from higher land or rainfall. A maximum of Rs. 8-0-0 on rice was common in the original settlement in Dharwar and Belgaum, and indeed much higher rates were in some cases imposed, but, as before stated, I don't consider this to be an eminently good tract for rice cultivation. The average rate per acre imposed at the settlement in 1844 on this land comes to Rs. 2-11-1 ; at that time the system of classification and assessment of rice land had not been matured as it was a few years later.

81. Of garden land there is not much either in the old Hooblee or the old Nowlgoond villages. It appears from the statement at Captain Godfrey's 30th paragraph on the Hooblee villages that there were in 1847 (48) forty-eight wells used for irrigation, and now there are 151. The total acres of Bagayet land recorded at the last settlement were acres 76, there are now 258 acres of garden, of which acres 199 are Government land. This garden land is, with very small exception, watered from wells, of Patasthal or channel-garden there is very little indeed. I have not received all the papers relating to this subject yet, and consequently cannot state the exact area, but I know it to be very small. This is not in fact a garden tract, the wells generally require to be too deep. The produce is principally confined to fruits and vegetables for the Hooblee market.

82. In the old Nowlgoond villages there is even less Bara-

yet than in Hooblee ; at the time of the last settlement there were but 21 acres in all, now there are acres 252, of which acres 158 are Government land. The garden lands are confined almost entirely to a few villages in the south and west of the old taluka, and are mostly watered by wells and some by Bhurkis or erections on the banks of nullas for drawing water from the bed ; some small area is stated to be watered from tanks. The whole garden cultivation in Nowlgoond is utterly insignificant and carried on under difficulties, since irrigation in pure black soil, and little else prevails in Nowlgoond, does not answer.

83. I propose to assess all the old purely well garden land, not referring to that watered by Bhurkis, in the mode hitherto adopted in revision settlements, namely, at a rate not exceeding the maximum dry-crop rate in the garden land existing at the time of the last settlement, and at the simple dry-crop rate on the land under wells constructed since that settlement. The general subject of the system to be adopted in assessing well Bagayet in revisions of assessment was referred by me to Government in letter No. 1900, dated 17th November last. It matters not how this question is decided as regards the little and unimportant garden and in the villages under report.

84. The lands watered by Bhurkis, which will amount to but a few acres in all the villages, I propose to assess at an additional rate per acre not exceeding 12 annas on the dry-crop assessment.

85. The small area of Patasthal and tank garden I propose to assess at the same maximum as the rice lands, namely, Rs. 8-0-0. The total area of garden land in both old Hooblee and old Nowlgoond is above stated as only acres 510, of which at least three-fourths are well and Bhurki Bagayet, the precise areas of each Captain Godfrey does not state in his report, and I have not received all the detailed village papers to enable me to extract this information. The area is, however, so small, that this omission is of no material importance.

86. I should have before alluded to the statement of the present number of tanks and that existing at the time of the previous settlement. Captain Godfrey shows at paragraph 37 of his report on the old Nowlgoond Taluka that there was formerly a total of 103 tanks, no record existing of the number used for irrigation and for drinking water. Now there is a total of 219, of which 23 are used for irrigation and 196 solely for drinking purposes ; the irrigation tanks are so called because some irrigation is practised from them, but it is to the very smallest extent in each case. But very few of the drinking water tanks can be of entirely new

construction ; wherever favourable a site for a tank existed traces of the existence of one in former times were visible. Most villages had one, two, or more various states of repair or disrepair, but a very small proportion of these were calculated to retain water during the hot weather.

87. In Hooblee the total number of efficient tanks in 1844 is shown by Captain Godfrey in the 31st paragraph of his letter as 87, of which 41 were for drinking purposes and 46 for irrigation. Now the number is shown as 148, of which 92 are for drinking water and 56 for irrigation, generally used for the rice lands. None of these tanks are what could be considered first-class works, the large majority are not more than what are locally called "kutees," petty reservoirs often of less than one acre in area, which hold water for a month or so after the rains, and are very useful to give the rice one or two waterings when required.

88. I will now proceed to show the estimated revenue result of the proposed rates. This is shown in detail for each class or group of villages below. In the old Hooblee villages the proposed rates are estimated to give a revenue of Rs. 81,178 against Rs. 48,173 the realized revenue of 1872-73, an increase of Rs. 33,005, or 68·5 per cent.

89. In the old Nowlgoond villages the new rates are estimated to give a revenue of Rs. 3,20,047 against Rs. 2,00,801, the collections of last year, an increase of Rs. 1,19,246, or 59·4 per cent.

90. In the two old talukas the new rates give an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,01,225 against Rs. 2,48,974 collected last year, an increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61·15 per cent.

Class.	No. of Villages in each.	Maximum Dry crop Rate.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.						
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied and unoccupied assessed Waste.						
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.			Occupied.	Acre.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	Hooblee	16	3 0 0	9,125	11,131	9,385	19,300	839	882	10,224	19,682
2	Hooblee	18	2 8 0	19,697	21,545	20,000	36,206	2,308	886	22,308	37,092
3	Hooblee	10	2 4 0	4,723	5,379	5,356	8,172	1,400	601	6,756	8,773
4	Hooblee	3	2 0 0	29,143	28,843	29,263	50,013	34	31	29,297	50,044
5	Nowlgoond...	5	1 12 0	81,269	75,616	81,994	1,24,844	110	114	82,104	1,24,958
6	Nowlgoond ...	40	1 8 0	102,622	84,904	103,748	1,31,766	288	163	104,036	1,31,929
7	Nowlgoond ...	12	1 4 0	30,663	21,556	30,879	30,924	15	10	30,894	30,934
		128	...	277,242	248,974	280,625	4,01,225	4,994	2,187	285,619	4,03,412
Total.											
47	Hooblee	602	44,602	48,173	45,954	81,178	4,575	1,891	1,296	59,529	83,069
81	Nowlgoond	640	232,640	200,801	234,671	3,20,047	419			235,090	3,20,343

91. A statement* is appended to this letter showing the comparative result of the proposed settlement on every village concerned.

* Marked L. In one village of the first group, Mariam-Timsagar, No. 3 of the list, the increase is 117 per cent. This village, under the old survey, contained acres 796 of arable land and 328 of unarable, it is now returned as containing acres 938 of arable and 164 of unarable, it is one of the villages the inhabited site of which is merged in the town of Hooblee, the lands being immediately contiguous. The villages of the first, second, and third group most of them contain a great deal of that red gravelly soil alluded to above in paragraph 12, which was undoubtedly classed much below its value thirty years ago and which even for grazing purposes often brings in one rupee per acre and more.

92. In the 4th group we come to the open country black soil villages. Here the percentage proportions of the present and past assessment of each village range at no great distance about the average of the whole, and the same will be observed in the 5th group. Kolwad and Anigeree, Nos. 73 and 60 of the list, show a higher percentage increase than the other villages: this is explained by their having been, for reasons already given, now placed in a higher group than they were by Captain Wingate. The percentage increases of the villages of the 6th and 7th groups also range about the average increases of these groups, never exceeding or falling short of it by more than 15 per cent.

93. It will be observed that the percentage of increase varies considerably in the seven different groups. The first and fourth groups have each an increase of a fraction over 73 per cent. The first is the circle immediately surrounding Hooblee, the change in the circumstances of which have been greater in the last 30 years than in almost any part of the country, from this town becoming the centre of a large trade to the coast. The fourth group comprises (8) eight of the very best situated villages of the plain country well situated as regards markets and also as regards rainfall. In the last group the increase only amounts to 43 per cent. I have adopted a rate which gives a very low increase there in consequence of the inferiority of the rainfall.

94. I will not go through any elaborate calculations based upon changes in prices in order to justify these rates of assessment or to compare them with the past, the percentage increase of the prices of staple articles of the past (3) three years over those of 30 to 20 years ago, given at paragraph 53, will show that these rates might be very greatly increased, if their increase was to follow exactly the increase in prices as existing at present, or as likely to

exist, as far as we can judge, at any moderate distance of time. We have an increased and increasing population, with a fair proportion of the non-agricultural class, and therefore a large local consumption of the ordinary food grains which is not likely to decrease; we have also the ability to produce a large number of exportable products which must always be in good demand, and with improved means of conveyance might be exported to whatever extent they may be produced. In this settlement it is more a question of how far it is expedient to increase the assessment than how far it would be strictly just to do so.

94. The following abstract statement shows the total area of the 128 villages under report with the whole of the revenue particulars :—

Nature of Land.	According to existing Settlement.		According to new Survey and proposed Settlement.		
	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Judi realizable.
Government occupied land...	277,242	Rs. 2,48,974	280,625	Rs. 4,01,225	Rs. ...
Government unoccupied assessed waste	2,414	1,206	4,994	2,187	...
Inam	120,974	1,12,275	120,070	1,77,050	60,594
Unarable	24,060	...	18,186	...	...
Total.	424,690	Rs. 3,62,455	423,875	Rs. 5,80,462	Rs. 60,594

There is a difference of acres 902 in the area of land recorded as Inam under the former and present survey; to prevent misapprehension it may be well to explain that this cannot result from a difference in measurement, but from about 450 acres of land being in the survey papers wrongly entered under the head of Government land from faulty information during the progress of the survey as to certain fields or parts of fields; in all these villages there were many fields which, as stated in paragraph 6 contained some portion of Inam land, some error in the information regarding which is the undoubted case of this discrepancy. At the introduction of the settlement all errors of this kind are cleared up. I may also mention that some very small difference may occur in the final total areas after an examination of some of the calculations of areas, where I have reason to suppose small errors to have occurred, but the amount of difference caused thereby will be totally immaterial as regards the general result.

95. The average rate per acre all over on the Government land is at present Rs. 0-14-4, and under the proposed assessment it will amount to Rs. 1-6-11, an additional tax of Rs. 0-8-7 per acre producing the above result.

96. There will probably be some small increase of revenue from an adjustment of the Judi payable on some Inams. Wherever the "Mamul" or ancient Judi on any entire Watan was found to be in excess of the survey assessment, the survey assessment was fixed as the Judi payable during the currency of the settlement now on revision it is necessary to increase the Judi in such cases up to the Mamul or ancient Judi, or up to the revised survey assessment, whichever is lowest. The total additional Judi thus impossible it is impossible to know till the detailed rates are applied at the settlement, but I do not anticipate that it will amount to any very considerable sum.

97. I will now make a few remarks regarding the cotton and other export trade of these districts and regarding what can be done to improve them, evidently a matter of the deepest importance as regards the stability of the land revenue, the means of paying which can alone be secured by successful trade.

98. The villages under report form almost the northern part of the great Southern Maratha Country cotton field. Excepting the villages of the Belgaum Collectorate immediately to the north of these villages and to the south of the river Mulpraba, which appears on the map, two of the villages under report being in fact on the other side of it, and excepting the Hoongoond Taluka of the Kulladgee Collectorate, situated some 50 miles to the north-east of Nowlgoond, there is no great continuous stretch of cotton country between Nowlgoond and the river Kistna; cotton is of course grown here and there, but the suitable soil generally occurs in patches of limited extent and not in the broad unbroken expanse mile after mile uninterruptedly, as it does in Nowlgoond and the talukas of British territory to the east of it and in the Nizam's country beyond.

99. To the north of the town of Nowlgoond American cotton is not much grown; it is not till we get south of Anigerce that the most favourable country for this variety of cotton is met with. It has been stated that for American cotton to thrive it must be within a certain distance of the coast and within the influence of the moist sea breeze; this I believe to be an entire error, clearly disproved by facts. American cotton grows well in villages situated 30 and 40 miles east of Nowlgoond, while about that place it is believed not to thrive. I believe it to be a simple question of soil,

where there is a slight admixture of red loam with the black basaltic soil, there, as far as I have seen, American cotton flourishes, and 40 miles east of Nowlgoond there is such an admixture and south of Anigeree patches of red soil and hills of granite, or, properly speaking, I believe of gneiss, constantly appear, the debris of which must have in some degree affected the surrounding black soil. The great superiority of American cotton over native is that the proportion of wool to seed is as one to two, while in native cotton is as one to three; moreover, the produce per acre is under favourable circumstances greater and the wool of superior quality, the disadvantages are that it can be cleaned by a gin only, and the plant appears to be somewhat more delicate.

100. In the villages under report, from returns obtained from the Mamlatdar, I find that out of the total occupied area, Government and Inain, acres 400,695, the following area was under cotton last year, 1872-73, and is in the present year:—

Year.	Indigenous Cotton.	American Cotton.	Total of both kinds.	
			Acre.	Acre.
1872-73	66,260	59,584	125,844	
1873-74	65,723	44,483		110,206

101. Taking the two kinds of cotton together, an average of 65 lbs. per acre produce in clean cotton will probably be a just estimate in the ordinary run of years, and the present value of this to the producer may be put at 5d. a pound, which will give a gross produce of about Rs. 15 per acre, including the value of the seed which is an article always in demand for feeding cattle, and might, if cheap carriage existed, be exported as an oil seed. Taking Rs. 13-8-0 per acre as the value to the producer of the exportable part of the produce, it gives a total sum of Rs. 14,87,781 as the sum which this tract gains by the production of cotton alone, or in round numbers $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the total land tax of the whole tract, of which the cotton area is but a fraction over one-fourth.

102. Cotton, however, is not the only produce raised in this part of the Dharwar Collectorate which is exportable, apart from the food-grains of the agricultural population, which, even should there be a surplus quantity in any year, can only be considered exportable to a limited extent from their bulk and small value. Wheat grows well in ordinary dry-crop land and also oil-seeds, linseed, kurdeh or safflower (*carthamus tinctorius*), these are all

grown together as a rotation crop in land which ordinarily is put under cotton every third year, jowari forming the third rotation crop. All these articles command a ready sale. Wheat will probably never be exported from Dharwar to England, the price there being ordinarily too high, still it is an available article should prices fall, and the demand for oil-seeds is practically unlimited. Twenty-five years ago, soon after communication with the coast was first opened, it is known that there was some export of oil-seeds; but of recent years cotton absorbs the whole carrying power of the country.

103. The Dharwar cotton, both American and indigenous, has a very high character for intrinsic goodness; all evidence goes to show that with fair treatment in preparation for market it will range among the very best cottons which go out of India; but there is no cotton which is subjected to so much carelessness in packing and wilful adulteration in the various hands it passes through between the picker and the final exporter. There is no impossibility in remedying this, but little, very little, can be done by coercive measures; if the people see that it is their interest to pick cleanly and abstain from adulteration in ginning and packing, they will commence to do so. In the early years of the introduction of American cotton into Dharwar a good deal of pressure was applied, and I well recollect how bitterly unpopular the very name of the "Government cotton" was, notwithstanding that here and there enormous profits were known to be realized. In 1847 the policy changed, all pressure was removed, and the area at once decreased from acres 20,500 to acres 3,350. All interference having ceased and the cultivation of American cotton being found really profitable, in a very few years it exceeded acres 150,000, and now exceeds acres 300,000.

104. From the above facts a clear lesson is to be learnt; absolute and well defined fraudulent proceedings may be dealt with coercively and definitely, but deteriorations of cotton through stupidity or indifference can be best, I would almost say only, obviated by touching the interests of the cultivator, and this can be only done by opening up the district, making it accessible to European merchants, and enabling them to buy on the spot, without the intervention of two or three native brokers, each looking to make all the profit he can by fair or foul means. European merchants would set up ginning establishments in central situations, their skill would enable them to prepare a more marketable article than the native dealer could prepare at a similar cost, and competition of European merchants on the spot would secure for the cultivator the maximum price possible.

105. The American variety of cotton can only be cleaned by a gin or machine of some kind ; the machine has yet to be discovered which can be safely placed in the hands of ignorant cultivators or small village dealers ; a more unreasoning, unmechanical, clumsy-fingered race probably does not exist on the earth, it is not wonderful that in their hands saw-gins,* which require careful mechanical supervision, should cut the cotton to pieces ; yet gins of some kind must be used, otherwise the cotton would go uncleansed, since hand labour is totally insufficient for the increased area under cotton ; but gins of any kind will never be worked successfully except under proper mechanical supervision.

106. It is little, and well within bounds, to say that the Dharwar cotton, whether American or indigenous, would be at the present time worth one penny a pound more than it is, if brought to market in reasonably good condition free from gross adulteration and not cut in ginning. A penny a pound on the cotton grown in the small portion of the Dharwar Cotton Field under report, amounts on the estimate of produce per acre taken in a preceding paragraph to Rs. 2,98,474, and it certainly would not be too much to assume that five-sixths of this would go into the pockets of the first producers, a sum equal to three-fourths of the proposed land revenue.

107. European firms have gone into all other parts of the country and set up cleaning establishments wherever railway communication exists, but without ready railway or other similarly trustworthy communications they will not go, or in such small numbers, under such difficulties, and with such small means, as to do little good. A cotton-cleaning establishment requires a certain number of European artizans and ready means of replacing any man or thing required ; communication by water or rail alone meets those requirements.

108. The plan for a railway connecting Karwar on the west coast with Bellary on the general system of railways in southern India has been recently put on one side by the Secretary of State, for the reason that the present uncertain state of the Indian cotton trade calls for a corresponding change in the action of Government with regard to it. I find some difficulty in following the above argument. India must grow exportable articles, or it is difficult to see where the revenue, especially the land revenue, the mainstay of the State, is to come from. Cotton is an exportable article of the first if not the first importance, it is stated to be probable that

* From a return obtained from the Mandatdar there are 175 saw-gins in the villages under report, valued at Rs. 32,400.

it may fall in price in consequence of increased production in America, consequently it is not worth while for Government to take any measures to save this trade ; the receipt of the cotton would appear to be the only point in view and not the fate of the producers or of the Government which is dependent on them for a land revenue. Manchester will doubtless buy American cotton as long as it is cheaper than Indian, during which time Manchester may not want India . but most certainly India cannot do without Manchester or some other purchaser, and must be content to receive such a price as shall make Indian cotton practically cheaper than American.

109. The question is whether the quantity and price of American cotton available will enable it to kill the Indian trade in this article. At present prices the cottons which range with good Dharwar are over Rs. 180 per candy. The cotton trade was the mainstay of these districts 25 years ago, when the price was not more than 75 rupees a candy, and as long as the price does not fall below Rs. 120 a candy, production can fall little. As matters are at present, cotton is the pig which pays the rent, and as the security of the rent depends most materially upon the price obtained for the pig, it is evidently the landlord's policy to do all he can to enable the tenant to get him to market in the best and most saleable condition. The argument of a possible decrease in the price of mutton would be an excellent one for the hoped-for purchaser of the pig to use as a reason for not interesting himself in his welfare, but would not be used by the landlord unless he was forgetful of his own position or saw some other mode of obtaining payment of his rent, especially if resort to other means of supplementing his income were hopeless.

110. I have in a previous paragraph stated that considerations of expediency have guided me in proposing an increase of revenue to the extent I have proposed, and not solely considerations of what the people might be justly called upon to pay. The hopes of the people had been raised very high regarding obtaining a railway in the province, they had seen surveys going on for three years and the line definitely trenched out. Few have ever seen a railway, but most have now heard of the marvellous advantages conferred, and are unable quite to understand why they should be excluded from a participation in such advantages ; they pay their revenue as regularly as other people, and get very little visible for it. The recent decision regarding this railway is not favourable to reconciling the people of this district to any very heavy increases of revenue. Had the decision been in favour of the work, I have not the least hesitation in saying that an additional Rs. 40,000 of annual revenue might have been imposed on the tract under report,

and in the same proportion on the amount of land revenue under revision in the settlements following for several years to come. A sum, in fact, equal to from one-and-a-half to two per cent. on the estimated cost of the railway might have been added to the land revenue of the district, with no more and no less dissatisfaction than the smaller increase will cause.

111. We must remember that it is not a mere question of adding to the land revenue, but of securely upholding that which we have got, which can be only done by fostering the production of exportable articles, which can alone be done by what is called opening up the country ; as regards inland districts a railway being the only opener recognized as efficient.

112. From various indications it may be anticipated that a railway from Bellary to Gadak or Hooblee, in connection with the Madras Railway Company, will before long receive support ; this line will doubtless pay as well as many of the existing lines in the Madras Presidency, which is not saying much, but could hardly pay as the direct line to the west coast would. Still, whether it paid or not it would confer great advantages on the Dharwar cotton fields in the way of allowing free access to European enterprise ; that it would ever carry any large proportion of the Dharwar cotton to the east coast in an opposite direction to its ultimate destination it is impossible to conceive, and oil-seeds and other more bulky articles would go much less than cotton.

113. Irrigation is generally upheld as the panacea for all the evils India suffers, applicable everywhere. There can be no doubt that in tracts of country subject to periodical droughts, and in some years unable to raise the food of its inhabitants, irrigation is of great importance. The great evil in the famines in India is ordinarily not that there is no food, but that there is no money to buy it ; for many years back prices on this side of India have been as high and often much higher than what are called famine prices in Bengal. In some of the northern villages under report the fields were not even sown in 1864 and 1865, the poorer classes no doubt suffered to some extent, as is their lot in all countries in times of pressure, but no general distress occurred, and the Government revenue came in as regularly as in the most plentiful years. The difference is that our people have the means of purchasing food derived from the profits of the sale of exportable articles, while in Bengal the masses of people live from hand to mouth, the profits of cultivation being absorbed by middlemen ; the smallest failure in the food crops must therefore produce intense distress ; irrigation might relieve this, but it would put the people in no general or per-

manent better case, as it is not probable that even under irrigation anything beyond a mere subsistence would be left to them by the superior holders.

114. This is the simplest case for the application of irrigation, that of first putting the daily bread and no more beyond the caprices of the seasons. In most parts of India the power of producing food-grains is a good deal above the consumption, and the great want is some produce not so bulky as to eat up its value in carriage and in general demand, the less variable in price the better, but the great point is that it should always be saleable at a fairly remunerative price. Food-grains, excepting the higher class, wheat and rice, do not meet these needs, and those only with the aid of water or rail carriage, if any distance is in question.

115. On this side of India at any rate, keeping up existing works, a point not kept sufficiently in view, an extension of well irrigation, and the construction of minor works costing a few thousand rupees each, and watering fifty or a hundred acres, will do all that is required. With the exception of in a few tracts or belts of country of most limited extent, the rainfall is generally sufficient to give an adequate supply of food, and in those droughty tracts the soil is generally poor and the population sparse, therefore large and expensive works would be out of place, involving a very heavy expenditure with little prospect of return. In fact, under the very best and most favourable circumstances, I doubt if any expensive work of irrigation on this side of India has ever paid or shown any reasonable prospect of doing so.

If the lives of the people were in jeopardy, the prospect of a work paying or not would be of secondary importance; the only point would then be to obtain security for life at the lightest expense possible, and wells and minor works most certainly hold out this advantage.

116. In this Presidency, from the great variations of climate and rainfall, it is hardly possible to have a failure of food even over an entire collectorate, and, with the exception of the indigent class which will be more or less found everywhere, the circumstances of the people are such that means to purchase food are seldom totally wanting. But this is not the sole point requiring the attention of the State, life has the first call undoubtedly, but the general welfare of the people and the preservation of the revenue, the means of attaining this has only a less strong claim.

117. As regards the part of the Presidency under report, improvement in communications is the great want, and the provi-

sion of those improvements will repay the Government both directly and indirectly, just as well as works of irrigation are likely to do elsewhere ; the carrying power of the country is totally insufficient for the transport of the produce capable of being grown in and exported from it, and every ton of possible ungrown and unexported produce is so much loss to the country.

118. If it be finally decided not to undertake the construction of a railway in the Southern Maratha Country at an early period, much expense must be incurred in improving the approaches to the coast. From the bottom of the Ghaut to Karwar the road is good for ordinary traffic, but between Hooblee and the top of the Ghaut, a distance of about 46 miles, much remains to be done ; from want of metal the road in parts becomes absolutely impassable for laiden carts after a little rain, as I myself experienced about the 20th of June last. In consequence of the gradual falling of the rates for labour, which as a matter of course lingers somewhat behind the fall in the price of food, much more could be done now than a few years back for a given sum. This, too, will very materially affect the estimate for the cost of the railway which was based on the prices of two or three years back.

119. Generally in the Dharwar Collectorate fair-weather communications are good and sufficient ; in black soil the making roads passable in all weathers could only be accomplished at a great expense, but if not done thoroughly it is better to do nothing at all, as an old track across the black soil is better than the best newly lined-out road if unmetalled or unprovided with a red soil or moorum roadway. Many of the old tracks were passable, even after heavy rain, from the surface black soil having been worn away and a bed of kunkur or lime nodules, formerly interspersed through the soil, remaining as the surface ; but there is not a new unmetalled line of road in black soil which is not totally impassable for a cart for a day or two after a single inch of rain, and this is the case with a great part of the road shown on the map going from Hooblee through Nurgoond to Sholapoor. If obliged to go in that direction after heavy rain I would certainly select another route than that by the so-called made-road.

120. The local funds produce a large annual sum which will be added to considerably by the result of the settlement now proposed. There is a large field for their employment in improving lines of traffic, and they can be best employed in the removal of obstacles, in bridging nullas and in making firm crossings over those nullas and rivers which either hardly merit a bridge, or over which a bridge would cost too much to admit of one being made at present. Next, available funds should be concentrated, and in

black soil tracts two or three miles of really sound road constructed annually on the parts where the old track is worst in wet weather, commencing at the western terminus and constructing so solidly as to require little future expenditure on more than surface repairs. Expenditure so conducted would produce in a very few years some permanent good, while even a large annual sum spread over many miles of line through black soil makes the road rather worse than better for the time being, and produces no permanent good whatever. No policy is so bad in black soil country as leaving the old worn-out hollow roadways where met with, they have a firm bottom which cannot be provided on a new line except at an enormous cost.

121. Before closing this report I must note one great improvement which has taken place in the last twenty-five years. I allude to the comparative cessation of the ravages of cholera which formerly appeared nearly every hot weather and killed many. This is doubtless partly due to the cleaner state of villages and improved supplies of drinking water, but more decidedly to the cessation of marching of Madras native troops through these districts. At that time both Belgaum and Dharwar, besides other stations to the northward, were garrisoned by troops of the Madras Army, who came from Bellary or Bangalore with an immense troop of followers and families in their train, and much more often than not in some part of their march cholera broke out and was then disseminated through the country. The transit of troops between Bellary, Bangalore, and Dharwar has for many years ceased, and undoubtedly cholera is much less frequent in its visitations to the Dharwar Collectorate than it used to be in former times.

122. I estimate that the total cost of the revision survey and settlement of the villages under report will have cost Rs. 59,600 ; for this one expenditure an additional annual revenue of Rs. 1,52,251 will have been secured, or considerably more than double the cost of procuring it ; moreover, the survey and settlement will have been put on such a secure basis that any future revisions should be effected at a very trifling expense.

123. Two small villages north of the Mulpraba, formerly in the Dharwar Collectorate, are now in the Badami Taluka of the Kulladgoe Collectorate, I have not thought it necessary to send this report through the Collector of Kulladgee on account of these two villages, as considerable additional delay would be thereby caused.

124. The sending in this report has, in fact, been delayed later than I could have wished, in consequence of delays in completing the village papers consequent on the sub-division of Inam holding

ings ordered by Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873. I might have left this work over as regards the present settlement, but was unwilling to do so as it is one of the points specially required to make the operation thoroughly complete.

125. Agricultural lands bearing assessment situated in eleven villages around the city of Hooblee, amounting to acres 1,318-19, were included in the municipal limits by notification dated 22nd February 1871, published in the *Gazette* of the same month. Under the rules for assessment there laid down, paragraph 4, it is stated that the rates of assessment will be fixed for 99 years. These municipal lands are included in the above proposals for revision of assessment. I cannot see any reason for imposing a different rate of assessment on them on account of their being included in the town limits, nor do I see the necessity or advantage for making the settlement on them for more than the ordinary period of 30 years; most of this land is purely agricultural land, and not likely to be used for anything else, extending as it does in some directions more than half a mile beyond the limits of the town proper. It would appear to be the more convenient arrangement to assess the land in the ordinary mode and to allow the assessment to be redeemed and a building fine be imposed whenever any part of it is required for building purposes. I beg that definite orders may be given on these two points—

1st.—Are any special rates of assessment to be imposed on these lands.

2nd.—For what period is the rates which may be sanctioned to hold good.

126. It now only remains to request sanction to the introduction of the proposed rates of assessment to take effect in the ensuing year 1874-75, and to request their guarantee for the usual period of thirty years.

I have, &c.,

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX F.

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APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the Amount realized for the occupancy for one year of each Survey Number comprised in the Estate of the *Angeres Hessi*, in present charge of the Collector, in the years 1871-72 to 1873-74.

316	31	18	0	24	0	0	89	6	0	89	6	1	89	6	1
316	9	35	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	31	0	0	15	10	8
323	15	25	0	10	0	0	43	7	3	53	9	0	49	13	1
324	73	32	0	46	0	0	127	4	7	147	5	9	201	13	3
364	15	29	0	10	0	0	120	0	0	140	0	0	100	0	0
466 Part of	13	16	0	16	0	0	63	0	0	106	15	3	106	15	3
545	70	22	0	53	0	0	141	15	6	160	11	6	239	10	6
648	25	33	0	24	0	0	132	0	0	132	0	0	206	0	0
696	27	21	0	34	0	0	238	0	0	238	0	0	156	10	8
34	1,221	35	8	1,053	1	0	6,062	0	0	6,804	0	0	7,100	0	0
													6,655	5	4
													532	0	
16	8	29	0	9	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	14	5	4
23	50	4	0	44	0	0	200	0	0	280	0	0	280	5	4
46	137	20	0	129	0	0	365	0	0	588	0	0	513	10	8
67	11	36	0	11	0	0	32	0	0	95	0	0	74	0	0
4	208	9	0	193	0	0	610	0	0	978	0	0	855	5	4
													343	18	
2	63	24	0	60	0	0	300	0	0	461	4	0	8,353	12	0
3	15	18	0	16	0	0	80	0	0	123	0	0	94	5	4
8	3	13	0	4	0	0	20	0	0	30	12	0	23	9	4
3	82	15	0	80	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	615	0	0
													471	10	8
Total	1,512	19	8	1,326	1	0	7,027	4	0	8,182	4	0	8,693	4	0
													7,982	9	0
													501	97	

Nos. 180, and 253 of Anigeree and 35 and 37 of Bassapur are excluded from the above statement as they comprise subordinate farms granted out of the estate.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX G.

REVENUE STATEMENT for (47) forty-seven Villages situated in the Old Hooblee Taluka of the Dharwar Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1843-44 and 1844-45.

The years above the lines are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.—In the year 1843-44, shown between the lines, the settlement had been introduced into 30 villages.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.			Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land—Government occupied, and unoccupied and Inam.						
	Ocupied Acres.	Remissions.	Total.	Balance Collected.	Permaneent.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Restitution from sale of Grazig.	Collecction, quit-rents, &c.	Full Standard Assessm.	Asses.	Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collection, Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.	Collection, Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Balance outstanding at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1834-35	28,782	58,241	...	5,691	52,550	10,660	342	405	22,720	1,486	16,085	62,162	60,069	69,040	14,484	
1835-36	27,288	53,379	...	15,558	15,551	37,321	12,153	258	426	22,725	1,486	13,713	62,166	55,123	51,960	2,313
1836-37	29,655	56,107	...	25,442	25,442	30,605	9,774	174	241	22,736	1,486	12,157	62,165	57,719	43,043	7,359
1837-38	31,778	58,196	...	7,240	7,240	50,956	7,660	151	234	22,738	1,486	15,989	62,176	59,785	67,179	25,841
1838-39	30,355	58,336	...	17,950	17,950	40,386	9,275	68	303	22,553	53	14,956	62,183	58,457	55,645	13,821
1839-40	29,596	54,497	...	4,933	4,933	49,564	10,036	....	540	22,551	....	16,154	62,183	54,497	66,258	4,060
1840-41	28,034	49,942	...	4,694	4,694	45,248	11,614	....	1,001	22,551	....	15,695	62,199	49,942	61,944	2,590
1841-42	28,498	51,648	...	11,132	11,132	40,516	11,351	....	1,069	22,544	....	15,405	62,593	51,648	56,990	5,111
1842-43	48,035	26,774	...	11,380	11,380	36,655	13,262	....	1,201	22,509	....	13,220	62,545	48,035	51,076	1,466
1843-44	36,769	...	3,371	3,371	33,398	13,457	....	1,015	23,467	....	14,591	64,002	....	49,004	1,245	

1844-45	28,631	32,573	10,021	10,035	32,069	35,161	35,120	7,055	7,520	2,120	23,958	14,333	62,624	70,973	48,692	593		
1845-46	31,842	35,161	41	41	35,120	39,208	39,208	3,488	3,477	1,628	23,268	27,670	12,288	62,163	70,351	49,036	1,402	
1846-47	35,389	39,218	10	10	40,286	42,179	42,179	3,006	3,001	924	23,292	27,656	12,742	62,155	70,351	52,778	112	
1847-48	36,320	40,286	·	·	42,179	42,179	42,179	1,186	1,143	494	23,264	27,644	12,551	62,618	70,965	53,761	···	
1848-49	38,168	42,179	·	·	42,339	42,339	42,339	1,269	1,249	406	22,990	27,352	12,803	62,618	70,966	55,476	···	
1849-50	38,326	42,339	·	·	42,471	42,471	42,471	2,372	2,434	578	21,905	26,035	11,805	62,585	70,940	55,411	···	
1850-51	38,305	42,471	·	·	43,268	43,453	43,453	1,569	1,637	629	21,877	26,016	11,733	62,585	70,941	55,550	···	
1851-52	39,139	43,288	·	·	43,827	43,827	43,827	1,546	1,556	558	21,608	25,932	11,774	62,585	70,941	55,735	···	
1852-53	39,231	42,453	·	·	44,639	44,639	44,639	1,386	1,386	977	913	21,309	21,309	15,000	62,585	70,950	57,426	131
1853-54	39,591	43,827	·	·	44,639	44,639	44,639	1,196	1,196	396	318	21,277	25,388	12,830	62,585	70,940	57,910	···
1854-55	40,331	44,639	·	·	46,521	46,521	46,521	1,67	1,67	93	37	20,325	24,430	12,715	62,585	70,944	59,234	···
1855-56	41,740	46,196	·	·	46,634	46,634	46,634	132	132	78	22	20,947	24,244	12,317	62,581	70,934	59,375	···
1856-57	42,089	46,521	·	·	47,117	605	605	1,117	1,117	323	107	20,109	24,105	12,833	62,587	70,956	59,529	···
1857-58	42,287	46,634	·	·	47,356	625	625	218	218	86	20,015	25,995	12,833	63,774	71,545	60,057	···	
1858-59	43,060	47,117	·	·	47,152	134	134	1,67	1,67	14	19,948	23,939	13,435	63,861	69,818	71,569	60,323	
1859-60	43,408	47,256	·	·	47,937	101	101	1,58	1,58	130	19,575	23,526	13,693	63,881	71,521	61,760	···	
1860-61	43,755	47,532	·	·	47,937	101	101	1,839	1,839	957	1,224	19,571	23,525	14,155	65,611	72,458	63,255	···
1861-62	43,870	47,672	·	·	47,769	134	134	1,67	1,67	15	19,806	23,784	13,740	63,810	71,523	61,427	···	
1862-63	43,981	47,769	·	·	47,896	101	101	1,76	1,76	30	19,713	23,692	13,727	63,888	71,528	61,526	···	
1863-64	44,127	47,896	·	·	47,937	101	101	1,937	1,937	101	19,652	23,617	13,684	63,880	71,517	61,593	···	
1864-65	44,155	47,937	·	·	47,976	1,065	1,065	1,839	1,839	957	1,224	19,571	23,525	14,155	65,611	72,458	63,255	···
1865-66	44,201	47,976	·	·	48,036	1,065	1,065	1,697	1,697	962	974	19,625	23,560	14,072	65,611	72,458	63,892	···
1866-67	44,289	48,036	·	·	48,036	1,065	1,065	1,697	1,697	862	740	19,625	23,560	14,072	65,611	72,458	62,948	···
1867-68	44,289	48,036	·	·	48,084	1,065	1,065	1,690	1,690	858	612	19,597	23,516	14,105	65,611	72,458	62,901	···
1868-69	44,324	48,084	·	·	48,134	1,065	1,065	2,002	2,002	983	1,312	19,630	23,549	14,116	66,212	72,666	63,502	···
1869-70	44,530	48,134	·	·	48,182	1,065	1,065	2,204	2,204	1,065	1,390	19,630	23,551	14,027	66,530	72,798	63,499	···
1870-71	44,636	48,182	·	·	48,184	1,065	1,065	2,243	2,243	1,630	19,681	23,552	14,028	66,532	72,821	63,842	···	
1871-72	44,639	48,184	·	·	48,173	1,065	1,065	2,278	2,278	1,974	19,668	23,540	14,019	66,538	72,812	64,166	···	

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX H.

REVENUE STATEMENT for (81) Eighty-one Villages situated in the Old Nandgaon Taluka of the Dharwar Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1844-45.

The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

1848-49	194,866	169,454	4	169,450	13,281	10,435	2,038	126,108	109,904	35,669	334,225	289,793	207,157	690
1849-50	188,605	164,272	17	164,255	22,229	17,842	2,855	123,514	107,679	33,878	334,248	289,793	200,988	23
1850-51	186,946	162,872	4	162,868	24,786	20,066	3,123	122,518	106,837	33,394	334,220	289,775	199,385	49,114
1851-52	188,413	172,519	...	172,519	14,177	11,124	2,328	121,656	106,147	34,664	334,246	289,790	209,511	268
1852-53	202,456	175,784	...	175,764	11,978	9,367	2,281	119,815	104,657	33,213	334,249	289,788	211,258	14
1853-54	204,978	177,988	8	177,980	11,647	8,962	2,116	117,624	102,838	37,645	334,249	289,788	217,741	...
1854-55	210,216	182,615	30	182,585	9,692	7,161	1,581	114,344	99,040	39,498	334,252	288,916	221,664	...
1855-56	213,954	185,541	...	185,541	7,281	5,340	1,417	113,005	98,907	37,593	334,243	289,788	224,551	...
1856-57	219,480	189,642	...	189,612	2,000	1,442	467	112,758	98,692	38,117	334,258	289,776	228,226	...
1857-58	222,700	192,177	...	192,177	416	305	73	111,126	97,298	38,203	334,242	289,780	230,453	...
1858-59	223,357	194,868	...	194,868	436	322	68	108,245	94,714	37,796	334,236	289,904	232,732	...
1859-60	226,333	195,437	...	195,437	439	317	82	107,469	94,029	38,425	334,241	289,783	233,944	...
1860-61	228,246	197,168	...	197,168	232	172	26	105,765	92,545	39,505	334,242	289,885	236,789	...
1861-62	229,447	198,110	...	198,110	214	152	28	104,444	91,518	40,026	334,205	289,780	238,764	...
1862-63	231,050	199,404	...	199,404	86	54	10	103,411	40,710	34,247	289,777	240,124	241,244	...
1863-64	231,743	200,096	...	200,096	38	27	5	102,466	89,715	41,253	334,247	289,778	241,244	...
1864-65	232,313	200,532	...	200,532	38	27	5	101,820	89,224	41,758	334,201	289,783	242,215	...
1865-66	232,439	200,612	...	200,612	37	27	5	101,725	89,144	45,743	334,201	289,783	246,360	...
1866-67	232,482	200,650	...	200,650	60	40	7	101,630	89,013	43,630	334,201	289,783	244,287	...
1867-68	232,546	200,698	...	200,698	61	40	9	101,594	89,045	44,913	334,201	289,783	245,620	...
1868-69	232,604	200,746	...	200,746	56	38	7	101,541	88,999	43,377	334,201	289,783	244,130	...
1869-70	232,515	200,670	...	200,670	132	103	10	101,510	88,973	42,361	334,201	289,746	244,041	...
1870-71	232,651	200,802	...	200,802	132	103	11	101,376	88,842	46,174	334,159	289,747	246,987	...
1871-72	232,365	200,731	...	200,731	136	107	12	101,380	88,805	46,272	334,081	289,643	247,015	...
1872-73	232,641	200,801	...	200,801	136	107	12	101,304	88,755	46,575	334,081	289,643	247,388	...

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT of Prices of the undermentioned articles in the Hoodlee Bazaar from 1818 to 1874 made from information collected by the Mamatdar and reduced to Indian Seers of 80 Tolas.

Year.	Seers per Rupee.						Price per Maund.						Cocoanuts per hundred.			REMARKS.
	Rice in husk.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Nachni.	Linseed.	Jagri.	Aracanit.	Cotton.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1817	60	50	45	60	62 ¹	25	0.13	0.12	0	0.8	0	2	0	0	0	
1818	55	47 ¹	40	55	57 ¹	25	0.12	0	3.8	0	0.12	0	2	0	0	
1819	57 ¹	45	37 ¹	53 ¹	56 ¹	25	0.14	0	4.0	0	0.10	0	2	0	0	
1820	60	47 ¹	42 ¹	55	58 ¹	25	0.12	0	3.8	0	0.11	0	2	0	0	
1821	50	46 ¹	38 ¹	52 ¹	55	27 ¹	0.13	0	3.8	0	0.12	0	2	4	0	
1822	50	40	35	47 ¹	50	20	0.13	0	3.0	0	0.11	0	2	4	0	
1823	60	47 ¹	40	53 ¹	56 ¹	22 ¹	0.12	0	3.0	0	0.8	0	2	4	0	
1824	55	40	36 ¹	45	50	25	0.13	0	3.8	0	0.8	0	2	8	0	
1825	53	35 ¹	32 ¹	40	42 ¹	27 ¹	0.14	0	4.0	0	0.8	0	2	8	0	
1826	59 ¹	41 ¹	32 ¹	45	47 ¹	30	0.12	0	4.0	0	0.7	0	2	8	0	
1827	42 ¹	47 ¹	33 ¹	55	57 ¹	32 ¹	0.15	0	3.8	0	0.7	0	2	8	0	
1828	60	50	40	52 ¹	55	35	1.0	0	3.0	0	0.7	0	2	8	0	
1829	50	45	36 ¹	50	52 ¹	37 ¹	0.13	0	6	2	0	0	2	8	0	
1830	52 ¹	40	32 ¹	45	47 ¹	38 ¹	1.2	0	2	0	0	10	0	2	8	
1831	55	37 ¹	35	42 ¹	45	45	0.14	0	1.8	0	0.10	0	2	8	0	
1832	50	30	30	25	40	40	1.8	0	1.12	0	0.12	0	2	8	0	
1833	50	20	18 ¹	30	30	35	1.4	0	2.0	0	0.8	0	2	4	0	
1834	45	25	23 ¹	27 ¹	37 ¹	33 ¹	1.4	0	1.12	0	0.8	0	2	6	0	
1835	47 ¹	22 ¹	21 ¹	25	33 ¹	30	1.5	0	3.0	0	0.9	0	2	8	0	
1836	45	22 ¹	21 ¹	28 ¹	31 ¹	32 ¹	1.8	0	2.0	0	0.7	0	2	8	0	
1837	27 ¹	23 ¹	22 ¹	35	37 ¹	33 ¹	1.8	0	1.12	0	0.8	0	2	6	0	
1838	30	30	28 ¹	37 ¹	45	27 ¹	0.7	0	4.0	0	0.9	0	2	4	0	
1839	28 ¹	35	35	40	50	32 ¹	0.12	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	2	

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

W. C. ANDERSON,

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT of Prices of the undermentioned Articles in the Nowlgoond Bazaar from 1819 to 1874 made out from information collected by the Mamlatdar and reduced to Indian Seers of 80 Tolas.

Year.	Seers per Rupee.				Price per Maund.				Cocoanuts per hundred.				REMARKS.					
	Rice in husk.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Nachni.	Linseed.	Jagri.	Aracanit.	Cotton.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
1818	17	28	30	26	28	46	1	8	0	2	12	0	3	12	0			
1819	16	30	32	28	30	44	1	4	0	2	8	0	1	4	0			
1820	16	32	31	27	25	20	1	4	0	2	4	0	0	4	0			
1821	17	31	33	42	40	30	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0			
1822	33	45	42	40	39	40	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	4	0			
1823	26	46	44	44	36	36	2	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	8	0		
1824	17	48	47	48	48	36	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	10	0	4	4	0
1825	16	35	45	35	35	40	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	8	0	4	0	0
1826	16	32	31	32	31	42	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	4	4	0
1827	17	36	35	33	33	44	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	8	0
1828	33	48	48	48	48	48	0	12	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	3	8	0
1829	26	65	66	64	64	40	1	0	0	2	12	0	0	6	0	8	0	0
1830	33	60	60	60	60	36	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0
1831	33	72	68	68	68	32	1	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	0	0
1832	31	42	42	42	42	28	1	6	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	0	0
1833	18	37	26	37	37	44	1	4	0	2	8	0	0	12	0	4	12	0
1834	19	26	54	24	24	46	1	4	0	2	8	0	0	12	0	4	12	0
1835	19	54	48	54	54	48	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	10	0	4	4	0
1836	18	62	58	65	65	56	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	4	4	0
1837	25	86	92	84	84	56	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	4	12	0
1838	17	52	48	50	50	48	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	4	4	0
1839	22	50	50	36	36	40	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	13	0	4	4	0

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner. S. D.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT L referred to in para. 91 of the Report.

Number.	Name of Village.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Government unoccupied assessed Waste.				Average Land Assessment on Government					
		Total Arable Land included.	ed.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total Durable.	Total Arable Land included.	Present collections on G.O.	Dry-crop.	Ungarable.	Acres.	Garden.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Ajapur	3	0	450	104	461	439	83	322	5	1	709	72	45	1	14	53.8		
2	Madinaikun arilkatti	3	0	637	71	498	690	59	475	51	1111	897	3	3	1	14	280.1		
3	Mariam-Timsagar...	3	0	796	228	511	938	164	654	20	51	1,111	4	6	1	8	6,117.4		
4	Yellapoor ...	3	0	1,033	35	1,093	1,064	28	686	...	8	1,733	...	1	2	7	58.6		
5	Bidahal ...	3	0	610	43	633	611	24	421	...	...	1,020	1	1	2	6	56.2
6	Norayanaipur	3	0	976	1,227	623	986	33	427	...	6	1,020	5	12	2	8	63.7		
7	Gabbur ...	3	0	74	1,227	1,086	1,224	72	808	...	23	1,797	5	6	2	2	6,65.5		
8	Jangmankop ...	3	0	226	7	226	147	223	10	184	...	204	...	...	1	1	9,38.8
9	Keshwarpur ...	3	0	1,170	50	1,184	1,173	40	845	...	...	2,001	...	...	2	5	10,69.0
10	Agashwar-Timsagar	3	0	932	187	911	1,042	71	679	7	1,452	93	42	1	14	8,59.4			
11	Ayodya ...	3	0	441	56	225	449	37	169	...	9	297	2	3	1	10	7,32.0		
12	Krishnapur ...	3	0	864	371	345	1,161	87	607	3	8	667	311	129	0	13	9,93.3		
13	Ababalapur ...	3	0	931	171	482	1,025	62	497	15	731	731	90	1	0	0	51.7		
14	Bammapur ...	3	0	0	3,334	82	1,981	3,319	94	1,619	...	1	4,076	...	2	8	3,105.8		
15	Badihal ...	3	0	0	352	40	357	347	38	215	...	1	592	...	2	11	10,65.8		
16	Nagshettikop ...	3	0	0	968	134	574	1,058	41	617	...	2	993	34	45	1	9	5,72.9	
		Total of 1st Class...				15,007	1,776	11,131	15,779	943	9,225	50	110	19,300	839	382	1	14	4,73.4

APPENDIX L—continued.

Name of Village.		By former Survey.			By Revision Survey.			Government unoccupied land, assessed per acre.			Average assessment on Government unoccupied land, per acre.			Increase of assessment per acre.				
		Total Arable Land inclded.	Present collections on Govt. ed.	Dry-crop.	Total Arable Land inclded.	Government occupied land.	Dry-crop.	Grade.	Total Assessment.	Acre.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					4th Class.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
46	HOOBLEE, Kusugal	...	2	0	8,482	185	7,522	8,559	277	7,742	...	13,422	16	8	11	8	78·4	
47	Sooli	...	2	0	4,830	374	3,932	4,869	315	...	...	...	2	1	8	0	57·8
48	Mulhalli	...	2	0	1,287	30	1,157	1,287	46	1,055	...	1,934	6	12	1	13	67·2	
49	Sertur	...	2	0	5,957	193	(4,0)16	5,971	199	4,282	...	7,130	...	1	10	8	77·5	
50	Talimorab	...	2	0	2,737	107	2,020	2,737	107	2,151	...	3,585	2	2	1	10	87·5	
51	Tinapur	...	2	0	3,497	203	2,349	3,492	162	2,146	...	3,687	1	2	1	11	56·9	
52	Surgupi	...	2	0	7,050	316	6,255	7,901	268	6,178	...	11,229	2	4	1	13	79·5	
53	Kabenur	...	2	0	3,239	147	1,591	3,245	118	1,581	...	2,822	1	1	12	7	77·4	
Total of 4th Class...		...	37,979	1,555	28,843	38,071	1,492	29,254	1	8	50,013	34	31	1	11	4	73·4	
					5th Class.													
54	NOVELLUND.	...																
55	DHARAWAR, Nowl.	...																
	Villages belonging to the Talukas at the time of Revision Survey.																	
	Nowlengund.																	
	Belhar	...	1	12	0	2,404	120	1,838	2,433	107	1,944	...	3,099	1	2	1	9	68·6
	Moraab	...	1	12	0	14,134	749	10,193	14,102	598	10,321	...	17,044	16	19	9	67·2	

N O W L G O O N D.		N O W L G O O N D.		N O W L G O O N D.		N O W L G O O N D.	
H O O B L E R		K O N K A N K U R B A T I		M A L I G W A D		R O O G W A D	
N O W L G O O N D.		B A H U S H I		Y E M A G D U R		O O M C H G I	
Gungrol	120	5,197	8,896	263	5,661	10	8,636
Sirkol	120	3,063	167	1,787	3,077	119	9
Bentur	120	1,311	* 54	769	1,308	40	2
Bhadrapur	120	4,145	204	9,986	4,142	174	5,054
Anigerce	120	26,589	1,099	13,556	26,676	864	24,580
Kalwad	120	4,622	305	2,954	4,701	238	30
Mankwad	120	2,007	95	1,876	2,011	81	42
Halkuswadi	120	4,809	180	3,981	4,773	213	2,618
Siswanhalli	120	2,920	152	1,576	2,906	51	6,325
Hausli	120	5,706	195	4,318	5,712	155	2,333
Balur	120	2,164	146	1,691	2,165	84	4,342
Bularwad	120	1,824	176	1,503	1,851	136	1,523
Dundur	120	836	35	266	848	17	2,250
Nati wadi	120	2,874	223	2,300	2,896	181	413
Padehsur	120	6,053	217	4,604	6,033	237	3,282
Yemagduri	120	3,589	194	2,333	3,618	204	7,720
Konkankurbati	120	1,889	101	1,813	1,896	89	5
Maliwad	120	11,336	262	5,965	11,208	345	1,687
Rooigwad	120	1,200	85	795	1,194	87	1,756
Oomchgi	120	2,116	117	1,472	2,110	102	2,246
Total of 5th Class..	...	115,971	5,360	75,616	116,283	4,562	81,869
6th Class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madgunki	...	1 8 0	2,417	74	1,679	2,416	64
Sirkop	...	1 8 0	5,823	226	3,469	5,822	227
Belwargi	...	1 8 0	6,400	170	3,733	6,447	148
Kamarkop	...	1 8 0	2,210	54	1,409	2,127	74
Naiknur	...	1 8 0	3,043	125	2,127	3,004	111
Belhar	...	1 8 0	2,664	132	1,642	2,703	88
Nagarhalli	...	1 8 0	2,166	124	1,061	2,185	123
Arenghodi	...	1 8 0	1,656	73	683	1,681	58
Benkanopt	...	1 8 0	1,969	213	1,114	1,990	173
Nagnur	...	1 8 0	1,683	105	924	1,714	85
Majgud	...	1 8 0	2,482	90	1,548	2,485	73
Sidgarpur	...	1 8 0	3,362	33	1,073	3,388	29
Bassapur	...	1 8 0	4,359	134	2,756	4,339	126
Siswanhalli...	1 8 0	3,506	149	2,147	3,526	147	3,042

APPENDIX L—concluded.

Name of Village.	Number.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Government unoccupied land assessed as waste.				Average Assessment on Government land per acre.				Increase of Assessment per cent.			
		Total Arable Land included. ed.	Total Irrimitable. ed.	Present collections on Government Land.	Dry-crop.	Acres.	Garden.	Total Asses.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Kondikop	91	1,800	2,676	173	1,170	2,676	154	1,369	2	1,819	...	...	...	1	5	3	55.6	...	...
Halkeri	92	1,800	5,811	156	2,995	5,815	120	3,978	...	5,115	...	...	...	1	4	7	70.8	...	...
Adnar	93	1,800	1,572	52	690	1,585	42	895	...	1,065	...	...	...	1	3	3	54.3	...	...
Alagwadi	94	1,800	13,740	366	8,824	13,712	32	11,193	...	14,429	8	8	...	1	4	7	63.5	...	...
Kaledalli	95	1,800	1,401	87	871	1,398	71	986	...	1,254	...	...	...	1	4	9	44.0	...	...
Khandur	96	1,800	2,144	81	1,85	2,203	92	1,429	...	1,918	...	...	...	1	4	9	61.9	...	...
Mungur	97	1,800	1,843	109	665	1,876	80	965	...	1,088	...	...	...	1	2	0	63.6	...	...
Berhati	98	1,800	1,800	123	1,433	1,806	112	1,422	...	1,956	...	...	...	1	5	3	36.5	...	...
Shelwadi	99	1,800	2,369	106	1,964	2,380	88	2,055	...	2,804	...	...	...	1	5	5	42.8	...	...
Karalgari	100	1,800	13,776	458	7,937	13,890	460	10,225	...	12,704	...	...	...	1	1	11	60.1	...	...
Nawgoond.	101	1,800	1,270	87	1,021	1,266	64	1,045	...	1,491	1	1	1	1	6	10	46.0	...	...
Nawgoond.	102	1,800	16,317	859	5,824	16,364	715	7,055	...	9,892	...	...	...	1	6	5	69.8	...	...
Gobargumpi	103	1,800	1,321	68	1,321	61	621	1	1	550	...	...	...	1	14	2	42.9	...	...
Kalkeri	104	1,800	2,788	66	1,604	2,783	66	1,943	...	2,365	...	...	...	1	8	6	47.4	...	...
Chhakwad	105	1,800	2,338	72	1,125	2,364	72	1,190	...	1,827	...	...	...	1	8	9	62.4	...	...
Gudisagar	106	1,800	7,072	265	4,834	7,205	212	6,106	...	7,960	2	20	3	1	4	10	64.7	...	...
Amargol	107	1,800	4,732	19	2,924	4,708	287	3,223	...	4,318	16	16	16	1	5	5	47.7	...	...
Sokhanhal	108	1,800	797	31	541	794	33	631	...	781	...	...	...	1	3	10	44.4	...	...
Tataphothan	109	1,800	4,398	117	1,861	4,399	39	2,268	...	2,727	...	...	...	1	3	3	46.5	...	...

Village belonged to the Talukas at the time of former Survey.
Village belonged to the Talukas at the time of Revision Survey.
Nowgoond.
Nowgoond.

110	Tadhai	...	...	1	8	0	4,364	205	2,852	4,345	189	3,508	...	1	4,349	...	1	3 10	52.5	
111	Boganur	...	...	1	8	0	2,450	75	2,778	2,495	60	2,277	...	1	2,631	...	1	2 6	48	
112	Artur	...	...	1	8	0	2,742	124	1,825	2,723	132	2,084	...	4	2,623	...	1	1 4	43.7	
113	DUM.	Nilgoond	...	1	8	0	5,716	394	3,289	5,754	377	4,167	...	1	5,105	1	1	3 7	56.2	
114	BAL.	...	...	1	8	0	1,668	47	831	1,672	30	917	...	...	1,242	...	1	1 6	49.5	
115	Herch Muliangi	...	...	1	8	0	968	212	539	1,087	87	603	...	...	644	221	80	14	3	19.5
116	MEH.	Hegnor	...	1	8	0	974	183	572	963	167	685	...	...	743	15	24	1	6	29.9
	Grand Total...						1,48,776	6,441	84,904	1,49,476	5,399	1,03,726	1	21	1,31,766	288	163	1	4	55.2
	Total of 6th Class...																			
	7th Class																			
	Bedainagpur	...	...	1	4	0	2,941	180	1,552	2,959	174	2,465	...	...	2,388	3	1	1 15	6	53.9
	Kampli	...	...	1	4	0	1,688	43	960	1,885	38	1,842	...	...	1,328	...	0	15	10	38.3
	Khanapur	...	...	1	4	0	1,419	107	891	1,441	85	1,330	...	...	1,278	...	0	15	4	43.4
	Kongwad	...	...	1	4	0	4,353	212	2,005	4,316	231	2,632	...	...	2,880	...	1	1	6	43.6
	Majapur	...	...	1	4	0	4,263	121	1,266	4,289	86	1,669	...	...	1,640	3	3	15	9	29.5
	Kowgeri	...	...	1	4	0	9,365	279	5,408	9,392	763	7,699	...	...	7,666	...	0	15	11	41.8
	Yawgul	...	...	1	4	0	9,163	418	4,807	9,170	364	7,251	...	4	7,199	2	1	15	10	49.8
	Gulgundi	...	...	1	4	0	4,406	62	175	408	32	224	...	...	2,253	...	1	2	1	44.6
	Hadgali	...	...	1	4	0	2,989	115	1,752	3,020	111	2,268	...	...	2,314	4	5	1	4	32.1
	Karkati	...	...	1	4	0	9,987	42	437	1,002	32	775	...	...	690	2	...	0	14	57.9
	Bhopalpur	...	...	1	4	0	1,695	57	1,014	1,709	67	1,350	...	...	1,362	1	...	1	2	34.3
	Malwud	...	...	1	4	0	2,764	134	1,289	2,818	101	1,870	...	...	1,926	...	1	0	6	49.4
	Total of 7th Class...						42,033	1,770	21,556	42,209	1,544	30,875	...	4	30,924	15	10	1	0	43.5
	Grand Total...						4,00,630	24,060	24,8974	4,05,689	18,186	2,79,180	1,088	357	4,01,225	4,994	2,187	1	6	61.2

V. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 128 of 1873.

To

THE HONOURABLE COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 Southern Division.

Camp Kupirah, Kolhapur District,
27th November 1873.

SIR,

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter No. 791, dated 22nd June 1872, I have the honour to forward a report on the 47 villages of the Hooblee Taluka, in which the revised measurements and classification have been completed, and the revision settlement is to be introduced this season.

2. These 47 villages are mostly situated close to and round about the town of Hooblee, extending some distance south. The five villages named in the margin have no independent existence, inasmuch as they are now all included in the town of Hooblee. The lands belonging to each of these are, however, separately defined, and are all near the town of Hooblee.

Mariam-Timsagar, Bamapur, Yellapoor, Vrapur, Madinaikun-Arlikati.

3. The climate of Hooblee is moderate, the heat is never very great, and the cold is never excessive. Climate. The villages to the south and west of Hooblee generally get a plentiful fall of rain, which gets gradually less in the villages situated north and east of Hooblee, towards the boundaries of the Nowlgoond Taluka, where the rainfall is considerably less. All the villages round about Hooblee and to the south of it are favourably situated with regard to rainfall, and in those situated near Misrikota a considerable quantity of rice is grown in consequence of the plentiful rainfall.

4. The value of the produce of land is estimated by the prices it realizes; and the increased value of all Value of Produce. grains now, as compared with what it was at the time of the former settlement, is apparent in the price list forwarded herewith.

5. This price list is a statement showing the rates at which Price List. grain has been selling for the last thirty years. I have divided the number of years into periods of 10 years each, and taken the average for each

period, which gives as correct an estimate as can be obtained of the value of each kind of grain and the rise in prices during these 30 years.

6. From this statement it appears that the prices of all Increase in Prices. grains have throughout doubled within the last 30 years. Jowari, for instance, being the principal grain sown in these districts, was selling at the time of the Survey Settlement at 30 seers per rupee ; the average for the first ten years after the settlement was 29.95 seers per rupee, for the second ten years it was 261 seers per rupee, and for the last ten years 12.8 seers per rupee.

7. With regard to cotton, although it is included in the Cotton Prices. yearly price list of grains, I have prepared another statement, forwarded herewith, showing the average rate at which it was selling for each three successive years from 1842 to 1860 ; after which, in consequence of the great rise and variation in prices, I have given yearly rates of selling, which show clearly how much the value of this article has increased.

8. Up to the year 1850 there does not appear to have existed any distinct order or document showing Old Seer Measure. the exact size of the seer measure ; but it is generally supposed, and stated to be a fact, that at the time of the last settlement the seer measure for grains was of such capacity that it could contain 120 rupees' weight of grain.

9. In the year 1850 an order was issued by Mr. Collector New Seer Measure. Bell, laying down the dimensions and size of the seer measure. This is the seer in present use. It is a cylindrical measure of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and 8 inches in height, and is supposed to contain 140 rupees' weight of grain, piled up as much as possible, and 160 rupees' weight of water.

10. The weight known as a scer (in general use) is the Seer Weight. "Kutcha" seer of 20 rupees' weight, equal to half an English pound avoirdupois weight ; four of these "kutcha" seers make a "pukha" seer, which is, therefore, equal to the weight of Rs. 80, that is, equal to 2 English pounds. All further particulars regarding weights and measures I have tabulated, and the statement is appended.

11. With regard to the improvement in roads, means of communication, and facility for the ryot to dispose Roads. of his surplus produce, these 47 villages under report are most favourably situated ; they are all within easy access of the town of Hooblee, where a large bazaar is held every Saturday, and where there is, moreover, always, at all times, a

ready market for all kinds of produce grown in the vicinity. The roads radiating from the centre of Hooblee are numerous, but those most noteworthy as being made-roads are four in number; that is, first, one to Sirsi, Kanara, and the southern districts of Ranibednur and Mysore; second, Yellapoorn and Karwar on the coast; third, the road to Dharwar; and fourth, the road to Anigeree and the eastern districts continuing on to Bellary. There are besides other large roads called made-roads, but which, in consequence of not being bridged and metalled, hardly deserve that name; one to Kundgol, one to Savanur, which branches off from the Sirsi made-road near Kothgandhunshi, and one to Nurgoond, which continues on to Beejapoorn and Sholapoorn.

12. The ryot in these 47 villages has never any difficulty in disposing of his surplus produce; for, besides the constant demand at the large market of Hooblee, there are also numerous smaller markets within easy access and with good roads leading to them. The villages south-west, furthest away from Hooblee, have another good market close by, that of Misrikota. The villages south-east of Hooblee are close to Kundgol, and for a great number of the villages to the west and north of Hooblee, the station of Dharwar is within easy reach. These 47 villages have therefore four large markets close within reach, and good roads leading to them; so that with respect to their ability to dispose advantageously of their surplus produce, the ryots of these villages are most favourably situated.

13. The value of lands is clearly shown by the three following statements forwarded herewith—1st, a statement of recent sales and mortgages of land; 2nd, a statement of sub-letting and leasing of land; and 3rd, a statement of amounts obtained by the annual sale of grazing or Hoolbunnee, with the exception of some cases where the sales or mortgages were compulsory on account of poverty, debt, or old agreements, which could not be settled otherwise. The price of land is, generally speaking, very high when viewed with reference to the rate of assessment.

14. I have not been able to get many cases of sub-letting, and do not think an opinion can be formed on the cases I have recorded, as there is invariably a great disinclination on the part of ryots to letting one see to what extent land is sub-let; and, generally speaking, information is only given in cases of lands which are sub-let at low rates, the higher rates of sub-letting being very seldom acknowledged or made known to us. For these reasons I cannot state positively what it would be just to consider the proper sub-

letting rates, but one fact which ought not to be lost sight of, and which leads me to believe that high rates of sub-letting are obtainable, is the general and constant demand for land, and the number of people in Hooblee who are ready to pay well for land and are unable to obtain it.

15. Judging from the cases I have recorded in statement marked A, I find that the poorer soils are sub-let for about one to two rupees per acre and the superior soils for over four rupees, and in some cases up to seven or eight rupees per acre, varying in proportion with the quality of the soil, the situation, the necessity or otherwise of sub-letting, and the demand for land in general or any one piece in particular. From the few cases of garden land being sub-let the rate appears to be from rupees 4 per acre upwards, being in one case Rs. 20 per acre per annum. I have no data to judge of rates of sub-letting rice-land.

16. The rates at which lands are sold and mortgaged appear, from the accompanying statement marked B, to be very high—50 and more years' purchase being very commonly paid for even dry-crop soils. In some cases the prices realized by the sale of lands are astonishing, and show clearly how valuable land has become in the vicinity of Hooblee. My commenting further on this subject appears unnecessary, as the statement of sales and mortgages speaks for itself, and the deductions are self-evident from an examination of it.

17. The statement showing amounts realized by annual auction sales of grazing-land (Hoolbunnee) is numbered 12 and attached. I have taken the average of as many years as I could obtain information about, and thence I deduce the following rates :—

Village.	Area of Holbun- nee Lands.		Number of years' sales from which Average is deduced.	Average amountelized annually.	Average rate per Acre.
	Acres.	Guntas.			
			Years.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Topalkatti	...	414	2	10	570 0 1 6 0
Burdshingi	...	54	2	10	92 0 1 11 3
Nagshetikop	...	27	26	4	55 8 2 0 1
Ajapur	...	48	11	10	55 8 1 2 5
Unkal	...	102	...	2	63 8 0 9 11½

The land is in general of poor description, and realizes, by yearly auction sale, as Hoolbunnee, on an average, over one rupee per acre, and is, therefore, more valuable as a source of revenue as such than it would be if given out for cultivation and assessed accordingly.

18. Statistical Table No. III., which is attached, was prepared from data obtained during the classification. It gives the details of cultivation, that is, the proportion of waste and cultivated land in the 47 villages under report, and also the proportion of each different kind of grain grown in the dry-crop soils.

The cultivated land is in the proportion of 93·28 per cent. to 6·72 per cent. of waste land.

19. Dry-crop soils produce a variety of grains, which are enumerated in the following table, in which Dry Crop. are also entered the percentage of each kind of grain grown in these 47 villages :—

TOTAL CROPS REPRESENTED BY 100.

Kharif 60·94.				Rabbi 39·06.			
Jowari	40·63	Ragi	2·60	Indigenous	Exotic	Cotton	9·3
Bajri	1·04	Kulti	1·56	Wheat		5·21	Gram 3·13
Toor	3·65	Rala	3·13	Kusumba		2·08	
Moog	1·56	Matki	1·56	Minor crops ...		2·08	
Minor Crops 5·26							

The early crops (kharif) are in excess of those sown latter (rabbi). The former predominating in the red and poorer soils of the villages lying south and west of Hooblee, while the latter or rabbi crops are sown more plentifully in the black soils of the northern and eastern villages which principally produce the large percentage, 26·56, of cotton.

20. A large proportion of the cultivation in the villages south of Hooblee is rice, which is always sown or Rice. drilled rice, and is followed when natural moisture of soil or a sufficient supply of water will allow of it by second green crops of gram, wuttana, moog, and powtas.

21. Sugarcane is not much grown except in a few gardens near Hooblee and in the rice lands of Kirdi-Sugarcane. keri; generally speaking, only occasionally small patches of sugarcane, few and far between, can be seen.

22. Statistical Table No. IV., which gives the detail of population, was prepared from information recorded in our Khanehsumaris and partly from information furnished by the Hooblee Mamlatdar. In 1847 these Hooblee villages underwent a detailed census operation, when the Survey Department had all information required tabulated according to our old form of Khanehsumaris ; this information is now entered in Table No. IV. in black ink, and that obtained from our present Khanehsumaris, prepared during classifications, is entered in red ink.*

23. The detail of the population of the city of Hooblee is shown in a separate Statistical Table No. IV., Population—City of Hooblee. in which the population of the 47 villages is not included ; from this statement I draw the following deductions :—

Caste	Total of Population in 1847.	Total of Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Jains ...	... 78	501	423	...	542.30
Lingayots	... 2,341	7,808	5,467	...	233.53
Mussalmans	... 3,565	8,285	4,720	...	132.39
Brahmins	... 359	1,577	1,218	...	339.27
Other Hindus ...	... 3,208	10,507	7,299	...	227.52
Total ...	9,551	28,678	19,127	...	200.26

From this it appears that the population of the town of Hooblee has increased very much during the last 25 years, from 9,551 to 28,678, that is, an increase of 200.26 per cent.

24. The population of the 47 villages under report is also shown in a separate Statistical Table No. IV. It is actually the population of only 41 villages, the other six named in the margin being uninhabited. The increase of population is as follows :—

Population of 47 Villages.	
1. Ahobalapur.	4. Jangmarkop.
2. Budadanbal.	5. Narayanapur.
3. Ajapur.	6. Sidapur.

* Printed in small figures.

Caste.	Total of Population in 1847.	Total of Population in 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Christians	10	98	88	....	880
Jains	47	49	2	....	4·25
Lingayets	10,629	11,968	1,339	....	12·59
Mussalmans	3,234	4,663	1,429	....	44·18
Brahmins	345	297	....	48	13·91
Other Hindus	8,894	11,751	2,857	....	32·12
Total	23,159	28,826	5,715	48	24·46

In comparing the new with the old totals it appears that the population has increased from 23,159 to 28,826, that is, an increase of 24·46 per cent. The increase shows itself principally in the Lingayet and Mussalman community, but the Brahmins have decreased remarkably. The Christians have increased considerably, but I do not think our figures in this respect can be thoroughly trusted, because a good many of these people are Christians at one time and Hindus at another, just as it may suit their convenience to say so.

25. Statistical Table No. V., Occupations of the People.

Statistical Table No. V., Occupations of the People.

Table No. V. is prepared from information obtained during classification. In the accompanying Table No. V. the proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural is shown for 17 villages. Taking the information recorded for 17 villages as a fair basis from which to obtain the percentage of agricultural and other occupations of the people, the following results are obtained :

	Per cent.
1. Agricultural ...	44·44
2. Partly agricultural ...	17·19
3. Non-agricultural ...	38·37

26. Statistical Table No. VI. is prepared similarly to Statistical Table No. IV., partly from information recorded in our Khanchsumaris and partly from information furnished by the Hooblee Mamlutdar. Similarly to Statistical Table No. IV., one table for the city of Hooblee and another for the 47 villages have been prepared ; these two tables show separately the detail of houses and live and deadstock for the city of Hooblee and the 47 villages.

27. The details of Statistical Table No. VI. for the city of Hooblee and the increase in houses, cattle, &c., are reproduced in the following table:—

City of Hooblee.	In 1847.	In 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Population	9,551	28,678	19,127	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	1,482	5,828	4,366	.....
| Thatched	174	139	... ..	35
Cattle for agricultural purposes ...	1,167	1,608	441	.....
Cows and Buffaloes and their young ...	1,364	1,915	551	.....
Sheep and Goats	353	1,512	1,159	.....
Ploughs	No record.	321	.....	.....
Carts	120	595	475	.....

The houses have increased considerably ; and much improvement in the structure of the houses may also be inferred from the fact that, although the houses have increased much in number, there is a marked decrease in the poorer description of thatched houses.

I could not get any information regarding the number of wells which existed in the city of Hooblee at the time of last settlement ; but now there appear, from Table No. VI., to be 722 drinking wells in good repair, which gives one well to every eight houses.

Details of Statistical Table No. VI. for 47 villages under report the

28. In the 47 villages under report the details of houses, dead and live stock, and villages. their decrease or increase, is as follows :—

Forty seven Villages.	In 1847.	In 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Population	23,159	28,826	5,667	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	4,003	5,074	1,071	.....
| Thatched	1,027	736	... ..	291
Cattle for agricultural purposes ...	6,101	5,587	... ..	514
Cows and Buffaloes and their young ...	9,062	7,704	... ..	1,358
Sheep and Goats	4,496	3,687	... ..	809
Ploughs	No record.	2,006	.....	.....
Carts	747	1,596	749	.....

The number of houses and carts has increased considerably. The decrease in the thatched houses is, as already observed in paragraph 27, a sign of the improvement in houses.

29. The decrease in the number of cattle as well as goats and sheep is easily accounted for by the reason of decrease in scarcity of pasture and grazing lands now as compared with 30 years ago. Formerly the ryots kept more animals than they actually required; there was a good deal of grazing waste land, and keeping useless or unnecessarily numerous animals did not cost much; so that a great number of old broken-down animals which are now sold were then kept on, and the number was hence greater than now.

30. The number of wells in the 47 villages appears to be as follows :—

Wells.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	Out of Repair.	Total.
in 1847 ...	48	123	75	246
In 1872 ...	151	181	44	376
Increase ...	103	58	..	130
Decrease ...	..	..	31	..

31. The number of tanks in the 47 villages under report, is shown in the following statement :—

Tanks.	DRINKING		IRRIGATION.		TOTAL.	
	In good repair.	Out of repair.	In good repair.	Out of repair.	In good repair.	Out of repair.
In 1844-45 ...	41	6	46	11	87	17
In 1872 ...	92	8	56	11	148	19
Increase ...	51	2	19	..	61	2
Decrease ...	..	..	..	..	..	..

32. The number of cotton saw-gins and the kind in use in Hooblee and the 47 villages under report, is shown in the accompanying table, which is prepared from information received from the Hooblee Mamlatdar:—

	COTTON SAW-GINS.			Total.
	10 Inches.	18 Inches.	20 Inches.	
City of Hooblee ...	.....	43	1	44
47 villages	5	26		31
Total ...	5	69	1	75

33. I have obtained information regarding the number of schools in the town of Hooblee and the villages under report, and beg to forward herewith a statement showing the present state of schools. From this statement it appears that the number of schools in the 47 villages is only 15; of which three boys' schools and one girls' school are Government schools, and the remaining 11 schools are private schools established by the villagers themselves. There being so few Government schools in the villages under report, may be accounted for by the fact that a good many villages are close to Hooblee and the children are sent there to learn. In the city of Hooblee there appear to be 12 vernacular schools and 1 Anglo-vernacular: in all 13 schools.

34. The number of people who can read both in the city of Hooblee and the villages under report has increased somewhat as shown in Statistical State of Education. Table No. IV., but not in proportion to the increase in population. Hence the percentage of those capable of reading appears in some cases to be lower than formerly.

35. The ryots' condition now, as compared with what it was 30 years ago, shows great improvement; they Ryots' condition. are generally well-to-do, comfortable, and independent men. Their houses appear, as a rule, to be well built; they have a fair amount of good cattle, and acknowledge themselves to be in easy circumstances. Ever since the American war, when the price of cotton rose so high, the ryots, possessing good black soil, capable of producing cotton crops, have been wealthy, compared with their former condition.

36. In conclusion, I beg to state that the returns and statements forwarded herewith are numbered as follows:—

1. List of 47 villages.
2. Statistical Table No. III.
3. Statistical Table No. IV. for the City of Hooblee.
4. Statistical Table No. VI. for 47 villages.
5. Statistical Table No. V.
6. Statistical Table No. VI. for the city of Hooblee.
7. Statistical Table No. VI. for 47 villages.
8. Price List.
9. Cotton Price List.
10. Weights and Measures.
11. Statement of Schools.
12. Statement of Hoolbunnee.
13. Statement of Leases and Sub-letting, marked B.
14. Statement (A) of Sales and Mortgages.

I have, &c.,

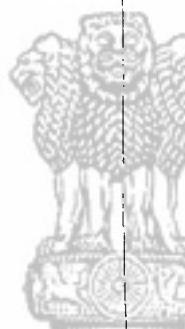
C. W. GODFREY, Captain,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.



List of 47 Villages of the Hooblee Taluka.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ajapur. | 25. Gopankop. |
| 2. Burdsingi. | 26. Bahirdewarkop. |
| 3. Yellapoor. | 27. Shirewad. |
| 4. Bidanhal. | 28. Kuswagal. |
| 5. Jangmarkop. | 29. Sul. |
| 6. Keshwapur. | 30. Mulhalli. |
| 7. Madinakanarlikatti. | 31. Kurdikeri. |
| 8. Topalkatti. | 32. Krishnapur. |
| 9. Nagshetikop. | 33. Ahobalapur. |
| 10. Sidapur. | 34. Ramapur. |
| 11. Narayanapur. | 35. Parsapur. |
| 12. Agrahartiinsagar. | 36. Rayanhali. |
| 13. Muriamtimsagar. | 37. Gangiwali. |
| 14. Gabbur. | 38. Bamsamudra. |
| 15. Ayodya. | 39. Unchatgeri. |
| 16. Murarli. | 40. Bududanhali. |
| 17. Budihal. | 41. Tugurhal. |
| 18. Kothundhunshi. | 42. Katnur. |
| 19. Virapur. | 43. Giriyal. |
| 20. Bammapur. | 44. Gokul. |
| 21. Unkal. | 45. Chunapur. |
| 22. Nulvi. | 46. Chouradgud. |
| 23. Udergunchi. | 47. Mawanur. |
| 24. Bengeri. | |



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C. W. GODFREY,

Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of Total Cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total 100.					
Kharif					
Hoojee Taluka. Dharwar Zillah.	Khulusat. 47 Villages.	Jowari ... 40.63 Indigenous } Bagi ... 2.60 Cotton } Bajri ... 1.04 Exotic Cotton... Kulti ... 1.56 Wheat ... Toor ... 3.65 Gram ... Rala ... 3.03 Kusumba ... Mung ... 1.56 Other Crops ... Matki ... 1.56 Other crops 5.21	17.18	Total Lands 100.	60.94
				Total Cultivation per cent	39.06
				3.21	93.28
				3.13	
				2.08	Total waste
				2.08	per cent. 6.72.
				39.06	
					60.94

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.		Males.				Females.				Total of Columns V. and VIII.				Can Read.			
			Under 15 years of age.		Total Males.	Above 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.		Total Females.	Above 15 years of age.	Males.	No. Per cent.	No.	Females.	No.	Percent.		
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	...	...	...
1																		
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jains	...	...	15	29	44	12	22	34	78	23	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
For the City of Hooblee.	Lingayets...	...	83	194	279	58	164	222	501	93	33	2	1					
Mussalmans	...	...	592	681	1,273	356	712	1,068	2,341	223	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	1,572	2,370	3,942	1,402	2,464	3,866	7,808	429	11	3	...	...	...	...	...
H	Brahmins	...	786	1,058	1,844	603	1,118	1,721	3,565	114	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Low Castes	...	1,743	2,419	4,162	1,610	2,513	4,123	8,285	194	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	61	141	202	44	113	157	359	172	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
			287	539	826	254	497	751	1,577	457	55	2	...	...	...	...	...
			519	1,073	1,592	564	1,052	1,616	3,208	267	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2,175	3,145	5,320	1,982	3,205	5,187	10,507	324	6	10	...	...	...	...	...

Large figures for 1847.
Small figures for 1872.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Females.		Total Columns V. and VIII.	Total Females of age.	Can read.				
		Total Males.		Under 15 years of age.				Males.	Females.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			No.	Per cent.	No.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Christians	...	1	5	6	2	2	4	10	3	50	...	***
Jews	...	25	25	50	24	24	48	98	21	42	...	...
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Villages of Hoobice.	Lingayets	12	8	15	23	5	19	24	47	8	3478	...
	Mussalmans	2,070	3,329	5,399	1,763	3,467	5,230	10,629	216	4	2222	...
	Brahmins	2,849	3,460	6,309	1,812	3,847	5,659	11,968	300	475	...	...
	Low Castes...	707	954	1,661	539	1,034	1,573	3,234	33	198	...	...
	Others...	11,09	1,305	2,414	846	1,403	2,249	4,663	48	198	...	...
		57	120	177	38	130	168	345	128	7231	...	...
		58	101	159	38	100	138	297	103	6484	...	...
		1,862	2,660	4,522	1,447	2,925	4,372	8,894	124	274	...	...
		2,820	3,381	6,201	1,759	3,791	5,550	11,751	135	217	...	...
	

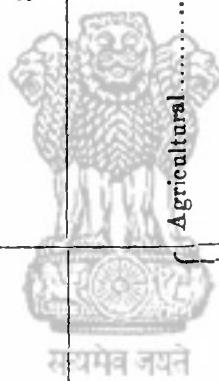
Large figures for 1847.
Small figures for 1872.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Hoollee	{ Kholast..... 17 Villages	Agricultural..... Partly Agricultural	5,533 2,141
		Non-Agricultural	4,777



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C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,

Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chorries, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

Large figures for 1847.
Small figures for 1862.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chauris, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.										Live Stock.													
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	2	Chauris.	Tiled.	Fair-roof'd.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drikings.	Out of respect.	Carts.	Total.	Thoughles.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Cows.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Ducks, old and young.	Geese, old and young.	Camels.	Mules.	
Government licen-	ced, partially or	3,495	1,027	5,040	48	123	75	246	747	...	122	27,149	2,296	1,852	4,058	1,906	3,098	5,004	6,101	4,496	311	...			
wholly	10	508	3,495	1,027	5,040	48	123	75	246	747	...														
Hobli'e....	17 Villages	7	863	4,191	736	5,817	151	181	44	3781	596	2,006	124	16	140	2,250	1,785	4,065	1,638	2,061	3,635	5,687	3,687	327	...

Large figures for 1847.
Small figures for 1872.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the Average Yearly Price of Grain, &c., at Hooblee for the last 30 years. Seers sold each year per Rupee.

Years.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Ragi.	Kulti.	Gram.	Rice in husk.	Sopari.	Jagri.	Cotton.
1842	24	25	23	25	23½	13	16½	18	53	118
1843	30	32½	26	41	32½	15	37½	18	45	104
1844	27	27	26	34½	31½	19	41	18	75	92
1845	33	27½	22	32	30	12½	37	21	72	118
1846	25½	21½	22½	34½	20	10	29½	18	32	118
1847	27½	23	20	26	25½	9	19½	20	49	104
1848	26	22½	22½	32½	29½	12½	19½	28	40	92
1849	28½	30	25	50½	36	18	36½	17	58	83
1850	34	38	29½	39½	40	22½	36½	18	80	69
1851	44	38	27½	40½	46	11	33	21	53	75
	29·95	28·5	24·4	35·6	31·45	14·25	30·7	19·7	55·7	97·3
1852	43½	35	39½	48	37½	21	40½	20	45	69
1853	38	35	38	35	33½	21	38½	22	37	104
1854	24	35	26	38	25½	9	25½	21	49	138
1855	19½	27½	20	29½	26½	9	27½	15	53	104
1856	24	22	18½	24½	27½	9	20½	18	50	52
1857	24	26	22	27½	27½	8	20½	17	29	52
1858	22	27½	21	29½	24	8	22	14	23	46
1859	21	24	20	26½	20	12	18½	16	35	37
1860	24	20	19½	28	20	12½	17½	16	40	34
1861	21	19	12	18½	12½	6½	12	10	54	35
	26·1	27·1	23·65	30·5	25·45	11·6	24·27	16·9	41·5	67·1
1862	12½	14	12	17	13½	7½	16	13	16	14
1863	13½	13½	13	9	12½	3	13	6	16	22
1864	7½	8	7	12	8½	3	9	8	19	14
1865	6½	5½	4½	11	6	2½	8	8	18	14
1866	4½	5	3	9	5½	3½	7½	8	18	13
1867	10	9	3½	16	14	3½	11	8	17	17
1868	21½	16	11½	26	15	6	16	8	21	20
1869	22	18½	13½	21	14½	5½	10	10	18	16
1870	16	12	11	18	12	3½	18	10	14	34
1871	14	14	5½	17	16	7	12	10	24	40
	12·8	11·55	8·45	15·6	11·75	4·5	12·05	8·9	18·1	20·4

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue, Survey, S. M. C.

Statement showing the Average Rates at which Cotton sold for the years subsequent to the introduction of the Survey Settlement. "Kutchha" seers of 20 Rupees' weight sold per Rupee.

	Average of three Years.			Yearly Prices.																	
	1842 to 1844.	1845 to 1847.	1848 to 1850.	1851 to 1853.	1854 to 1856.	1857 to 1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.		
Cotton	104 $\frac{2}{3}$	113 $\frac{1}{3}$	81 $\frac{1}{3}$	52 $\frac{2}{3}$	98	.45	34	35	14	22	14	14	13	17	20	16	34	40	38		

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Value of Grain Measures, Capacity, and Weight Measurements used in the Hooblee District.

1. The capacity of the old Hooblee measure is doubtful, but Old Measure. that in use at the time of last settlement is supposed to have been of such capacity as to contain 120 rupees' weight of grain.

2. The present seer measure is of such capacity that when Present Measure. made cylindrical with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter it contains 140 rupees' weight of grain piled up as high as possible. This measure contains 160 rupees' weight of water.

3. Comparing the old seer with the one in present use, it Relative Value. appears that the old seer was in the proportion of 12-14 of the present seer, that is, the old seer was $\frac{5}{6}$ of the one now in use.

4. In grain measurements the measure generally used is Standard Measures. the seer and the two seer measure called an adiserce.

$$\begin{aligned}4 \text{ seers} &= 1 \text{ pyli}, \\32 \text{ pylis} &= 1 \text{ goni}, \\20 \text{ gonis} &= 1 \text{ khandi}.\end{aligned}$$

Hence one khandi is equal to 2,560 seer measures.

Weight Measurements.

1. The old and the new seer weights appear to have been Weight Measure. the same then as now. The seer weight now used in Hooblee is equal to the weight of 20 rupees, that is, 20 tolas, which corresponds to our English half pound avoirdupois.

2. This half pound weight, which is known as the seer par Standard Measures. excellence, is always of general use, but with reference to the pukka seer, which is equal to four of the former, it is known as the kutcha seer, therefore—

$$\begin{aligned}1 \text{ kutcha seer} &\text{ equals } 20 \text{ rupees' weight,} \\1 \text{ pukka seer} &\text{, } 80 \text{ rupees,} \\13 \text{ pukka seers} &\text{, } 1 \text{ maund, and} \\12 \text{ maunds} &\text{, } 1 \text{ nugga.}\end{aligned}$$

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Statement of Schools.

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Taluka.	Village.	Government Schools.				Private Schools.				REMARKS.	
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.			
		No.	Average Attend- ance.	No.	Average Attend- ance.	No.	Average Attend- ance.	No.	Average Attend- ance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Hooblee .	{ City of Hooblee.....	5	416	2	123	5	200	...	...	Of the 5 Government schools for boys one is Anglo-Ver- nacular school.
	{ 47 Villages	3	156	1	21	11	295	...	...

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT of Revenue received from Sale of Grazing Right or Hoolbunnee in some Villages of the Hooblee Taluka.

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Villages.	Total Area. Numbers Total in Hectares.	Amounts realized each year by auction of Sale.										Average. Avege.	REMARKS.		
		1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Topalkatti ...	4	414	2	455	560	580	850	505	900	490	384	501	475	570	
Burdisingi ...	1	54	2	40	109	160	162	101	82	51	50	63	102	92	
Nagsketikop ..	2	27	26	These years not sold by auction.										55½	
Ajapur	3	48	11	33	42	144	104	76	42	23	23	35	35	55½	
Unkal	4	102	48½	63½ Sold in 1871-72 for 88½.	

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C:



STATEMENT B.

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STATEMENT B.

Statement of Lands Sub-let and Leased, showing Amount and Conditions.

Villages, New Survey Number.	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field sub-let.	Amount for which land is sub-let or leased.	R. as.	R. as.	Conditions of Sub-letting and other Remarks.		
								A. G.	R. as.	
Mariam-Tim- segar.	73 Dry crop.	19	5	... 13 10	... 26 1	Wholc. Garden	27 0	Sub-let for one year.	Sub-let for Rs. 110 per year. Garden is both Moistthal and Patasthal. Water class of Patasthal is 3.	
	"	13	5							
	"	10	2							
	Garden	4	1	28 7 21	8 ," ,"	110 0	...	Sub-let for one year ; in former year 1870 sub- let for Rs. 80.		
	Dry crop	11	7							
	Garden	4	33							
	Dry crop	9	4	11 11 3	8 ," 39	110 0	...	Sub-let for two years at Rs. 6 per annum, amount paid in advance.		
	Garden	...	11							
	Dry crop	140	3							
	"	14	2	22 14 2 9 4	60 0	...	Sub-let for one year. Garden is both Moistthal and Patasthal. Water class of Patasthal is 3.		
	"	138	2							
	Garden	2	9							
Yellor	126 Dry crop.	1	27	0	4	12	0	...	Leased for 4 years. Land free on expiration of term of 4 years.	
	"	119	2	9 25 35	0 9 0	36 0	200 0	...		
	Garden	...	25							
	27 Dry crop.	10	35							
	"	3	13	11	0	0	0	...		
Yellor	3 Dry crop.	4	21	15 2 13	{ 36 2 0	...	Sub-let for half produce. Owner to pay Govern- ment assessment and cultivator to bear all expenses of cultivation ; produce to be shared equally.	...		
	"	5	2							
	"	4	21							

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Information
whereas
obtained.

10	"	7	25	.....	"	175	0	...
Madinailmn-	arikatti ...	"	2	11	0 4	"	35	0
		"	51	"	12 18	{	48	0
			52	"	7 29	{	0	...
			84	"	17 22	{	80	0
			85	"	5 25	{	400	0
			89	"	11 10	{	400	0
			63	"	3 24	{	100	0
			64	"	... 3	{	100	0
Bammapur ...	146	"	10	38	.....	"	1000	0
	147	"	19	20	.....	"	1868	1868
			82	"	19 2	25 0	400	0
Adargunchi...	174	"	16	34	24 8	.....	300	0
	204	"	1	9	.....	"	1872	1872
	54	"	14	2	18 0	.....	200	0
	52	"	11	14	16 0	.....	200	0
	31	"	24	29	37 0	.....	100	0
Jangmarkop	10	"	15	15	.....	"	300	0
Topalkatti ...	114	"	24	28	.....	"	50	0
	115	"	2	26	.....	"	50	0

Production of 67 mangoe trees sold for Rs. 175 without any right to land.
Mangoe plantation. Produce of trees sold, average Rs. 35 a year.

Leased for the period of 5 years. Owner continues to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of 5 years.

Leased for 14 years. Owner continues to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of 14 years.

Leased for 10 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of 10 years.

Leased for 12 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years.

Leased for 10 years. Sublet for half produce. Cultivator bears all expenses of cultivation.

Leased for 10 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.

Leased for 13 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.

Leased for 7 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.

No documents forthcoming.

Leased for 20 years Jadi Inam. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.

Sub-let on kowl for 25 years at rate of Rs. 50 to be paid annually. Agreement made about 17 years ago.

STATEMENT B.—*continued.*

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Nagshetikop.	8	"	25	35	36	0	"	100	0	1869
	88	"	12	35	..."	0	"	64	0	...
	62	"	14	37	10	0	"	0	0	...
Budihal	24	"	15	15	5	...	}"	...	...	...
	6	"	10	26	15	0	"	150	0	...
	35	"	15	25	21	0	"	150	0	1867
	36	"	14	12	22	0	"	400	0	...
	1	"	15	3	22	0	"	500	0	1867
	2	"	15	31	25	0	"	500	0	1872
	4	"	26	14	26	2	8	200	0	...
	29	"	29	..."	37	}"	8	0	0	...
	33	"	7	3	12	0	"	150	0	...
Sidapur	13	"	29	25	31	0	Half.
	6	"	6	30	3	19	}"	6	150	0
	7	"	3	8	Whole.	0	...	0	0	...

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STATEMENT B.—continued.

Villages. Survey Number.	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field sub-let.	Amount for which land is sub-let or leased.	Date of Trans- action.	Condition of sub-letting and other Remarks.	
							Rs.	as.
Burdangi ...	43 Dry crop	A. 9 14 12	G. 37 25 33	{ 24 0 Whole. 16 12 "	36 0 400 0	... ... ...	Sub-let for one year. Leased for 8 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.
Gopankop ...	44 "	"	"	"	"	"	Licensed for 6 years. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
Sool	88	10 16	10 16	{ 11 0 Part Inam free. Re- mainder pays	80 0	... 1870	Leased for 10 years. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	
	154 "	5 3	5 14	{ 4 4	500 0	... 1870	Leased for 9 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	
	155 "	"	"	"	300 0	... 1871	Leased for 22 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	
	172 "	7 37	4 4	"	300 0	... 1871	Leased for 11 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
	213 "	23 20	28 0	"	300 0	... 1866	Leased for 6 years. Government assessment paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
	250 "	16 25	12 4	"	80 0	... 1864	Leased for 11 years on Rs. 1,500 paid in advance and Rs. 100 to be paid yearly. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term of years.	
Nulvi	113 114	4 , " 8 28 28 5 33	30 6 2 0 0	{ 45 0	300 0 2,600 0	... 1864		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Information
obtained
when needed.

Sub-Registrar's Office.

81	Dry crop.	12	38	16	10	,	500	0	1866	Leased for 13 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
108	"	20	29	{	.....	Part.	500	0	1869	Leased for 10 years. Lender pays Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of 10 years. No documents forthcoming.
109	"	16	12	{	Part only.	22	0	Whole.	1,000	0	...
326	"	15	3	{							
328	"	38	"	19	12	20	0	,	400	0	1869
76	"	9	20	8	10	,	200	0	1866	Leased for 14 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
141	"	2	12	30	0	,	872	0	1872	Leased for 34 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. Leased for 12 years on Rs. 200 paid in advance and Rs. 56 to be paid yearly. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
73	"	20	25	13	8	,	436	0	"	Leased for 12 years on Rs. 100 paid in advance and Rs. 28 to be paid yearly. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term. No documents forthcoming.	
144	"	6	4	15	8	Half.	112	0	"	Leased for 5 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents forthcoming.	
154	"	4	18	6	0	Whole.	200	0	"	Leased for 10 years. Government assessment paid by owner of Land. Land free on expiration of term of years.	
21	"	9	16	{	12	0	{	One-third	96	0	Government assessment to be paid by lenders.
23	"	1	9	{	1	9	{	One-third	175	0	Land free on expiration of term of years. No. documents forthcoming.
				{			{	One-third	172	0	

STATEMENT B—concluded.

Villages. New Survey Number.	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field, sub-let.	Amount for which Land is sub let or leased.	Date of Trans- action. Rs. as.	Condition of Sub-letting and other Remarks.	
							A. G. Rs. as.	G. Rs. as.
Nulvi	235 Dry crop.	9 19	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field, sub-let.	Amount for which Land is sub let or leased.	1870	Leased for 7 years on Rs. 168 paid in ad- vance and Rs. 25 to be paid yearly. Owner of land to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years. No doc- ments forthcoming.	Sub-Registrar's Office. Information obtained. Wherever
	238 " Rice	3 27 4 36		20 8 Whole.	343 0			
Gabbur	19 "	9 15	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field, sub-let.	Amount for which Land is sub let or leased.	200 0	Leased for 8 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents.	Sub-Registrar's Office. Information obtained. Wherever
	93 "	5 27		20 0 Whole.	300 0			
Unkal	94 "	2 27	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field, sub-let.	Amount for which Land is sub let or leased.	200 0	Leased for 6 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term of years.	Sub-Registrar's Office. Information obtained. Wherever
	199 "	21 25		22 0				
	157 "	15 20	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field, sub-let.	Amount for which Land is sub let or leased.	200 0	Leased for 7 years. Lender to pay Government assessment. Land free on expiration of term.	Sub-Registrar's Office. Information obtained. Wherever
	442 "	3 38		38 Inam free.				
	402 "	3 38	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field, sub-let.	Amount for which Land is sub let or leased.	52 0	Leased for 12 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. No documents forthcoming.	Sub-Registrar's Office. Information obtained. Wherever
				38 Inam free.				

Note.—By the word "lender" in the above statement Captain Godfrey has explained that he means the "lessee," as no repayment is to be made.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT A.
Statement of Sales and Mortgages of Lands.

Villages Number	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres	Present assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of loan raised up- on mortgage or price at which sold.		Date of Trans- action.	Conditions of mortgage, parti- culars of sale, and other Remarks
					A.	a.	Rs.	a.
Mariam. Thusagar								
134	Dry crop... Garden ...	2 15	39 6 0	Whole Do.	76	0	1871	Sold.
84	Dry crop ... Garden ...	32 35	..... Do.	..... Do.	400	0	1868	Sold.
82	Dry crop ... Garden ...	16 1	16 6	..... Do.	600	0	1870	Sold. Stamped paper shown to Kuli- karni, who certifies to its correct- ness.
123	Dry crop ... Garden ...	1 1	17 19	Do. Do.	196	0	1871	Sold.
124	Dry crop ... Do.	25 1	8 4	Do. Do.	1,256	0	1870	Sold.
49	Dry crop ... Do.	14 17	39 22	58 0	Do.	2,500	0	1866
58	Do.	17	23	10 2	Do.	150	0	1871
24	Do.	17	23	9 0	Do.	140	0	1871
47	Do.	26	27	40 0	Half Do.	400	0	..... Half number sold. No documents forthcoming.
3	Do.	1	16	Whole Do.	300	0	.....	These five numbers, classed formerly as unculturable, were given up for cul- tivation to the Hooble Mission- aries in 1847 at the rate of 2 annas per acre. Of these numbers one, No. 3, was sold for Rs. 300. No document produced; sold by above said Mis- sionaries.
4	Do.	4	30	7	Do.	.....	.....	Mortgaged; lender to hold the land until the amount of debt without any further interest is repaid.
6	Do.	1	1	3	Do.	.....	.....
7	Do.	1	1	2	Do.	.....	.....
8	Do.	8	8	7	Do.	.....	.....
96	Do.	...	13	4	5	0	Do.	

STATEMENT A—continued.

Villages.	New Survey Number	Kind of Soil.	Arable Acres.	Present assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of mortgage, particular of sale, and other Remarks		
								A.	G.	Rs. a.
Virapur	3	Dry crop	15	37	21 8 Whole	50 0	1852	Mortgage free on payment of debt, Rs. 50, without further interest.		
	2)	Do.	21	15	31 0 Do.	32 0	1871	... Sold. No documents forthcoming.		
Bannapur	39	Do.	24	37	34 6 Do.	1,150 0	1871	Mortgaged together with house until repayment of debt without further interest.		
Adarguchhi	153	Do.	1	28	3 8 Do.	100 0	1865	Sold. No documents forthcoming.		
Kothandhnushi	155	Do.	1	38	Do.	1,025 0	1870	... Sold.		
Agrahar-Timsager	93	Do.	1	20	28 0 Do.					
	69	Do.	1	32	Do.					
	70	Do.	1	32	Do.					
	71	Do.	3	35	23 0 Do.	550 0	1870	... Sold.		
	72	Do.	3	3	Do.					
	79	Do.	6	34	Do.					
	19	Do.	12	29	0 Do.	600 0	1860	Sold by public auction under decree of Civil Court. No. 49 contains 30 mangoe trees. Copy of Mamladar's order produced, showing amounts realized.		
	23	Do.	5	8	0 Do.	265 0				
	49	Do.	14	16	31 0 Do.	1,500 0				
Jaugmarkop	14	Do.	11	11	7 0 Do.	100 0	1860	Sold. No documents forthcoming.		
	12	Do.	21	38	11 0 Do.	225 0		Sold ; purchased by the Hoobee Municipality. Copy of Mamladar's order produced, showing amount paid.		
T-palkatti	...	...	...	40	8 Do.	200 0		Mortgaged until repayment of Rs. 200 without further interest. No documents forthcoming.		
	41	Do.	10	32	16 8 Do.					
	44	Do.	5	26	Do.					
				5	38 Do.					

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Burdisingi	...	...	...	62	Do.	31	38	...	Half of each Number.	112	8	1870	...
				61	Do.	6	29	...	Whole	200	0	1860	...	
Ayodhya	...	...	...	56	Do.	4	6	0	Do.	600	0	1860	...
				32	Do.	6	11	37	17	8	...	...	Sold ; purchased by the Hooblee Municipality.
Narayanapur...	...	...	...	24	Do.	...	13	19	18	0	Do.	...	Land given up in payment of debt by Civil Court decree, debt being Rs 600.
				45	Do.	22	36	73	0	Do.	...	1,600	0	
				46	Do.	17	34	...	Do.	...	...	1866	...
				12	Do.	...	8	10	...	Do.	...	Sold. No documents forthcoming.	...	
				13	Do.	9	11	...	Do.	...	...	1867	...
				14	Do.	2	1	30	0	Do.	...	400	0	
				15	Do.	3	9	15	9	0	Whole	90	0	
Nagshetikop	...	...	...	80	Dry crop...	28	24	8	0	Do.	...	40	0
				76	Do.	25	19	8	0	Do.	...	50	0	
				75	Do.	25	22	8	0	Do.	...	45	0	
				74	Do.	24	15	5	0	Do.	...	75	0	
				73	Do.	15	8	5	0	Do.	...	1866-70	...	
				70	Do.	19	30	6	0	Do.	...	106	0	
				69	Do.	20	4	8	0	Do.	...	211	0	
				67	Do.	14	36	7	12	0	Do.	...	313	0
				77	Do.	16	35	36	0	Do.	...	1,080	0	
				8	Do.	25	23	36	0	Do.	...	1872	...	
				49	Do.	11	30	16	0	Do.	...	900	0	
Bengri	...	...	...	9	Do.	13	22	17	0	Do.	...	400	0
				11	Do.	13	23	...	Do.	...	...	1,200	0
Sidapur	...	...	...	14	Do.	12	35	21	0	Do.	...	500	0
Gopankop	...	...	...	1	Do.	23	34	35	0	Do.	...	1869-70..	...
				39	Do.	22	37	28	0	Do.	...	500	0	
				40	Do.	21	23	14	5	Do.	...	380	0	
				74	Do.	13	22	11	10	Half	...	200	0	
				130	Do.	...	26	11	18	10	Whole	300	0	
				48	Do.	...	16	16	16	16	Do.	200	0	

STATEMENT A—continued.

Sub-Registrar's Office.

63	Do.	15	16	25	0	Do.	...	700	0	1870	... Mortgaged for 5 years. Lender to pay Government assessment ; any increase of assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on payment of debt, Rs 700, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on expiration of term of years.	
Gabbur	...	24	Do.	22	17	46	0	Do.	...	1,000	0	
			45	Do.	8	15	8	Do.	...	50	0	
			95	Do.	10	26	30	Do.	...	300	0	
Ukka	...	147	Do.	...	16	...	40	0	Do.	...	350	0
			344	Dry Crop.	30	17	35	0	Whole	...	800	0
			256	Do.	19	10	10	Do.	...	1,000	0	
			257	Do.	17	38	54	0	Do.	...	1,000	0
			178	Do.	...	18	3	27	0	Do.	...	
			427	Do.	4	27	4	0	Do.	...	400	0
			29	Garden	...	17	14	Inam free.	Do.	...	do.	...
			Dry Crop.	...	3							
			30	Do.	...	2	29	Do.	...	200	0	1869
												Land given up in payment of interest on Rs. 200. Land to be freed on payment of Rs. 200 without any further interest.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

No. 148 OF 1873.

To

THE HONOURABLE COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division.

Camp Maznal, Kolhapur Districts,
24th December 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to report as follows on the 81 villages of the Nowlgoond Taluka, of which the revised measurements and classifications have been completed, and the revision settlement is to be introduced this season.

2. These 81 villages of the Nowlgoond Taluka are all situated in a continuous extent of black Situation plain country. This vast plain is broken only by the high rocks of Nowlgoond and Nurgoond, and through it runs a small river or stream known by the name Bennee Halla which flows into the Mulpraba River on the northern boundary of the taluka.

3. Some of these 81 villages, formerly included in the Nowlgoond Taluka, have now been transferred to other adjoining talukas, and the Nowlgoond Taluka proper now only comprises 60 of these villages. A list of villages, as now included in the different talukas, is attached. Therefrom it appears that the 81 villages are now situated as follows:—

- 60 in Nowlgoond Taluka.
- 8 in Roan Taluka.
- 7 in Hooblee Taluka.
- 3 in Dumbul Taluka.
- 2 in Badamee Taluka.
- 1 in Dharwar Taluka.

Area.

4. The area covered by these 81 villages is shown in the following table:—

Villages.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.
81 Villages	347,720	543.31

5. The climate of the Nowlgoond Taluka is somewhat similar to that of the north-eastern villages of Hooblee, except that rain is much more scarce—the greater part of the year violent winds prevail, which blow incessantly all day with a lull from sunset to sunrise. The heat, which is not very great, is much felt in these black plains, where trees and shade are very scarce.

6. The rainfall registered in the Nowlgoond Kutcherry for the last three years is as follows :—

Rainfall.

Years.	Inches.
1870.....	29·31
1871.....	19·04
1872.....	20·46
<hr/>	
Average 22·94	
<hr/>	

This gives an average of nearly 23 inches of rain each year, which is very little. In the seasons when rainfall is short, great distress prevails in consequence of drought and the scarcity of drinking-water, which is brought from several miles' distance. The villages most favourably situated for rain are those situated south-west of Anigeree and in direction of Morab. The rainfall gradually decreases towards Nowlgoond and beyond near Yawgul, where the rainfall is very slight and uncertain. It appears that generally it is the earlier rains which are most precarious, and, in consequence, the early or kharif crops either fail entirely, as in 1871 and the present year, or are poor for want of moisture; the latter rains on the contrary seem, as a rule, to be more favourable, but in general the rainfall is insufficient and very precarious.

7. The crops grown in Nowlgoond are almost entirely dry

Crops in general. crops, means of irrigation do not exist, the water of the Bennee Halla, except in the rains, is always brackish, and in the hot weather is quite salt and unfit for irrigation. There are very few wells, and what there are have generally brackish water; hence garden cultivation is very scarce. As for rice there is none at all, except in one village, Nilgoond, which has three numbers, showing an area of 1 acre 25 guntas of poor rice-land, which hardly deserves mention.

8. The dry crops grown in 81 villages under report, and

Dry Crops. the proportion of each kind is shown by the following table :—

TOTAL CROPS REPRESENTED BY 100.

Kharif 19-33					Rabbi 80-67.				
Red Jowari	...	...	...	14.69	Exotic Cotton	...	...	...	11.90
Toor	...	...	...	2.04	Indigenous Cotton	...	...	...	20.42
Moog	...	...	...	1.10	White Jowari	...	...	...	16
Matki	...	...	...	0.35	Wheat	...	...	...	23.23
Rala	...	...	...	0.38	Gram	...	...	...	3.96
Minor Crops	...	...	...	0.77	Linseed	...	...	...	2.43
					Kusumba	...	...	...	3.64
					Minor Crops	...	...	...	0.09
									80.67
				19.33					

This statement is prepared from an average of the last three years, of which in one year, 1871, the early crops failed entirely. A statement numbered 2 is forwarded herewith, showing the average of three years' crops in 79 villages, as obtained from the village records; in 2 of the 81 villages the statements of crops were incorrectly prepared, and did not appear trustworthy; therefore, they were left out. From this statement it appears that wheat is grown in greater quantity than any other crops, except cotton, which predominates, being sown in the large proportion of 32.32 per cent. of the whole crops.

9. Both American and country cotton is grown in large quantities in the black plains of Nowlgoond; Cotton Crops. the proportion of each is shown in the above table. Country cotton is grown in the proportion of 20.42 to 11.90 of American cotton. In the villages north of Nowlgoond the country cotton is much in excess of American, which is again grown in larger quantities than the country cotton in the villages south of Nowlgoond, especially in those south of Anigeree, as shown in Statement No. 2.

10. In the whole area covered by the 81 villages under report, that is, 347,720 acres, there are Garden Crops. only 252 acres 21 guntas of garden-land,

according to the revised classification, that is, about 0·74 per cent. of whole area.

Gardens exist only in 23 villages, in some of which very small areas of garden are irrigated from small tanks and wells. A statement showing the area of garden-lands in each village is numbered 3 and attached. Gardens exist to a great extent in the villages south of Anigeree as well as in Anigeree itself, also in the villages of Morab, Gungol, and Siroor, situated on the banks of the Toopree Hula, a small stream which flows into the Bennee Hula at Nowlgoond. The water of this stream is only slightly brackish, and it is used by means of bhurkis to irrigate the lands in its vicinity. The garden crops generally grown are as follows :—

In Anigeree there are some cocoanut trees, plantains, and a little sugarcane. In all other gardens, as a rule, the garden-crops consist of Indian corn, onions, pepper, carrots, garlic, radishes, cucumbers, and greens. In some gardens there are also guava trees grown under irrigation.

11. The prices at which the different grains have been selling Value of Produce and Price since the last settlement, are shown in List. the price list forwarded herewith, and therefrom an opinion can be formed of the value of produce now as compared with what it was formerly. No documents exist showing the prices of grains, and the information recorded by me is simply from statements made by some of the principal native merchants of Nowlgoond and Nurgoond.

12. With regard to the prices now current for grains, &c., I have obtained the rates at which they were Current prices. selling during my stay in the Nowlgoond districts and during the rains in the three principal bazaars; and I have taken therefrom an average shown in a statement numbered 4, and forwarded herewith. This gives in full detail the prices then obtainable for all produce sold in these districts.

13. The price list of grains has been divided into periods of Price of Grains. 5 years from the year 1840 to the present time, and the averages of each period of 5 years are shown. From this it appears that wheat and jowari, which are the two principal grains grown in the Nowlgoond districts, were selling at the time of last settlement at 25 and 46 seers per rupee, respectively, while the average of the last four years, that is, from 1870 to 1873, both inclusive, the average rate these grains have been selling at is 6·25 and 13·60 seers per rupee,

that is to say, the price of wheat has risen from 25 seers to $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee, and that jowari from 46 seers to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

14. The price of cotton is shown in a separate list from the Prices of Cotton. year 1855. I was unable to get any reliable information for years further back. The rate at which cotton has been selling is apparent from an inspection of this statement, and does not call for particular remarks.

15. Up to the year 1850 there does not appear to have existed any distinct order or document showing Old Seer Measure. the exact size of the seer measure, but it is generally supposed, and stated to be a fact, that at the time of the last settlement the seer measure for grains was of such capacity that it could contain 120 rupees' weight of grain.

16. In the year 1850 an order was issued by Mr. Collector New Seer Measure. Bell, laying down the dimensions and size of the seer measure. This is the seer in present use. It is a cylindrical measure of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and 8 inches in height, and is supposed to contain 140 rupees' weight of grain, piled up as much as possible, and 160 rupees' weight of water.

17. The weight known as a seer (in general use) is the "kutcha" seer of 20 rupees' weight, equal to Seer Weight. half an English pound avoirdupois weight: four of these "kutcha" seers make a "pukka" seer, which is, therefore, equal to the weight of Rs. 80, that is, equal to two English pounds. All further particulars regarding weights and measures I have tabulated, and the statement is appended.

18. The roads, that is, made-roads, are very few; in fact there Roads. is only one from Hooblee to Anigeree, and thence on through Guduk to Bellary. There are two other roads which are spoken of as "suduks," or made roads, but they are not bridged nor metalled; and there being "suduks," consists only in their having ditches, one on each side. These roads are—1st, the one from Anigeree to Nowlgoond, and 2ndly, the road from Hooblee to Sholapoor. The former has very little traffic on it, but the latter is much more used, and if connected with Dharwar and metalled and bridged, would be, I imagine, of great service as means of communication between Dharwar and Hooblee with Kulladgee, Beejapoar, and Sholapoor. At present it is no better than a common country-cart-road, and in the rains is perfectly impassable. The smaller roads from village to village are

numerous and, except during the rains, very good ; as soon as rain has fallen they become impassable for carts, and very difficult even for men and cattle ; but, in general, they are in good condition when required to bring in the crops to export grain to markets ; and the country being covered with these cart roads, the means of communication may be considered good and plentiful.

19. The markets in the district are plentiful. The villages Markets in the District. among the 81 under report, in which weekly markets are held, are entered in the following table, showing market days of each and average sales effected each day :—

Bazaar Villages.	Bazaar Days.	Amount of Sales, Rupees.	Produce and Goods sold.
Nowlgoond	Tuesday ... } Wednesday }	5,000 to 6,000	Grains of all kinds, groceries of all kinds, cotton cloths, kumulees or native blankets, vegetables, cocoanuts, goor, sooparies, Panwel fowls, sheep, goats, copper vessels, and in Nowlgoond a large amount of cattle.
Shelwadi	Monday ...	250 to 300	
Hanshi...	Thursday ...	100 to 150	
Anigeree	Friday ...	1,000	
Morab	Monday ...	700 to 800	
Yawgul	Monday ...	700 to 800	
Yemagnur	Thursday ...	100 to 150	

The principal bazaar is that of Nowlgoond, held during two days in each week. The first day grains, cloths, and all articles of wear and consumption are sold ; on the second day cattle in large numbers are sold. The next most important markets, among those held in the 81 villages under report, are those of Morab, Anigeree, and Yawgul.

20. There are besides the above mentioned markets, numbers Market surrounding the of good markets surrounding the 81 vil- Districts. lages under report, and frequented by the ryots of those which happen to be nearest.

In, among the northern villages, Nurgoond is a tolerably large market-place. The other markets are situated as follows :—

MARKETS FREQUENTED BY RYOTS OF 81 VILLAGES.

To the North.	To the East.	To the South.	To the West.
Sawandhatti	Betgeri	Nowlgoond ...	Hooblee.
Soruban	Roan	Yergupi. ..	Hebsur.
Sirol			

Further, for a great many villages the station of Dharwar and the large market of Hooblee are within easy reach.

21. With regard to the value of land three statements are forwarded herewith—1st, one of recent sales
 Value of Land. and mortgages of land in which information taken from the Sub-Registrar's office is recorded; 2nd, a similar statement of leases of land prepared from information recorded in Sub-Registrar's office; 3rd, a statement of leases, sub-letting and mortgages, ascertained to exist from *viva-voce* statement made by village officers, cultivators of land, and others, in answer to inquiries made by me in the field and during the progress of classification.

22. From the cases of sub-letting, regarding which I have Sub-letting. been able to get imformation, I conclude that the rates of sub-letting land vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 per acre, according to quality of soil, situation, and advantages. These are the two extreme rates, that is, I have no record of lands sub-let for less than Rs. 2 or more than Rs. 9 per acre, but the average appears to be from Rs. 3 to 4 per acre.

23. The rates at which land is sold and mortgaged are very Sales and Mortgages. high, in some cases it is the contrary; but, in general, large sums are realized by sale and mortgage of land. One case which I have particularly noticed as showing the value of land now as compared with what it was thirty years ago, is that of Survey No. 377 of Anigeree, which is 25 acres 29 guntas in area, and assessed at Rs. 18 per annum. It was sold in the year 1846-47 for Rs. 66, and the same piece of land was again sold in 1872 for Rs. 500. From the entries made in the accompanying statements, it appears that 50 years' purchase and more are constantly paid for land.

24. There is no Hoolbunnee in the Nowlgoond districts. Hoolbunnee. There being no waste-land, there is none to be given out for grazing purposes. In the whole area covered by the 81 villages of 347,720 acres, there are only 435 acres of waste, which accounts for there being no grazing-land.

25. Statistical Table No. III., which is forwarded herewith, Statistical Table No III. is prepared from data obtained during classification. It gives the detail of cultivation, the proportion of waste and cultivated land in the 81 villages under report, and the different proportions of each different kind of grain grown in the dry-crop soils. From this statement, taking

the whole of the arable lands to be represented by 100, the waste land is 0.13. This is excluding the unculturable waste.

26. Statistical Table No. IV., which gives the detail of population, was prepared from information recorded in our Khanehsumaris, old and new. When these 81 villages were first measured by the Survey Department, 26 of them underwent a detailed census operation, and all the required information was recorded in our old Khanehsumaris. This information is entered in Statistical Table No. IV. for 26 villages in black ink; the figures obtained from our present Khanehsumaris being entered in red ink. For the remaining 55 villages no documents could be obtained showing the old detail of population according to castes, but as the totals of males, females, and children could be obtained from the village records, I have obtained that information and have tabulated it in a statement numbered 11 and attached hereto. With regard to these 55 villages the information recorded in our present Khanehsumaris of details of population according to castes, is entered in a second Statistical Table No. IV.

27. From these three tables, that is, two Statistical Tables Total Population of 81 villages. No. IV. and the third statement prepared by me, I deduce the following facts as to population as it formerly was and it now is, and the increase which has taken place during the last thirty years :—

संयोगव जनने

Population of 55 Villages.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Over 15 years.	Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Under 15 years.	
In 1846-47	13,100	7,238	13,354	6,117	26,454	13,355	39,809
In 1872-73	15,081	11,200	16,900	8,065	31,981	19,265	51,246

28. As it may be interesting to know the state of the population of the principal village (or town) of the 81 under report, I beg to give here a table showing the population of Nowlgoond in all detail as obtained from the Khanehsumaris :—

Population of Town of
Nowlgoond.

Caste.	Total of Population in 1847.	Total of Population in 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Jains	112	137	25	.....	22·32
Lingayets	2,656	3,164	508	.....	19·12
Mussalmans ...	1,020	1,538	518	.....	50·78
Brahmins ...	884	576	.....	308	34·84
Other Hindus ...	2,697	4,602	1,905	.....	70·63
Total ...	7,369	10,017	2,956	308	35·93

29. The number of inhabitants of the 81 villages compared with the area covered by these villages gives the following results :—

Villages.	Total number of inhabitants.	Total Area, Acres.	Number of inhabitants per Square Mile.	Number of acres to each individual.
81 Villages	91,323	347,720	168	3·80

30. Statistical Table No. V. is prepared from information recorded in our Khanehsumaris during Statistical Table No. V. classification. The proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural persons is shown in this table, and taking the percentage of each with reference to the total inhabitants, the following results are obtained as to the occupation of the people :—

Per cent.

1. Agricultural..... 51·88
2. Partly agricultural... 10·58
3. Non-agricultural, 37·54

31. With regard to the agricultural occupation of the people

some interesting information has been recorded during classification as to the manner in which fields are Agricultural Occupation. cultivated. This information is embodied in the following table :—

Total new Survey Numbers of 18 Villages.	Total Numbers cultivated by the Khatohdars or theirbrotherhood	Total Numbers cultivated by the Khateldars in partnership with others.	Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on money rent.	Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for part produce or grain rent.	Total Waste Numbers.
20,385	14,626	31	5,078	136	230
Percentage Total numbers 100	71.74	1.54	24.91	0.66	1.12

From this it appears that 25.57 per cent. of the cultivated numbers are sub-let for money or grain rents, and that the remaining 73.28 per cent. are cultivated by the owners of the lands either alone, or in conjunction with their brotherhood or partners.

32. Among the non-agricultural occupations of the people

Non-agricultural occupation. appear those of making cotton cloths, woollen kumulees or blankets, making oil, and keeping shops. There does not appear to be any large manufacture of any thing in particular—what is most manufactured, is country cloth, khadi, dangeri, puddum, dhoturs, women's sarees, loogdees, &c. The following table shows the number of looms, shops, and oil-presses existing in the 81 villages under report, and is prepared from statements of the village officers :—

Villages.	Number of Cloth Looms.	Number of Blanket Looms	Number of Oil Presses.	Shops.
81 Villages	403	139	98	358

33. Statistical Table No. VI. is prepared similarly to Statistical Table No. VI., that is, partly from information recorded in our Khanesumaris and partly from information obtained from the village records.

The figures for 1846-47 are for 26 villages, obtained from our old Khanesumaris; and for the remaining 55 villages, the details of live and dead stock are obtained from the village records. The figures for 1872-73, entered in red ink* in Statistical Table No. VI., are entirely from our new Khanesumaris.

34. From this statistical table I have deduced the following facts, as to present and past state of houses and live and dead stock in the 81 villages under report :—

81 Villages.	In 1846-47.	In 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Houses { Flat-roofed ...	14,252	19,025	4,773	.....	33·49
Thatched ...	139	92	.....	47	33·81
Cattle for agricultural purposes ...	18,025	16,326	.....	1,699	9·42
Cows and buffaloes, and their young ...	18,165	18,293	128	.....	0·70
Sheep and goats ...	14,994	12,923	.....	2,071	13·81
Ploughs ...	2,288	1,726	.....	562	24·56
Carts ...	870	4,660	3,790	.....	435·63
Horses ...	450	497	47	.....	10·44

From the above it appears that the flat-roofed houses have increased 33·49 per cent. and the thatched houses, which never were very numerous, have decreased in about the same proportion. There appears to be only one tiled house in the whole of the 81 villages. Carts have increased in an astonishing and most remarkable number, from 870 to 4,660.

35. Cattle for agricultural purposes and sheep and goats have all decreased; the reason for this decrease is easily given by the scarcity of pasture and grazing-lands now as compared with 30 years ago. Formerly, the ryots kept more animals than they actually required; there was a good deal of grazing waste-land, and keeping useless and unnecessarily numerous animals did not cost much, so that a great number

of old, broken-down animals, which are now sold, were then kept on, and the number was hence greater than now.

36. The number of wells in the 81 villages under report, existing at present, as compared with those existing formerly, is shown by the following table:—

Wells.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.
In 1846-47	13	19	10	42
In 1872-73	54	35	1	90
Increase...	41	16	0	48
Decrease ... ... ...	.....	.....	.....	....

Many wells have not been sunk in this district during the last thirty years (although the number of wells has doubled), because the soil is strongly impregnated with saline matter, which causes all well-water to be brackish and often quite salt, so much so, that it is in general useless for irrigation and unfit to drink.

37. There are a good many tanks, almost every village has one at least; and for many the supply of water in the tank is all they have for drinking purposes. The following table shows the present number of tanks compared with the number existing at time of last settlement:—

Tanks.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	Total.
In 1846-47 ... ... ...	.....	.....	103
In 1872-73	23	196	219
Increase... ... ... ...	.....	.....	116
Decrease... ... ... ...	.....	.....	....

The tanks now number 219, out of which 23 are used more or less for irrigation, but not exclusively so.

38. In a district where water is so scarce, where even the tanks for drinking purposes streams and nullahs get impregnated with saline matters contained in the soil, and even wells do not produce, as a rule, drinkable water, the necessity for good tanks capable of retaining the rain water becomes very great. In seasons of drought great distress is felt in these districts for water, and in some villages in the hot weather the people have to go as far as 7 or 8 miles to get drinking water, while the cattle have to go days without water.

39. A matter which attracted my attention while in these districts, is the exclusiveness of the use of the tank water. In villages near which there is only one tank, none but the higher caste of Hindus are permitted to take water from it, the lower caste people, such as Mahars, Mangs, and others, are not allowed to approach the water; and in the hot weather, when getting water becomes a matter of great difficulty and toil, these poor people suffer extremely from the inhumanity of the higher castes of natives, who will neither let them get the water for themselves, nor give them some.

It is the custom for these low-caste people to sit, men, women, and children, each with an empty pitcher before them, begging, for hours sometimes, for water which is oftener refused than given; each individual clean enough by caste to take water from the tank, passes by regardless of the cries of these poor people for water, and they have thus to wait and beg for it until some person, more kind-hearted than the rest, fills their pitchers for them. I have brought this particularly to your notice, because I think it is a matter that requires to be inquired into and something done to prevent this shameful suffering being inflicted on people who have the misfortune to have been born in the lower castes.

40. I beg to draw your attention to the following statement, showing the present state of schools in the Schools. 81 villages under report. You will perceive therefrom that there are only 11 Government schools in 55 villages with a population of 51,246 souls. The want of more schools is so much felt that the ryots have themselves established 39 schools, which show an average attendance of nearly as many boys as are in the habit of frequenting the Government schools. There is no girls' school at all :—

Villages.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.
81 Villages	11	739	39	631	50	1,370

41. With regard to the state of education you will perceive from statement in paragraph 27 that there are now in the 81 villages under report 19,810 males under 15 years of age, and taking the whole attendance, in Government as well as in private schools, at 1,370, it appears that 12·23 per cent. of the young men are learning. The number of people capable of reading now as compared with 30 years ago, has not increased in proportion to the increase in the population, as is apparent from the following table, which I have prepared for the 26 villages for which we have records :—

26 Villages.	Total male population.	Total who can read.	Per cent.
In 1846-47	15,498	1,292	8·33
In 1872-73	20,586	1,570	7·62

The state of education is most flourishing among the Brahmins, and is very low among the low-caste Hindus and Mussalmans.

42. The number of saw-gins in the 81 villages under report appear from the statement made by the Cotton Saw-gins. village officers to be 112. Some European firm started a steam saw-gin for cleaning cotton in Nowlgoond, but apparently it has proved a failure, for I was informed that it had not been working for some time. The people, however, spoke well of it, as cleaning cotton more efficiently and at less expense to themselves than the common country-practice of employing women to work out the seeds with a metal roller.

43. The condition of the ryots in the 81 villages under report General condition of the people. is good. They are generally well-to-do and in comfortable circumstances. Their houses and cattle are good ; they, as well as their families, are well clothed, and I have not seen any one case of

a *bond fide* ryot or cultivator with outward appearances of poverty. They complain of the want of rain, the poorness of the crops, and the unfavourable weather—the same here as in all countries. But the proof of ease and comfort is found in the general appearance of the ryot and his family, the good houses, the good cattle they possess, and the articles of domestic use in which nothing appears to be wanting. The exceptions to the general easy circumstances in which they live are, I imagine, few

44. In conclusion, I beg to state that the statements forwarded herewith are numbered as follows :—

1. List of 81 villages.
2. Statement of average of crops.
3. Statement of garden lands.
4. Bazaar rates for 1873.
5. Price List for grains.
6. Price List for cotton.
7. Statement of weights and measures.
8. Statistical Table No. III.
9. Statistical Table No. IV. for 26 villages.
10. Statistical Table No. IV. for 55 villages.
11. Supplementary Statistical Table No. IV. for 55 villages.
12. Statistical Table No. V.
13. Statistical Table No. VI.
14. Statement of sub-letting, mortgages, and sales of land recorded during classification.
15. Statement of sales and mortgages from Sub-Registrar's Office.
16. Statement of leases obtained from Sub-Registrar's Office.

I have, &c.,

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

LIST of 81 Villages of the Nowlgoond Taluka.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Madgunki. | 31. Halkusugal. |
| 2. Hirehkop. | 32. Alagwadi. |
| 3. Byathal. | 33. Kadadhalli. |
| 4. Belwatgi. | 34. Khunur. |
| 5. Kamargop. | 35. Mugnur. |
| 6. Naiknur. | 36. Banhatti. |
| 7. Sirur. | 37. Arhatti. |
| 8. Belhar. | 38. Shelwadi. |
| 9. Nagarhatti. | 39. Siswanhalli. |
| 10. Arshangodi | 40. Kuralgeri. |
| 11. Benkankop. | 41. Nowlgoond. |
| 12. Redarnagnur. | 42. Gobargumpi. |
| 13. Morab. | 43. Kalkeri. |
| 14. Gungol. | 44. Hənshi. |
| 15. Tali Morab. | 45. Balur. |
| 16. Sirkol. | 46. Kampli. |
| 17. Tirlapur. | 47. Khanapur. |
| 18. Bennur. | 48. Kongwad. |
| 19. Nagnur. | 49. Balarwad. |
| 20. Masjigud. | 50. Doondoor. |
| 21. Sydapur. | 51. Nalwadi. |
| 22. Bhadrapur. | 52. Padesur. |
| 23. Bassapur. | 53. Chelakwad. |
| 24. Saswhal. | 54. Yemagnur. |
| 25. Kondikop. | 55. Gudisagar. |
| 26. Hallikeri. | 56. Amargol. |
| 27. Anigeree | 57. Sotkanhal. |
| 28. Kalwad. | 58. Tadhal. |
| 29. Manakwad. | 59. Boganur. |
| 30. Adnur. | 60. Topadkurhatti. |

Total 60 villages of Nowlgoond Taluka proper.

Villages formerly of the Nowlgoond Taluka now included in other Talukas as follows :—

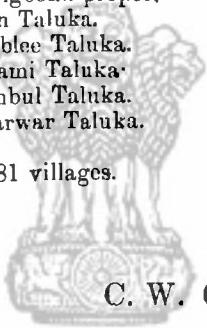
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|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Malwad. | } | Now in the Roan Taluka. |
| 2. Yawgal. | | |
| 3. Kowjgeri. | | |
| 4. Hadagali. | | |
| 5. Gudgundi. | | |
| 6. Mallapur. | | |
| 7. Bhoplapur. | | |
| 8. Karkikatti. | | |

9. Koliwad.	}	
10. Oomehgī.		Now in the Hooblee Taluka.
11. Halial.		
12. Sirgupi.		
13. Kokankurhatti.		
14. Rotigwad.		
15. Maligwad.		
16. Hirchmulangi.	}	Now in the Badami Taluka.
17. Hagnoor.		
18. Antoor.	}	
19. Nilgoond.		Now in the Dumbul Taluka.
20. Bentur.		
21. Kabenur.		Now in the Dharwar Taluka.

Hence 81 villages are now distributed as follows :—

60 villages of Nowlgoond proper,
 8 do. of Roan Taluka.
 7 do. of Hooblee Taluka.
 2 do. of Badami Taluka.
 3 do. of Dumbul Taluka.
 1 do. of Dharwar Taluka.

Total 81 villages.



C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,

Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

*STATEMENT showing Average of three years' Crops (that is, years 1870 to 1872, inclusive,) in 79 Villages
of the Noygoond Tuluks.*

Villages.	Moongaree or Early Crops.										Hingaree or Later Crops.										REMARKS.	
	Red Jewwari.	Moorfg.	Matti.	Rale.	Miscellaneous,	American Cot.	Country Cot.	En.	White Jewwari.	Wheat.	Fram.	Finsed.	Kusurmba.	Miscellaneous.	200.	15	36	15	36	15		
Banhati	361	37	5	2	...	32	430	194	320	74	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Statement of crops not trustworthy in village papers.
Hirekhop	985	29	9	24	4	334	864	790	1,494	121	95	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benkankop	294	90	35	13	3	121	325	341	35	52	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirlapur	408	37	36	97	1	353	286	341	502	81	27	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padesur	599	97	4	...	...	...	276	1,063	637	1,470	237	111	219	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arshangodi	274	41	31	4	...	1	168	177	181	196	34	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madganki	329	30	11	2	50	...	133	624	361	437	45	41	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talimorab	298	55	30	2	50	3	19	328	277	838	123	56	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hirehmulungi	97	11	...	3	5	2	...	295	176	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuralgari	210	21	12	...	7	7	77	413	315	645	67	37	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkeri	693	132	78	...	20	74	...	1,158	459	1,144	176	93	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirur	69	11	...	...	18	...	65	273	297	579	71	54	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahur	388	55	...	...	...	...	...	38	353	160	179	54	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khanapur	490	81	81	...	10	7	546	470	334	384	63	58	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallapur	441	42	6	20	6	8	60	570	340	367	87	38	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwad	257	24	16	...	33	...	40	437	291	252	45	32	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopalpur	1,193	157	68	...	20	4	71	1,557	2,150	4,754	237	228	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morab	1,196	157	19	...	20	1	20	898	564	2,019	305	161	322	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungol	1,292	198	167	8	28	38	745	1,677	1,978	1,233	349	320	208	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowigari	258	34	2	19	19	19	77	820	644	516	112	67	106	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hadgalgi	608	86	75	6	14	37	37	140	993	1,329	554	138	90	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tadhal	840	200	137	...	6	...	265	7,176	994	1,188	292	292	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yawgal

Villages.	Moongaree or Early Crops.						Hingaree or Later Crops.						
	Red Jowari.	Moor.	Market.	Plate.	Miscellaneou.s.	American Cot.	Century Cot.	White Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Imseed.	Kusumbar.	Miscellaneou.s.
Karkikati	186	8	1	..	24	3	35	188	211	75	8	..
Gulendundi	47	5	5	..	42	2	21	30	31	10	1	..
Redarnagur	826	56	42	..	..	..	83	626	664	152	12	..
Halkusugal	395	55	39	..	16	13	161	853	662	1,191	86	168
Kongwad	423	16	30	..	..	..	51	789	534	49	77	..
Khunur	199	33	30	..	..	..	154	463	329	39	46	..
Yemagnur	325	31	31	..	..	..	18	112	633	204	47	104
Gudisagar	786	122	121	..	10	10	33	258	1,651	1,183	246	198
Chilakwad	161	40	8	..	..	..	8	110	274	150	58	46
Kamargop	221	22	11	6	..	..	15	252	359	227	346	62
Kalwad	692	58	52	1	..	..	..	776	459	287	822	10
Belbar	367	34	16	10	12	1	1	446	427	357	458	109
Mugnar	137	15	2	..	..	..	27	244	142	188	26	26
Gobargumpi	147	24	2	..	..	..	9	75	178	78	154	41
Boganur	374	56	54	..	..	..	6	164	548	354	441	67
Alagwadi	1,489	196	196	..	..	..	7	60	324	2,300	1,578	3,680
Naikur	371	44	12	25	..	..	2	268	499	551	419	97
Arhati	319	36	18	17	22	16	69	607	371	381	81	63
Amargol	432	54	40	47	..	..	1	130	780	524	766	70
Karaldali	223	18	6	9	..	..	2	20	335	210	229	54
Nagnur	309	29	15	3	..	..	8	21	60	182	220	55
Sekinial	93	13	3	..	..	..	4	11	85	67	106	29
Sirkol	314	63	..	..	..	..	16	8	2	284	270	562
Hanshi	590	103	..	..	..	..	29	3	31	873	539	1,514
Byathal	418	56	..	..	..	..	5	..	346	164	819	80
Belwati	728	132	8	4	..	..	5	1	129	1,627	902	1,198
Shelwadi	1,961	262	..	275	42	..	53	1,145	2,646	1,913	1,689	561
Nowlroond	704	92	85	..	..	..	72	..	416	2,597	1,350	1,110

Tupadkurhati	35	1	34	21	15	18	4	381	493	307	85	61	35	...
Hagoor	...	253	14	13	...	8	...	231	159	15	8	61	35	...
Adnur	...	105	15	14	...	18	...	81	188	167	22	24	22	...
Hulakeri	...	331	58	58	55	20	6	633	863	1,032	1,024	37	22	...
Baasapur	...	249	35	30	...	4	...	695	130	229	596	177	105	83
Nawadi	...	328	45	43	1	4	10	456	42	22	425	48	33	14
Rotigwad	...	286	61	51	...	...	26	549	125	149	310	31	21	44
Oomechgi	...	315	48	43	...	...	45	624	63	80	332	46	14	62
Kokakurhati	...	149	24	24	...	2	...	407	138	342	339	64	60	51
Majgud	...	103	16	16	...	8	1	312	205	303	533	72	4	43
Manakwad	...	218	14	14	...	2	1	662	42	328	360	56	19	14
Siswinhali	...	1,752	277	215	...	9	5	5,421	1,039	3,599	2,063	660	623	624
Anigerree	...	12	5	5	...	1	...	193	22	46	88	9	6	11
Dundur	...	237	22	17	3	...	4	320	218	203	231	39	20	37
Nagarhali	...	92	14	14	...	...	...	337	71	145	144	30	24	1
Bennur	...	338	55	55	...	6	...	741	519	600	644	117	83	121
Bhadrapur	...	194	46	44	...	6	17	378	164	150	164	51	36	40
Maligwad	...	1,340	276	269	...	22	31	2,078	348	1,349	1,836	303	277	286
Kolawad	...	210	23	23	...	2	2	414	83	90	201	47	37	63
Balarwad	...	279	28	26	...	6	8	501	220	205	245	40	35	51
Antur	...	117	17	23	...	...	3	303	55	181	188	20	24	20
Bentur	...	217	41	31	...	9	...	303	210	255	194	48	32	33
Kondelop	...	181	25	23	...	3	...	406	555	529	503	70	96	84
Siswinhali	...	87	15	14	...	6	...	392	117	214	217	39	35	33
Sidapur	...	577	95	98	1	...	6	67	913	457	439	383	51	66
Nilgoond	...	1,239	154	154	...	18	...	1,827	482	526	1,376	164	34	83
Sirgupi	...	442	66	41	18	32	15	...	371	12	485	39	2	24
Kelinur	...	757	63	62	1	12	117	1,117	7	217	33	1	31	...
Haihal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35,780	4,995	2,660	904	932	1,918	29,008	49,790	39,089	54,179	9,692	5,910	8,813	249
Average for 70 villages ...	453	63	34	11	12	24	367	630	494	686	122	75	112	3
Percentage ...	... 14.69	2.04	1.10	0.35	0.38	0.77	11.90	20.42	16	22.23	3.96	2.43	3.64	0.09

C. W. GODFREY, Captain,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT of Garden Lands showing Areas irrigated in each Village of the Nowlgoond Taluka.

Number.	Villages.	Area of Garden Lands.		Water whence obtained.
		A.	G.	
1	Belhar	...	...	9 Tanks.
2	Maligwad	...	6	9 Wells.
3	Koliwad	...	7	11 Wells.
4	Antur	...	12	Wells.
5	Saswhalli	...	6	10 Wells.
6	Kondikop	...	3	29 Wells
7	Anigeree	...	58	Wells,
8	Nowlgoond...	...	17	25 Wells.
9	Kabenur	...	10	2 Wells.
10	Kalwad	...	...	32 Water from stream.
11	Shelwadi	...	7	32 Tanks.
12	Nilgoond	...	...	15 Wells.
13	Gobargumpi	...	...	19 Tank.
14	Yawgal	...	4	7 Wells.
15	Bhadrapur	...	4	30 Wells.
16	Morab	...	47	15 Bhurkis and Wells.
17	Gumgol	...	18	38 Bhurkis and Wells.
18	Sirur	...	11	18 Bhurkis and Wells.
19	Padesur	...	20	34 Tanks.
20	Yemagnur	...	6	18 Tanks.
21	Tadhal	...	...	15 Tanks.
22	Naiknur	...	2	7 Bhurki.
23	Honshi	...	4	6 Tank and Well.
Total Acres		252	21	

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Average Rate at which Grains and other Produce were sold in the Bazaars of the Nowlgoond Taluka from June to October 1873.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing Articles sold by Grain Measure.

Villages.	Seors per Rupee, each Seer capable of containing 160 Rupees' weight of water.											
	Wheat.	Rice.	Moog.	Market.	Bajri.	Sabut.	Kardhi.	Liusseed.	Powta.	Kulit.	Warea.	Nachini.
Nowlgoond	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	7	5
Moral	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anigere	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	11	...

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing Articles sold by Weight Measure.

Weight measure, one Seer equal 80 Rupees' weight, that is, two English Pounds.

Villages.	Jagree.	Sugar, Muggoodo. Mhee.	Chilli.	Tamarind.	Gardhes.	Cord. (Dhunay)	Cocoa. (Kopra)	Cumin (Jeera) Seed.	Pepper.	Cloves.	Ghee.	Oceannut Oil.	Sweet Oil.	Mohary.	Betel nut.	Tohaccu.	Datee.	Assafetida.
Nowlgond ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Morab ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	34	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anigere... ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. W. GODFREY, Captain,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Price List of certain Agricultural Products of the Nowlgoond Taluka.

The seer for grains is a measure capable of containing 140 rupees' weight of grain and 160 rupees' weight of water.

YEARS.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jawas.	Ku-suniba.	Toor.	Mug.	Bajri.
1840	26	25	10	12	24	.....	...	...	...
1841	27	24	12	12	24	.....	...	...	...
1842	28	24	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	22	.....	...	...	...
1843	30	25	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	25	.....	...	...	...
1844	30	26	12	16	20	.....	...	...	...
Average	28.20	24.80	12	13.40	23	.....	...	...	...
1845	46	25	9	20	26	.....	...	...	...
1846	32	33	20	18	26	.....	...	...	...
1847	54	47	35	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	.....	...	...	...
1848	34	47	28	22	26	.....	...	...	...
1849	32	28	20	18	25	.....	...	...	...
Average.....	39.60	36	22.40	20.10	26.60	.....	...	...	...
1850	44	42	25	22	20	.....	...	...	...
1851	40	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	28	.....	...	...	...
1852	32	30	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	.....	...	...	...
1853	25	23	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	26	.....	...	...	...
1854	19	19	12	13	19	.....	...	...	...
Average.....	32	31.30	17.90	17.90	24.20	.....	...	...	...
1855	21	25	11	12	18	.....	...	...	...
1856	21	3	13	12	16	.....	...	...	...
1857	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	16	.....	...	...	...
1858	24	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	15	.....	28	24	...
1859	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	14	17	11	...	...
Average.....	23.15	22.60	12.45	11.80	15.80	17	19.50	24	...

YEARS.	Jowari.	Wheat	Gram.	Rice.	Jawas.	Ku-sumba.	Toor.	Mug.	Bajri.
1860	...	22	14	7½	8	11½	13½	16	...
1861	...	15	8½	10½	7	9½	12	16	16
1862	...	11½	11½	9	7½	6	...	...	...
1863	...	5½	5	4	3½	5½	...	2	2
1864	...	6½	5½	3½	3½	5	...	6	4½
Average....		12·20	9	6·85	5·95	7·50	12·75	10	7·50
1865	...	5½	3½	3½	3½	4	...	6	...
1866	...	11	4½	4½	4½	3½	...	6	...
1867	...	23½	10½	6½	6½	8	...	16	13½
1868	...	23	16½	8½	6½	9	...	11½	11
1869	...	15	7	5½	4	4	...	8	8
Average....		15·55	8·35	5·55	5	5·70	...	9·50	10·83
1870	...	15½	3½	3	5½	5½	...	8	7
1871	...	14	6½	5	5½	6½	10	14	...
1872	...	11	7	5½	5½	8	14	...	10
1873	...	11½	8	5½	5½	10	16	12	11
Average....		13·60	6·25	4·84	5·50	7·50	13·33	11·33	9·66

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

STATEMENT showing the Average Rates at which Cotton sold from the year 1855 up to the present time. Seers of 20 Rupees' weight sold per Rupee.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Cotton..	92	50	50	47	40	40	33	16	18	12	23	20	33	40	18	20	40	28·33

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Value of Grain Measures, Capacity, and Weight Measurements used in the Nowlgoond Districts.

1. The capacity of the old seer measure is doubtful, but that Old Measure. in use at the time of last settlement is supposed to have been of such capacity as to contain 120 rupees' weight of grain.
2. The present seer measure is of such capacity that when Present Measure. made cylindrical with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter it contains 140 rupees' weight of grain piled up as high as possible. This measure contains 160 rupees' weight of water.
3. Comparing the old seer with the one in present use, it Relative Value. appears that the old seer was in the proportion of 12 to 14 of the present seer, that is, the old seer was 6-7th of the one now in use.
4. In grain measurements the measures generally used are Standard Measure. the seer and the two seer measure called an "Adiseri."

4 Seers = 1 Pyli,
 32 Pylis = 1 Gonie,
 20 Gonies = 1 Khandi.

Hence one khandi is equal to 2,560 seer measures.

Weight Measurements.

1. The old and the new seer weight appears to have been Weight Measure. the same then as now. The seer weight now used in Hooblee is equal to the weight of 20 rupees, that is, 20 tolas, which corresponds to our English $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, Avoirdupois.
2. This half pound weight, which is known as the seer *par excellence*, is always of general use, but with reference to the pukha seer, which is equal to four of the former, it is known as the katcha seer ; therefore—

1 Katcha seer equals 20 rupees' weight.
 1 Pukha seer do. 80 do.
 13 Pukha seer do. 1 maund, and
 12 Maunds do. 1 nugga.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
 Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1873.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.				Females.				Total of Columns V. and VIII.				Can read.			
		Under 15 years of age.		Total Males.		Under 15 years of age.		Total Females.		Males.		Females.		No.		Per Cent.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
1	2																
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jains	...	...	...	60	101	161	33	122	155	316	19	11.80	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayets	...	...	91	114	205	36	144	180	385	18	8.78	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 villages of Nowrangond ...		2,380	3,647	6,027	1,976	6,265	6,241	12,268	505	8.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mussalmans	...	...	3,218	4,460	7,673	1,978	5,133	7,111	14,784	711	9.27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmins	...	...	816	1,094	1,910	535	1,275	1,810	3,720	55	2.88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	1,130	1,576	2,706	823	1,739	2,562	5,268	102	3.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Low Castes	...	...	202	522	814	229	680	909	1,723	557	68.42	...	...	...	...	...	...
		207	446	653	174	476	650	1,303	474	72.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					2,666	6,586	2,194	4,803	6,997	13,583	156	2.37	...	...	...	...	...
					3,920	9,349	2,525	6,463	8,988	18,337	265	2.83	...	...	...	...	...
					3,939	5,380											

Comparative Statement for 26 villages of which old records exist.
 Large figures for 1847 from old Khanehshaharies.
 Small figures for 1873 from new Khanehshaharies.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
 Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

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Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Females.		Total of Columns V. and VIII.	Males.	Females.	Can read.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.				No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Christians
Jews
Jains	88	120	217	59	139	198	415	42
Lingayets	5,011	6,748	11,759	3,672	7,533	11,205	22,964	368
Mussalmans	783	892	1,675	543	983	1,526	3,201	23
Hindus	{ Brahmins	182	279	461	157	275	432	893	283	6139	...	...
		5,136	7,033	12,169	3,634	7,970	11,604	23,773	162	133	...	...
Others	Old total of population for 55 villages	...	30,809	...	...	...

Detail of population for 55 villages for which no old records exist.
Only old total of population is known from village papers.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population for 55 Villages of Nowlgoond Taluka.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Females.		Total of Columns V. and VIII.	Can read.	
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Males.	Females.
		No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55 Villages of Nowlgoond	... All Castes ...	13,100	7,238	20,138	13,354	6,117	10,471	39,809
							No Record.	...

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupations of the People.

222

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Nowgoond	Khalsat.	
Nowgoond	81 Villages	
		Agricultural... ...	47,383
		Partly Agricultural... ...	9,659
		Non-Agricultural ...	34,281
		Total... ...	91,323

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.
Return of Houses, Chowris, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

Large figures for 1847 from old Khancheinmaris for 26 villages, and for remainder from village records.
Small figures for 1873 from new Khancheinmaris

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT C.

Statement of Leases, Sub-letting, and Mortgages of Land in Nowlgoond Villages.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land Inam or Govern-ment.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, for which land is sold, mort-gaged, &c.	Amount of Transaction.	Date of Transac-tion.	Conditions of Mortgage, Leasees, and Sub-let.		
	Old.	New.							Rs.	Rs.	
Nowlgoond ...	68	...	Gort.	11 0	10 0	Whole.	96	...	Sub-let for Rs. 96 per annum.		
	12	...	Do.	28 16	34 0	Do.	300	...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 300. Owner of land pays Government assessment.		
	52	...	Do.	39 11	29 0	Do.	64	...	Sub-let for Rs. 64 per annum. Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.		
	533	...	Do.	67 19	51 C	Do.	250	...	Sub-let for Rs. 250 per annum. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	112	...	Inam.	35 5	31 0	Do.	400	...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 400. Government Judi to be paid by owner.		
	182	...	Do.	69 6	48 0	Do.	186	...	Sub-let for Rs. 186 per annum.		
	466	...	Gort.	31 0	27 0	Do.	100	...	Sub-let for Rs. 100 a year. Government assessment to be paid by owner.		
	...	...							Sub-let for Rs. 60 per annum.		
Yemagnur ...	19	.....		18 26	.....	Do.	60	...			
	29	.....		23 22	.....	Do.					
	30	.....		14 29	.....	Do.	1,000	...	Leased for Rs. 1,000 for 9 years. Land free after expiration of term of years.		
	33	.....		21 32	.....	Do.			Sub-let for Rs. 120 per annum.		
	34	.....		18 15	.....	Do.	120	...			
	35	.....		14 38	.....	Do.			Sub-let for Rs. 50 per annum.		
	38	.....		14 4	.....	Do.	50	...			
	39	.....		18 29	.....	Do.					
	199	.....		16 31	.....	Do.	800	...			
	200	.....		14 22	.....	Do.					

29	I T	42	10 24	1,000	...		
		43	18 36	...			
		44	6 28	...			
		45	10 11	...			
		119	Govt.	46 3	49 0	Do.	400
Gudisagar	...	38	Govt.	21 11	19 0	Do.	300
		48	Govt.	21 11	19 0	Do.	200
Belwati	....	192	344	55 4	Assessment per acre.		
			Govt.	6 28	0 12	1 2,000	"
			Do.	38 10	...	400	1872-73
			...	26 17	26 0	...	"
				26 17	20 0	In part.	500
		25	...	Govt.	30 25	31 0	Whole.
					28 35	20 0	Do.
					Do.	27 6	24 0
						Do.	97 34
						Govt. and Inam.	15 39
						Govt.	17 0
						In part.	17 0
						Do.	10 0
						Do.	7,500
							500
							1872-73
Amargol	...						
Kamargop	...						
Banhatti	...						

STATEMENT C—continued.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, mortgaged, sub-let, or leased.	Amount for which land is sold, mortgaged, &c.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of Mortgage, Leases, and Sub-let.	
	Old.	New.							A. G.	Rs. a.
Banhatti ...	3 ...	57 ...	Govt. Do.	61 24	73 0	Whole.	765	1859	Sold by auction.	
	... 12	... 12	Do.	39 34	37 0	Do.	70	"	Do.	
Kuralgeri ...	2 ...	11 ...	... ...	11 36	10 8	Do.	210	"	Mortgaged.	Land free on payment of debt.
	... 35	... 35	... ...	53 35	57 0	Do.	1,069	1867	Sold.	
Tadhal ...	26 ...	129 ...	... ...	Assessment per acre.	19 5	In part.	600	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 600.	Land to be free on payment of above sum without further interest.
	35 ...	58 ...	... ...	16 12	12 0	Whole.	160	1864	Mortgaged in payment of a debt of Rs. 100.	
	74 ...	... ...	Govt.	48 11	39 0	Do.	159	1865	Sold.	
Madgunki ...	52 ...	63 ...	Do.	19 1	18 0	Whole.	59	1861	Sold.	
	64 ...	Do.	25 16	22 0	Do.	21	1858	Sold.	Kabulayet seen.	
	52 ...	63 ...	Do.	57 27	47 0	Do.	31 1	...	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 350 per year.	
Tali Morab ...	87 ...	88 ...	Do.	19 1	18 0	Do.	12	...	Government assessment paid by sub-tenant.	
Hirekhkop ...	114 ...	147 ...	Do.	25 16	22 0	Do.	30	1862	Sold again for Rs. 30.	Sale Patruk produced.
	... 11	... 11	Do.	2 13	18 8	In part.	70	1867	Sold again for Rs. 70.	Deed of sale produced.
	14 ...	14 ...	Do.	14 26	12 0	Do.	60	...	Sold.	
	114 ...	147 ...	Do.	40 17	33 0	Whole.	18	1873	Sold for Rs. 18.	Order from Mahalkari produced.
	22 11	13 0	Govt. & Inam.	22 11	13 0	Do.	86	1859	Sold by auction.	
							100	1871	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 100.	Goverment assessment to be paid by lender, and land to be free on expiration of term.

134	...	Govt.	47	29	36	0	Do.	500	...	
107	...	Do.	17	20	12	0	Do.	80	...	Mortgaged for Rs. 500. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Land to lapse to lender if money is not repaid within four months.
Benkankop ...	63	...	Do.	26	13	18	0	Do.	50	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 80, to be free on expiration of term of years.
	32	...	Inam.	20	0	16	8	In part.	175	Sold. Deed of sale produced.
	32	...	Do.	20	0	16	8	Do.	500	Mortgaged for Rs. 175. Land free on payment of debt. Stamped paper deed produced. Leased for 24 years for Rs. 500. Land free on expiration of term of years. Stamped paper agreement produced.
Arshangodi.	70	...	Govt.	32	21	24	0	Whole.	100	Leased for 7 years at Rs. 100 a year. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	71	...	Do.	2	33	2	0	In part.	...	Sub-let for Rs. 400 a year.
	17	...	Do.	25	6	20	0	Whole.	400	Sub-let for Rs. 60 a year.
Padeur	48	...	Inam.	90	36	91	0	Do.	...	Sold for Rs. 80.
Baur	195	...	Do.	17	27	...	0	In part.	60	Both numbers mortgaged for Rs. 1,000. Land owner to pay Government assessment. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
Sirkol	43	...	Govt.	23	32	22	0	Do.	80	1860
	112	...	Do.	39	37	8	8	Whole.	1,000	
	113	...	Inam.	2	31	{	Do.	...	...
Malwad	4	...	Govt.	9	25	8	8	In part.	800	Sold at auction for Rs. 800 by decree of Court for payment of debt.
	27	...	Do.	14	8	12	0	Do.	...	
	31	...	Do.	18	18	14	0	Do.	...	
	99	...	Do.	28	31	25	4	Do.	60	1871
Kulkori	...	12	...	10	26	9	0	Whole.	...	Leased for Rs. 60 for 4 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Free on expiration of term of years.
	2	...	Inam.	29	26	27	10	Whole.	80	Sub-let for Rs. 80 per annum.
	1	...	Do.	17	20	16	6	Do.	40	Sub-let for Rs. 40 per annum.
	3 {	...	Do.	35	14	35	0	In part.	71	Leased for Rs. 71, to be paid yearly for 9 years.
	93	...	Govt.	10	28	11	0	Dq.	36	Sub-let for Rs. 36 for one year.
			Inam.	8	38	6	0	Whole.	...	

STATEMENT C—*continued.*

Villages.	Survey No.	Inam. or Govern- ment. New. Old.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, for which land is sold, mort- gaged, &c.			Date of Transac- tion.	Conditions of Mortgage, Lease, and Sub-let. Particulars of sale and other Remarks.	
					A.	G.	Rs. a.			
Morab	196	...	Govt.	29 24	22	0	Whole. Do.	200	1871	Sold for Rs. 200.
	104	...	Do.	32 1	26	0	In part. Do.	630	.....	Sold by auction for Rs. 630.
	105	...	Do.	4 9	4	4	Whole. Do.	.....	.....	.....
	84	...	Do.	2 12	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	195	...	Do.	25 36	19	0	Do.	2,000	.....	Mortgaged in payment of a debt of Rs. 2,000.
	231	...	Do.	28 16	18	0	Do.	400	.....	Leased for Rs. 400 for 16 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	232	...	Do.	37 5	30	0	Do.	.....	.....	.....
Huduguli	58	...	Inam.	55 10	38	0	Do.	.....	.....	.....
Yawgal	75	...	Govt.	16 27	10	8	In part. Do.	800	1870	Sold.
	89	...	Do.	15 27	11	0	Do.	200	"	Do.
	193	...	Do.	29 1	18	0	Do.	50	.....	Mortgaged in payment of debt.
	28	...	Do.	13 0	7	8	Do.	50	.....	Do.
	...	...	Do.	13 0	7	8	Do.	100	1871	Sold for Rs. 100.
	197	...	Do.	15 17	10	8	Do.	100	1872	Do.
	21	...	Do.	16 0	10	0	Do.	500	.....	Do.
	101	...	Do.	20 27	13	0	Do.	.....	.....	Leased for Rs. 1,000 for 20 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	77	...	Sur. Inam	11 37	.....	Do.	1,000	1864	.....	.....
	76	...	J. Inam.	24 26	23	0	Whole. In part.	400	1865	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 400. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	77	...	Do.	11 38	.....	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	...	'Govt.'	25 20	17	8	Do.	.....	.....	.....

219	No.	Do.	20 4	17	8	Do.	200	1872
	22	Inam.	19 19	0 11	Do.	300	.....	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 200. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	36	Govt.	13 2	8 0	Do.	400	.....	Leased for Rs. 300 for 8 years. Pays 10 annas 8 pice a year. Government assessment paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	213	Do.	19 21	17 0	Whole.	300	1870	Leased for Rs. 400 for 8 years. Government assessment paid by lender, and land free on expiration of term of years.
	245	J. Inam.	10 8	9 12	In part.	400	1867	Leased for Rs. 300 for 5 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
	230	Do.	27 8	18 0	Whole.	600	1868	Leased for Rs. 400 for 10 years. Government assessment paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.
Karkikatti ...	30	Govt.	7 33	6 12	In part.	50	1872	Sold for Rs. 100 stamped paper agreement produced.
Chilakwad ...	3	Do.	13 25	7 0	Do.	100	1869	Mortgaged in payment of a debt of Rs 200.
Mugnur ...	48	Do.	21 11	19 0	Whole.	200	1871	Sold by auction for Rs. 203.
	34	Do.	23 12	20 0	Do.	203	1858	Do. " 50.
	27	Do.	36 29	30 0	Do.	50		Do. " 17.
	61	Do.	7 27	7 0	Do.	17		Do. " 253.
	62	Do.	45 28	46 0	Do.	253		Leased for Rs. 400 for 6 years. Judi paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term of years.
Gobargumpi .	54	J. Inam.	36 1	29 0	Do.	400	.....	Sold by auction for Rs. 850. Stamped paper produced.
Alagwadi ...	119	Govt.	24 13	19 11	In part.	850	1870	Given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 150.
Naiknur ..	5	Do.	8 14	5 8	Do.	150	1872	

STATEMENT C—continued.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold mortgaged, sub-let, or leased.	Amount for which land is sold, mort- gaged, &c.	Date of Transac- tion.	Conditions of Mortgage, Lease, and Sub-let. Particulars of sale and other Remarks.	
	Old.	New.							A. G.	Rs. a.
	2	...	Gort.	6 8	5 0	Whole.	100	1872	Leased for Rs. 100 for 4 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.	
Karadhalli.	66	...	Do.	23 20	19 0	In part.	250	1869	Leased for Rs. 250 for 4 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.	
Sotkanhal ..	2	...	Inam.	19 26	Pays nothing.	Do.	200	1865	Leased for Rs. 200 for 10 years. Land to be free on expiration of term of years.	
	3	...	Gort.	10 26	9 4	Do.	350	1871	Lands given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 350.	
	4	...	Do.	10 12	10 8	Do.	500	.....	Sold by auction by decree of Court for Rs. 500.	
	2	...	Do.	33 28	25 5 ¹ ₃	Do.	400	.....	Sold by auction by decree of Court, realized Rs. 400. No papers produced, statement of Kulkarnis.	
	3	...	Do.	10 25	9 4	Do.	300	.....	Leased for Rs. 300 for 10 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. Only statement.	
Hanshi	118	...	Inam.	18 16	Pays nothing.	Do.	200	.....	Leased for Rs. 200 for 11 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.	
	117	...	Do.	21 11	20 0	Whole.	400	.....	Leased for Rs. 400 for 16 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.	
	119	...	Gort.	27 34	24 0	Do.	400	.....	

148	...	Govt.	10 22	10 11	In part.	135	.....
135	...	Inam.	28 31	Pays nothing.	Do.	550	.....
170	...	Govt.	28 37	31 0	Whole.	600	.....
125	...	Inam.	22 28	Pays nothing.	In part.	475	.....
126	...	Govt.	8 34	6 0	Do.	50	.....
105	...	Do.	36 18	30 0	Whole.	200	.....
8	...	Do.	24 21	26 4	Do.	650	.....
125	...	Do.	13 1	10 9	Do.	200	.....
3	...	Do.	11 12	12 5	Do.	100	.....
Byalhal	....	Do.	13 16	13 4	Do.	100	1870
	17	Do.	15 0	12 0	Whole.	100	.....
Nowlgood	...	....	7 4	8 0	In part.	400	.....
Kongwad	....	....	48 2	45 0	Whole.	150	.....
Anigeri	....	....	36 17	15 15	Do.	150	.....
Tupadkur-hatti.	50	Govt.	17 29	12 0	In part.	800	.....
Bassapur	...	Do.	14 33	13 0	Whole.	700	1871
Nalwadi	...	Do.	51 15	29 0	In part.	1,500	.....
	35	Do.	24 27	31 0			
90	...	J. Inam.	17 2	19 0	Do.	700	1869

Leased for Rs. 135 for 8 years. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.

Leased for Rs. 550 for 11 years. Only statement.

Leased for Rs. 600 for 16 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender.

Leased for Rs. 475 for 11 years. Land free on expiration of term of years.

Leased for Rs. 50 for 9 years. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.

Leased for Rs. 200. If unable to pay within time agreed, land to lapse to lender.

Mortgaged for Rs. 650. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.

Leased for Rs. 200 for 10 years.

Mortgaged for Rs. 100. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.

Sold for Rs. 100.

Leased for Rs. 100 for 8 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.

Sold for Rs. 400. No Dakha, only statement.

Leased for 5 years at rate of Rs. 150 per year. Cultivator pays Government assessment. Sub-let for Rs. 150 a year.

Sold for Rs. 800.

Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 700. Mortgaged with a house for a debt of Rs. 1,500 to be redeemed by payment of debt and interest in two years otherwise right to land and house to lapse to lender.

Leased for Rs. 700 for 13 years. Government Judu to be paid by lender. Land free on expiration of term of years.

STATEMENT C—continued.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, sublet or leased.	Amount for which land is sold, mort- gaged &c.	Date of transac- tion.	Conditions of Mortgage, Leasees and Sublet. Particulars of Sale and other Remarks.	
	Old.	New.							A.	G.
Rotigwad ...	31	...	Govt.	7 19	10 0	In part.	170	1869	Sold by auction by decree of Court for Rs. 170.	
Oomchgi ...	51	...	Do.	11 24	12 4	Do.	200	.....	Leased for Rs. 200 for 8 years. Government assessment to be paid by land owner. Land free on expiration of term.	
	54	...	Do.	9 7	11 0	Do.	300	.....	Leased for Rs. 300 for 7 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. Government assessment to b' paid by owner of land.	
Kokankur- hatti.	30	...	Do.	31 4	35 0	Whole	500	.....	Mortaged for Rs. 500. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.	
	59	...	Do.	31 28	28 0	Do.	400	.....	Leased for Rs. 400 for 5 years. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment paid by lender.	
Majjignd ...	2	...	Do.	15 30	17 11	In part.	300	.....	Mortaged ; land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Manakwad ...	52	...	Do.	20 10	24 0	Whole.	400	.....	Leased for Rs. 400 for 12 years. Land free on expiration of term of years. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.	
	9	...	Do.	22 30	28 0	Do.	400	1873	Leased for Rs. 400 for 6 years. Land free on expiration of term of years.	

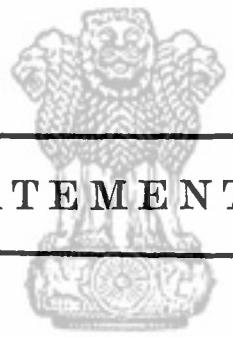
Anigere	... 377	... 690	Do.	25 29	18 0	Do.	66	1846 Sold by auction, realized Rs. 66.
	377	... 377	Do.	24 28	21 8	In part.	600	Mortgaged in payment of debt of Rs. 600.
		377	Do.	25 29	18 0	....	500	Sold for Rs. 600 (by owner who bought it for Rs. 66 in the year 1846-47).
Dundur	... 16	... 16	Do.	7 30	7 9	Whole.	40	Sold for Rs. 40.
Nagarballi	... 36	... 53	Do.	13 2	11 8	In part.	800	1858 Sold by auction by decree of Court, realized Rs. 800.
		53	Do.	9 19	8 0	Whole.	102	Sold by auction by decree of Court, realized Rs. 102.
Bentur	... 40	... 40	Do.	10 0	11 0	Do.	300	..... Mortgaged for Rs. 300. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by land owner.
Koliwad	... 136	... 141	Do.	37 26	31 0	In part.	1,600	1872 Sold by auction for Rs. 1,600.
		119	Do.	29 18	24 0	Whole.	800	Do. " do. realized Rs. 800.
			Do.	32 15	24 0	In part.	150	Do. " do. do. " 150.
Bentur	... 32	... 177	Do.	8 5	6 0	Whole.	30	1870 Do. do. do. " 30.
Koudikop	... 36	... 36	Do.	23 8	20 8	In part.	200	Sold for Rs. 200 Only statement. No Daklah.
Siswiballi	... 31	... 53	Do.	18 5	14 8	Do.	400	..... Do. " 400 do. do.
		53	Do.	14 13	12 8	Do.	400	do. " 400 do. do.
			Do.	39 29	32 0	Whole.	450	Do. " 450 do. do.
			Do.	7 12	7 0	Do.	150	Do. " 150 do. do.
			Do.	34 28	28 0	Do.	300	Do. " 300 do. do.
Nilgoond	... 192	... 92	Do.	21 28	19 0	In part.	160	..... Given up in payment of debt of Rs. 160 by order of decree of Court.
		92	Do.	5 5	1 8	Whole.	80	Sold for Rs. 80.

STATEMENT C—continued.

Villages.	Survey No.		Land In am or Govern- ment.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold, mortgaged, sub. let, or sold, leased.	Amount for which land is mortgaged, sub. let, or sold, leased, &c.	Date of Transac- tion.	Conditions of Mortgage, Lease, and Sub-let, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	
	Old.	New.								
Sidapur	27	...	A. Inam.	11 24	0 12	In part.	200	.....	Leased for Rs. 200 for 10 years.
	27	...	G. Do.	15 83	0 12	Do.	200	.....	Do.
			Assessment per acre.		Assessment per acre.		Assessment per acre.		Assessment per acre.	
Sirgupi	121	...	Do.	3 9	1 6	Do.	30	1871	Sold by auction, realized Rs. 30.	
	...	...	Do.	3 9	.....	Do.	31	1872	do. " 31.
	...	...	Do.	3 9	.....	Do.	29	1873	Do. " 29.
Hugnur	...	...	Do.	6 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sold by auction for Rs. 90 in 1870-71, and for Rs. 108 in 1872-73.
	...	...	Do.	1 19	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	...	Do.	0 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	...	Do.	50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note.—By the word "lender" in the above statement Captain Godfrey has explained that he means the "lessee," as no repayment is to be made.

C. W. GODFREY, Captain,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.



STATEMENT D

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT of recent Sales and Mortgages of Land in the Nowgoond Taluka.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Date of Trans. or action at which sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mort. or sale at which sold.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	Sub-Registrar's Office.	
									A. a.	Rs. a. p.
Sotkanhal	21	Government.	27 30	19 0 0	Whole.	200	1870	Mortgaged, Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Nagmur	16 68	" "	15 5 2 33	12 3 3 4	8 0 0 0	In part. " "	1,000 50	"	Mortgaged for Rs. 50. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Khanapar Hitehkop	26 11 134	" " " " " "	13 10 22 3 47 29	8 0 14 0 36 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	" " Whole.	200 500	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. For Rs. 500. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Amargol	118 172 175	" " " " " "	38 39 9 27 6 17	29 0 10 8 7 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	" " In part. Whole	500 500	"	Mortgaged with house. All free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	

176 117	" "	8 14 20 37	9 8 16 8	0 0	" "	" "	200	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Shelwadi	116	"	29 11	18 0	0	"	175	"	"	"	"	"	"
Halkusugal	357 134 135 50	" " " "	22 15 12 25 16 0 19 14	15 8 14 0 17 0 20 8	0 0 0 0	In part. " " " "	400	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gobargumpi	7	Inam.	11 21	0 15	0	Asessment per acre. In part.	600	"	"	"	"	"	"
Padesur	188	"	7 35	1 2	0	Asessment per acre. Asessment per acre.	600	"	"	"	"	"	"
Angere	189 268	Government	2 39 11 19	1 1 8 8	0 0	Asessment per acre. Asessment per acre.	200	"	"	"	"	"	"
Balarwad	114	"	10 8	10 12	0	"	200	"	"	"	"	"	"
	668	"	26 21	18 0	0	Whole.	800	"	"	"	"	"	"
	39 47	" "	10 36 22 8	13 0 22 0	0 0	In part. Whole.	800	"	"	"	"	"	"

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages. Old Survey Number.	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	A. G. Rs. a. p.	Portion of Field mort- gaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mort- gage or price at which sold.	Date of Trans- action.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.		Information obtained. when en- deared.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
								Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.			
Balarwad ...	1 Government.	13 2	14 0 0	In part.							
	2 "	7 15	7 5 0	" Whole.							
	49 "	20 16	18 0 0	" In part.							
	62 "	11 36	11 0 0								
Tirlapur ...	88 "	13 10	1 0 0	Assessment per acre.							
	79 Inam.	20 0	22 0 0	Whole.							
Banhatti ...	4 Government.	13 13	12 8 0	In part.							
Nowlgond ...	130 "	12 26	10 10 0	"							
	131 "	7 35	5 15 0	"							
								300	"		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

382	"	10 27	7 15	0	"	200	"
413	"	30 9	23 0	0 Whole.	1,000	"	"
213 229	Inam. "	28 20 45 27	27 0 34 0	0 0	" "	1,500	"
476 478	Government. "	2 9 24 37	1 15	8 3 0 0	In part. Whole.	300	"
Gudisagar	...	19 22	13 8	0	In part.	800	"
153 174 139	"	24 27 42 1 12 19	22 0 42 0 10 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	Whole. " In part.	700	"
91 92	"	10 30 7 7	8 3½	0 6 0 0	" "	200	"
225	"	9 16½ 3 1	8 12 0 14	0 0 0 0	" "	500	"
26	"	21 36	22 0	0 Whole.	1,200	"	"
178	"				In part.	500	"
96.	"	19 32	16 0	0			

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgaged or sale price at which sold.	Date of Trans-mortgage or action taken.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.		
								A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
Sirur	154	Government.	38 2	43 0 0	Whole.	350	1870	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	ditto.	
Guengol	62	"	25 27 ₁ ₂	17 8 0	"	350	"	Sold.		
	82	"	8 33	8 0 0	"	90	"			
	106	Inam.	15 2	13 0 0	In part.					
	107	"	17 20	15 5 4	"	200	"			
	139	Government.	36 12	39 0 0	Whole.					
Madgunki	43	"	32 35	33 0 0	"	500	"			
Arshangudi	16	Inam.	58 35	44 0 0	"	525	"			
Manakwad	27	Government.	6 29	8 11 0	In part.	200	"			
Nagarhalli	39	"	24 15	20 0 0	Whole.	600	"			
	48	"	21 37	16 0 0	"					

Information
obtained.
whether

Kalkeri	50	Enam.	16	13	16	0	0	"	400	"	Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in two years land to lapse to lender.
31 Belhar	61	Government.	33	4	27	0	0	"	500	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	34	"	24	32	23	0	0	"			
	36	"	16	20	0	15	0	"	200	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year land to continue in charge of lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	62	"	13	13	12	8	0	In part.	800	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. No agreement as to who should pay Government assessment.
Tali Morab	34	"	8	11	7	12	0	"	200	"	Sold.
	65	"	26	28	20	0	0	Whole.	1,000	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest no agreement to who should pay Government assessment.
	19	"	17	6	17	0	0	"			
	20	"	31	13	29	0	0	"			
Reddar Nagnur Naiknur Kondikop	66	"	13	20	8	8	0	In part.	40	"	Sold.
	103	"	30	38	25	0	0	Whole.	400	"	Sold with house.
	88	Inam.	1	12	1	5	0	In past.			
	85	"	4	13	3	13	4	"	400	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year all rights to lapse to Lender.
	49	"	6	10	4	12	0	"	400	"	Ditto ditto.
	73	"	..	17	3	0	6	"	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Saswinhalli	93	Government.	13	4	10	10	8	"	400	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year right on land to lapse to lender.
Alagwadi	66	"	19	7	21	10	0	In part.	600	1871	Sold with house.
	152	"	11	28	11	0	0	Whole.	400	"	
	156	"	39	34	35	0	0	"	400	"	
	356	"	24	7	20	0	0	"	400	"	
Halkunugal	134	"	12	25	14	0	0	"	400	"	Sold.
	135	"	16	..	17	0	0	"			

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	A. g. Rs. a. P.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other Remarks.	
									Wheneeb obtained	Sub-Registrar's Office.
Halkusugal	54	Government.	42	3 45 0 0	Whole.	In part.	500	1871	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	13	"	10 22	12 0 0	In part.				"	
	72	Inam	7 28	7 0 0	Whole.				"	
Nowgoond	132	Government.	48 37	55 0 0	"	In part.	600	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without any further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	104	"	19 24	15 0 0	"				"	
	120	"	10 26	9 0 0	"				325	
	55	"	6 22	7 0 0	In part.	In part.	92	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in six months land to lapse to lender.	
	57	"	28 19	32 0 0	Whole.				"	
	387	Inam.	8 0	6 1 0	In part.				"	
	394	"	18 0	14 12 0	"	Assessment per acre.	328	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Owner to pay Government assessment.	
	66	"	7 25	1 0 0	"				"	
	86	"	7 22	0 15 0	"				100	
	33	Government.	11 23	11 0 0	"	Assessment per acre.	434	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.	
									"	

Sub-Registrar's Office.

418	Inam.	21	27	14	0	5	Whole.	200	"						
570	Inam.	14	27	15	0	0									
148	"	24	30	18	8	0	In part.)	600	"						
Gudisagar.	Government.	18	3	14	0	0	Whole	100	"						
143	"	20	0	14	0	0	"	96	"						
127	"	22	36	17	0	0	Do.	400	"						
Balhar		84	"	17	20	22	0	0							
		47	"	16	28	18	0	0	In part.)	400	"				
		75	"	38	5	52	0	0	Whole.)	400	"				
Kumarko.		64	"	25	28	26	0	0		400	"				
		18	"	19	32	18	11	0	In part.	400	"				
18	"	15	20	14	5	0	"	390	"						
Belwati		149	"	28	35	20	0	Whole.	150	"					
128	"	29	12	20	0	0	"	400	"						
65	"	28	11	23	0	0	"	450	"						
16	"	37	39	38	0	0	"	250	"						

STATEMENT D—*continued.*

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Balarwad ..	53	Government.	15 23	14 11 0	"	300	"	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.
	69	"	7 9	7 4 0	In part.	300	1871	Sold.
	23	"	28 26	27 0 0	"	400	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in two years land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	10	"	6 19	6 0 0	"	800	"	Mortgaged with agreement that debt will be repaid in ten months, if not land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	11	"	9 13	9 0 0	"			Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in six months house and land to lapse to lender.
	35	"	14 11	15 0 0	"			Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in ten months land and house to lapse to lender.
	37	"	18 33	19 0 0	"			Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in two years land and house to lapse to lender.
	69	"	14 18	14 8 0	"	760	"	Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in one year land and house to lapse to lender.
	54	"	8 0	7 8 0	"	200	"	Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in one year land and house to lapse to lender.
	48	Inam.	25 10	25 0 0	Whole.	300	"	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in two years land and house to lapse to lender.
	57	Government.	6 14	6 5 4	In part.	100	"	Mortgaged with house. If debt is not paid in one year land and house to lapse to lender.
Kalwad ..	86	Government.	21 0	17 0 0	Whole.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
	65	"	16 19	16 0 0	"			Mortgaged for Rs. 400. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.
Shelwadi ..	3	Inam.	11 5	9 0 0	"	400	"	
	12	"	7 5	6 0 0	"			
	353	"	21 10	14 2 0	"			
	67	"	83 33	73 0 0	"			
	440	Government.	63 26	7 0 0	In part.	50	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgagage or price at which sold.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other Remarks.	
								A. G.	Rs. a. p.
Saswinhali	37	Government.	17 0	.....	In part.	400	1871	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Padesur	145	"	19 34	22 8 0	"	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Hanshi	21	"	61 " 134 " 175 "	18 37 31 6 22 36 27 0 0	14 0 0 Whole. { " " " " " }	200 250	"	Ditto ditto.	
Bassapur	87	Inam.	51 15 21 13	29 0 0	"	525	"	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in three years all rights to lapse to lender.	
	38		21 0	0	In part.	400	"	Mortgaged for Rupees 400. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment paid by owner of land.	
						700	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year all rights to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
								Sold.	
								Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year all rights to land as well as house to lapse to lender.	

Sub-Registrars Office.

Information
when needed.

Sub-Registrar's Office.

STATEMENT D—*continued.*

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgagor or price at which sold.	Date of Trans-action.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other Remarks.		Information obtained whence.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
										Mortgaged.	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Debt if not paid in six years land to lapse to lender.		
Tali Morab	4	Inam.	7 0	7 0 0	In part.	{ 600	1872	{	{	{	{	{	
	64	Government.	8 0	7 14 0	, , ,	400	"						
Sirgupi	206	"	20 28	22 0 0	"	{ 400	"	{	{	{	{	{	
Anigeree	538	"	23 5	14 0 0	Whole.	400	"						
Bassapur	49	"	12 19	13 0 0	, , ,	{ 400	"	{	{	{	{	{	
Antur	63	Inam.	16 6	15 0 0	, , ,	"	"						
Nowlgood	416	"	17 18 ¹ / ₂	0 12 0	In part.	{ 2,600	"	{	{	{	{	{	
Magnar	24	"	14 22	10 0 0	Whole.	94	1872						
Khunur	19	"	7 32	6 0 0	, , ,	450	"	{	{	{	{	{	
Balarwad	57	Government	6 14	6 5 4	In part.	{ 800	"						
Sirkol	52	"	36 32	41 0 0	Whole.	"	"	{	{	{	{	{	
	112	"	39 37	47 0 0	, , ,	113	"						

	Sold.		
Nalikur	9 101 Govt. and Inam.	38 26 29 0 0 21 28 20 0 0	" " 250 " " 300
Bassapur	32 93 Government.	24 34 25 0 0 In part.	" " 300
Nowlgood	394 Trans.	70 31 58 0 0 Whole.	" 200
Chilakwad	343 "	25 39 19 13 0 " " "	" 200
Nowlgood	93	5 13 4 0 0 30 9 23 0 0	" 90
Ebrampur	413 Government	0 0 0 0 0 13 20 10 2 0	" 1,000
Madgunki	479 50	0 0 0 0 0 28 0 24 0 0	" 300
Nowlgood	570 Inam. 274	14 27 15 0 0 66 1 54 0 0	" 1,200
Madgunki	26	23 13 19 0 0 " " "	" 875
Nowlgood	13	35 8 19 0 0 " 82 8 26 0 0	" 300
Ebrampur	32	8 17 8 0 0 37 29 35 0 0	" 400
Madgunki	47	Sold.	" "

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages. Old Survey Number.	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field mort- gaged or sold.	Rs. a. p. A. G.	Amount raised upon mort- gage or price at which sold.	Conditions of Mortgage. Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.		Sub-Registrar's Office. Inference detained.
							Date of Trans- action.	Conditions of Mortgage. Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	
Padesur	152	Government.	45 35	46 0 0	Whole.	96	1872	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt. If not paid in six months, land to be kept by lender in payment of interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Sold.
			59	"	8 25	7 0 0	In part.	100	"
			141	"	17 21	18 8 0	"	96	"
			129	"	15 32	13 15 0	"	200	"
Alagwadi	37	Inam.	21 5	16 0 0	Whole.	200	"		Sold.
	147	Government.	37 37	36 0 0	"	600	"	Sold with two houses.	
	104	"	27 31	23 0 0	"	500	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Sold.
Komarkop	1	"	29 1	25 0 0	"	300	"		
	56	"	9 23	9 10 8	In part.	96	"	Sold with house.	

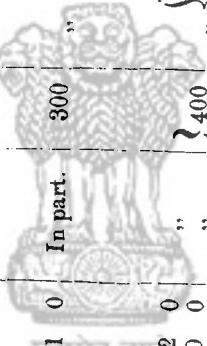
Sub-Registrar's Office.

Anigere	527	Inam.	29 32	20 0	Whole. } 400	
	671	Government.	16 16	10 0	6 " }	
	281	"	6 30	0 12	0 Whole. } In part. }	
	386	"	14 22	0 10	0 Assessment per acre. }	
Bennur	413	"	1 21	13 0	0 Assessment per acre. }	Sold.
	433	"	30 23	23 0	0 Whole. }	
	53	"	9 38	11 0	0 In part. }	
	40	"	10 0	11 0	0 Whole. }	
Inam.	3	Inam.	18 3	25 0	0 In part. }	
	6	"	11 15	15 0	0 Assessment per acre. }	
	14	"	3 20	1 1	0 In part. }	
	15	"	0 26	1 3	0 Assessment per acre. }	
Amargol	43	"	6 36	8 0	0 In part. }	
	46	"	17 34	19 0	0 " }	
	52	"	6 30	9 0	0 " }	
	21	"	19 34	23 8	0 " }	
Bellur Nagarahali	53	"	9 11	11 0	0 " }	
	16	Government.	20 32½	18 3	0 Whole. }	
	25	"	15 3	15 0	0 Assessment per acre. }	
	142	Inam.	6 15	0 12	0 In part. }	
Ebrampur	11	Government.	1 31	1 1	0 Whole. }	
	15	Inam.	12 2	11 9	0 In part. }	
	10	Government.	4 9	3 0	0 " }	
	18	"	22 18	21 0	0 " }	
Ebrampur	34	"	13 17	11 8	0 " }	Sold.
	208	Inam.	11 7	8 12	0 In part. }	
	345	"	13 23	13 0	0 Whole. }	Sold.
						Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
						Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
						Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in four months land to lapse to lender.
						Sold with two houses.
						Sold.
						Sold.
						Sold.

STATEMENT D—continued.

Old Survey Number.	Villages.	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgaged or sold.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	
										Sub-Registrar's Office.	Information obtained.
Morab ...	372 182	Government. "	22 9 21 0	28 0 0 0 0	Whole. "	200 200	1872. "	Sold. "	Mortgaged. Land to be kept in payment of interest for four years, after which debt to be paid. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Bogani ...	48 1 10	" ," ,"	26 9 9 17 12 0	18 0 0 4 0 13 0	In part. Whole.	500 500	" "	Sold with house. Ditto.			
Dundur ...	105 133	" ,"	12 12 18 30	12 5 4 17 8 0	In part. Whole.	600	" "		Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt in two years without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Kongwad ...	8	Inam.	7 38	4 0 0	In part.	100	" Whole.		Mortgaged for 20 years. Land free on payment of debt at the expiration of term without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Tadhal ...	52 61 94 35	Government. Inam. Government. "	3 19 4 16 10 22 24 27	3 8 0 5 0 0 11 4 0 31 0 0	" ," ," Whole.	100 300 100 1,500	" " " "	Sold. 100 100 1,500	Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in two years land and house to lapse to lender.		

Bahhatti	45	"	15	18	14	8	0	In part.	300	"	{ Sold.
Siswanhalli	23	"	28	16	27	0	0	Whole.	400	"	
Saswhalli	7	"	35	33	31	0	0	Whole.	1872	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in two months lands, together with house, to lapse to lender.	
Majjignd	8	"	14	24	13	0	0	"	2,000		
	22	"	42	19	35	0	0	"			
	26	"	45	29	37	0	0	"			
	27	"	36	4	32	0	0	"			
	76	"	2	14	2	7	6	In part.	100	"	
	135	"	2	33	3	0	0	Whole.	90	"	
	33	"	13	37	13	0	0	"	200	"	
Manakwad	2	"	15	30	17	11	0	In part.	300	"	
Belwatgi	44	"	19	33	18	8	0	In part.	300	"	
	106	Government.	19	41	14	8	0	Whole.	200	"	
Shelwadi	87	"	28	0	21	0	0	"	450	"	
	98	"	25	0	15	0	0	"			
Hunashi	111	"	5	29	1	1	0	In part.	200	"	



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land Inam or Government.	Arabic Acres..	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgagage or price at which sold.	Date of Trans-action.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.		Information about the Beneficiary. Sub-Registrar's Office.
								A. G.	Rs. a. p.	
Bhadrapur ..	105 66	Government.	36 18 35 26	30 0 35 8	Whole. ,,	400 800	1872 ,,	Sold with house. Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in one year land, together with house, to lapse to lender.		
Yemagnur ...	62	Inam.	33 24	31 0	,,	200	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.		
	24 115	Inam.	18 29 31 20	25 12 33 0	In part. Whole.	800	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt in eight years without further interest. Government assessment.		
	89 117	Government.	49 7 10 36	46 0 9 15	0 In part.	600	"	Mortgaged. If the debt is not paid in six months land to lapse to lender.		
Byalhal ...	42	"	22 23	23 0	Whole.	300	"	Sold with house.		
Belhar ...	70 70	Inam.	17 27 10 34	15 8 9 0	In part. ,,	200	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Kalkeri ...	41 70 71	Government.	27 6 4 34 6 7	20 8 8 0 5 0	0 ,, 0	400	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
Gungol ...	184 185	"	21 1 37 3	21 0 35 0	Whole.	150 200	"	Sold.		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

48	"	13 32	14 0	0	"	"		
96	"	39 7	40 0	0	"	"		
278	"	37 22	39 0	0	"	"		
Halkikeri	..	22	"	10 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 4	0	In part.	500
Naggarhalli	..	66	"	10 10	8 5	0	Whole. In part. Whole.	600
Nagnur	..	33	"	32 13	29 5	0	Whole. In part. Whole.	600
Gudisagar Alagwadi	..	127	"	17 3	16 0	0		
Ebhrampur Shelwadi	..	166.	"	5 0	5 0	0		
Amargol	..	94	"	27 36	24 0	0		
		306	"	14 34	7 0	0		
		172	"	24 0	27 0	0		
		259	"	22 36	17 0	0		
		344	"	19 13	18 0	0		
		168	"	22 34	17 0	0		
		169	"	18 36	14 0	0		
		172	"	32 3	24 0	0		
		41 30	"	41 30	31 0	0		
		6	"	6 29	5 0	0		
		20 13	"	20 13	14 0	0		
		10 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	10 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 4	0	In part. Whole.	100
		30 33	"	30 33	23 0	0		400
		49 12	"	49 12	43 0	0		300
		8 5	"	8 5	8 0	0	In part.	300
		65	"	65	43	0		
		173	"	173	8 0	0		"

STATEMENT D—*continued.*

Villages, Old Survey Number	Land Inam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field mort- gaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mort- gage or price at which sold.	Date of Transac- tion.	Conditions of Mortgage, Particulars of Sale, and other Remarks.	
							A. G.	Rs. a. p.
1	20 Inam.	13 19	15 0	Whole.			Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	44 ,	9 2	9 0	In part.		700	1873	
	62 ,	10 5	10 0	"				
	58 ,	21 36	22 0	"				
	167 ,	12 31	12 0	"				
Sotkanhal	25 Government.	4 38	4 4	0 Whole.			Mortgaged. If debt is not paid in three months land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	21 ,	27 30	19 0	"				
Gudisagar	186 ,	23 22½	20 8	0 In part.		300	"	Sold.
	179 ,	6 20	6 8	"				
	78 ,	6 0	4 6	"				
	214 ,	5 72	4 4	"				
	46 ,	10 30	8 12	10 "				
	151 ,	7 17	6 9	7 Whole.				
Khuuar	18 4 Inam.	18 9	16 0	0		300	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in two years land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.

46	Government.	43 11	38 0	0	"	700	1873	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
52	Inam.	16 20	11 8	0	In part.	125	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in two years land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Nowgoond ...		10 10	0 8	0	Whole. Assessment per acre.	100	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
546	Government.	12 0	0 12	0	In part.	150	"	Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in one year land to be kept by lender in payment of interest until debt is repaid. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
197	Inam.	18 17	15 0	0	Whole.	600	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
547	Government.	28 27	26 0	0	"	200	"	Mortgaged. Debt to be repaid in ten months.
502	"	5 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0	In part. Assessment per acre.	100	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt in ten years without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
198	"	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13	0	In part. Assessment per acre.	96	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
154	Inam.	11 37	0 11	0	In part.	200	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Anigreee ..	176	Government.	11 19	8 8	0	"	200	

STATEMENT D—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land Imam or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Rs. a. p.	A. c.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold.	Amount of Loan raised upon mort-gage or price at which sold.	Date of Trans-action.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other Remarks.	
										Sub-Registrar's Office.	
	285	Government.	18 33	14 0 0	Whole.			300	"	Mortgaged. Land to be free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Saswhali	433 1	"	30 29	33 0 0	"			400	"	Sold.	
Chilakwad	44 33	"	10 7	10 5 4	In part.			400	"	Sold with house.	
			12 27	11 0 0	"			200	"	Sold.	
			32 36	27 0 0	Whole.			175	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt in three years without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Gobergumpi	31 101	"	11 27	11 8 0	In part.			100	"	Sold with house.	
Padesur	81	"	22 18	18 0 0	"			300	"		
Sirkol	112 113	Imam. "	5 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 23 2 31	4 0 0 38 8 0 3 8 0	"			1,000	"	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest.	
Balarwad	44	Government.	3 18	3 8 0	In part. Whole. In part.					Mortgaged. Debt if not paid in two years land and two houses to be kept by lender in payment of interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner land.	
Bassapur	45 117	"	22 9	22 0 0				800	"		
			10 6	7 6 0							

Information obtainable
when necessary

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Bhadrapur ...	1	,		25	9	27	0	Whole	800	"
	52	,		14	8	15	0	In part	868	"
	116	,		3	20	3	7	0	"	"
	66	,		35	26	35	8	0	200	"
Tadhal...	...			11	14	10	8	0	150	"
	143	,							Sold.	

Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt, which is to be paid in two years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.

Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt in one year. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.

Note.—By the word "Lender" in the above statement Captain Godfrey has explained that he means the "Lessee," as no repayment is to be made.

C. W. GODFREY, Captain,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT E.
STATEMENT of Leases of Lands from information recorded in Sub-Registrar's Office.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Interest or Government Lease.	Arable Acres.	Present Assess- ment of Fields.	Assessment per acre.	Portion of Field leased or sub- let.	Amount at which leased or sub- let.	Date of Transac- tion.	Conditions and other Remarks.		Information whereas obtained.	Sub-Registrar's Office:	
									A. G.	Rs. as	In Part.		
Nowgoond ...	484	Govt.	25 24	19 0	Whole.								
	483	Do.	12 0	0 11	In Part.	50	"						
	16	Do.	40 13	38 0	Whole.		1,000	"					
	405	Inam. Govt.	25 6	19 0	Do.	200	"						
	189	Do.	16 19	14 0	Do.	100	"						
	191	Inam.	40 29	31 0	Do.								
	192	Do.	8 0	5 4	In Part.	1,000	"						
	127	Do.	36 3	32 0	Whole.								
	527	Do.	18 2	17 0	Do.	1,500	"						
	521	Do.	19 1	14 8	In Part.								
	181	Do.	21 10	14 12	Whole.	500	"						
	490	Govt.	20 11	16 0	Do.	400	"						
	272	Do.	10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 4	In Part.	200	"						

Sub-Registrar's Office.

406	Do.	11 8	0 12	In part.	92	"			
.91	Do.	25 0	0 15	In part.	95	"			
		25 0	0 15	In part.	95	"			
521	Do.	11 5	10 5	Whole.	160	"			
Anigere									
374	Do.	12 2	9 8	In part.	300	"			
679	Do.	20 8	15 0	Do.	400	"			
672	Do.	6 22	4 8	Do.	100	"			
192	Do.	27 30	17 0	Whole.	300	"			
536	Do.	29 9	22 2	Do.	400	"			
368	Inam.	56 23	42 0	Do.	700	"			
120	Do.	14 4	9 12	In part.					
121	Do.	28 2	21 0	Do.					
130	Do.	25 25	17 4	Do.					
21	Do.	28 2	22 8	Do.					
33	Do.	22 6	18 0	Do.					
180	Govt.	32 7	36 5½	Whole.	700	"			
Hirehkop.....									
Amurgol									
Belwati									
159	Do.	12 19	7 12	In part.	140	"			

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Item or Governmental Assessment of Fields.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Conditions and other Remarks.				Amount at which leased or sub-let.	Date of Transfer.	Sub-Registrar's Office.	Information obtained whence referred.
					A.	G.	Rs.	as.				
Belwati	30	Govt.	4 28	5 0	Whole.				2,000	1870	{ Leased together with house for 8 years free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Gudisagar ...	192	Do.	55 4	41 0	Do.	10 0	6 7	In part.	150	"	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. Land free on expiration of term.	
Selwadi	436	Inam.	17 30	18 0	Whole.				400	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	386	Govt.	13 6	13 0	Do.				400	"	{ Leased for 18 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	39	Do.	5 26	5 8	In part.				300	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
	291	Do.	16 14	10 8	Whole.						Leased for 25 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Halkusugal...	66	Inam.	7 15	6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	In part.				800	"	{ Leased for 11 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
	67	Do.	13 10	11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.				100	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Khanapur ...	37	Do.	14 26	10 12	Whole.						Leased for 9 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Hanshi	118	Do.	18 16	17 10	Do.				300	"		
	84	Do.	28 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	In part.				400	"		
	85	Do.									Land free on expiration of term.	

85	Ds.	34	0	34	0	Do.		400	"
						Assessment per acre.			
111	Govt.	22	36	1	1	In part.	300	"	Leased for 6 years. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.
111	Inam.	27	10			Do.	200	"	Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
107	Ds. Govt.	24	18	18	0	Do. Whole.	160	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance.
Kalwad	60	21	10	21	0		500	"	Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
89	Inam.	14	3	12	0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 7 years. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
38	Do.	61	21	54	0	Do.	2,000	"	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance.
Chilakwad	1	Do.	17	1½	21	8	In part.	800	"
Morab	368	Do.	42	3	44	8	Do.	500	"
273	Do.	20	12	28	0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance.
Benkenkop	32	Do.	20	6	18	0	Do.	500	"
Nalwadi	90	Do.	17	2	19	0	Do.	600	"
Padehsur.....	54	Do.	11	20	9	7	Do.	150	"
Bylehal	93	Do.	19	27	23	0	Whole.	200	"
Alagwadi	258	Govt.	12	1½	9	1½	In part.	200	"

STATEMENT E.—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Farm or Government Land.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Condition and other Remarks.				Information whence obtained.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
					A.	G.	Rs.	as.		
Majjigud	39	Govt.	15 3	12 8	In part.				Leased for 12 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
	48	Do.	7 16	9 0	Do.					
Khunnur	61	Do.	8 31	0 12	In part.				Leased for 5 years for Rs. 75 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Kurlgeri	27	Do.	6 22 ³ ₄	0 15	Do.				Leased for 8 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Sirkol	35	Inam.	17 35	19 0	Whole.				Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Dundur	23	Do.	12 31	14 0	Do.				Leased for 11 years. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Bennur	31	Govt.	31 27	24 0	Do.				Leased for 14 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Alagwadi ...	336	Judi.	39	19	32	0	In part.	1,000	1871	{ Leased for 8 years for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.
		Inam.	13	8	10	15	Whole.	118	"	
Halkusugul ...	60	Do.	22	26	18	0	Do.	1,240	"	{ Leased for 14 years for Rs. 114 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		Inam.	16	25	16	0	Do.	"	"	
Nowgoond ...	50	Do.	20	19	19	0	Do.	"	"	{ Leased for 10 years for Rs. 1,240 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
		Inam.	12	18	9	0	Do.	90	"	
194	163	Assessment per acre.	20	0	0	11	In part.	195	"	{ Leased for 5 years for Rs. 195 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		Govt.	9	39	7	10	Do.	96	"	
22	23	Assessment per acre.	13	13½	18	15½	Do.	100	"	{ Leased for 10 years Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		Do.	7	12	5	4	Whole.	"	"	
139	13	Assessment per acre.	13	18	10	15	Do.	100	"	{ Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		Do.	12	18	6	10	Whole.	300	"	
478	38	Assessment per acre.	26	0	0	0	Do.	600	"	{ Leased for 15 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
		Govt.	2	2	2	2	Do.	"	"	
60	8	Assessment per acre.	37	8	8	8	In part.	100	"	{ Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		Inam.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Fields.	A. G.	Rs. as.	Portion of Field leased or sub-leased to Govt.	Amount at which leased or sub-leased.	Date of Transaction.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Inforrnation whence obtained.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
	115	Inam.	16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 4	In part.	544	1871.	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 544 paid in advance.				
	473	Govt.	27 4 17 0	Whole.	100	"	Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.				
	115	Inam.	16 0 0 15	Whole.	200	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance.				
	202	Govt.	37 19 30 0	Do.	400	"	Land free on expiration of term.				
	385	Inam.	16 35	14 10 $\frac{2}{3}$	In part.	300	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance.				
	56	Do.	21 12 21 0	Whole.	100	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance.				
Ballur	25	Govt.	21 30 1 1	Assessment per acre.	92	"	Land free on expiration of term.				
Komarkop ...	41 {	Judi. Inam.	20 14	15 0	Whole.	250	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 92 paid in advance.				
						"	Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.				
						"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance.				
						"	Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.				

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Belwagi	86	Inam.	39	26	30	0	Do.	460	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 460 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	28	Govt.	12	0	12	12	In part.	300	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Anigerree	78	Inam.	11	13	8	10	Do.	40	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 40 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	386	Govt.	43	26	27	8	Whole	109	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 109 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Chilakwad ...	79	Inam.	23	10	26	0	Do.	3,200	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 3,200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	80	Do.	27	30	28	0	Do.	160	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 160 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	81	Do.	27	25	29	0	Do.	160	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	4	Do.	19	10	19	0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Bularwad ...	54	Govt.	27	28	24	8	Do.	100	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	18	Do	12	1	12	4	Do.	200	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	64	Do.	15	26	16	11	In part.	80	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 80 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	16	Inam.	12	21	12	9	Do.	100	"	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
Selwadi Mujreh Datmal ...	214	Govt.	15	24½	12	8	Do.	200	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Siswinnalli ...	73	Inam.	21	32	26	0½	Do.	250	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	73	Do.	21	32	26	0½	Do.	200	"	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term of years.

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Description or Lease.	Present Assess- ment of Fields.	A. G. Arable Acres.	Rs. In part.	1871.	Conditions and other Remarks.		Information whereas obtained.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
							Date of Transac- tion.	Amount at which leased or sub- leased.		
Siswinhalli ...	70	Govt.	23 12	26 2	In part.	500	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lessee.			
Padebaur ...	135	Do.	21 17	21 8	Do.	200	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	"		
Gumgol	143	Do.	22 2	0 13	In part.	200	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	"		
	218	Do.	19 30	17 0	Whole.	100	Leased for 18 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	"		
	241	Inam.	28 36	25 0	Do.	500	Leased for 23 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	"		
	80	Govt.	28 23	33 0	In part.	500	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	"		
Bhadrapur ..	45	Do.	28 2	29 12	Whole.	800	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	"		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Dundur	7	Do.	3 14	4	0	Do.		50	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 50 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Yemagnur ...	63	Inam.	16 29	1	0	In part.		100	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	33	Gort.	4 29	4	15	Do.		160	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 160 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	35	Do.	20 0	17	11	Do.		600	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 600 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	105	Do.	29 20	33	0	Whole				
Morab	42	Inam.	20 20	0	14	In part.		200	"	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
Halkikeri	22	Do.	19 9	18	13	Do.		400	"	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
Ebhrampur...	226	Judi	15 1	13	0	Whole.				
	Inam.	17 12	12	0	In part.					
	312	Do.	18 26	19	0	Whole.		900	"	Leased for 17 years for Rs. 900 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.
	287	Do.	2	8	1	6	In part.			
	311	Do.	13 3	14	8	Do.		500	"	Leased for 40 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.
Nagmar	63	Do.	5 26	6	0	Do.				
	68	Do.	14 13	16	0	Do.		500	"	Leased for 38 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.
	64	Do.	19 3	19	0	Do.		160	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 160 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Gobargumpi .	3	Govt.	12 0	11	0					

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land Lapsed or Government Leased or sub- leased or sub- let.	Present Assessment of Fields.	Arable Acres	Rs.	a.	Conditions and other Remarks.			Information wherever obtainable.
							Date of Transac- tion.	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 96 paid in advance, Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Nagarhalli ...	34	Govt.	13 17	11 8	In part.		200	1871.	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Nalwadi ...	34	Do.	10 2	11 0	Do.		96	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 96 paid in advance, Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Kongwad ...	64 { Inam. } 68 Do.	{ Judi. } 12 24 ₂	17 3 ₁ 12 8	12 5 ₁ 8 0	Do.		500	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Lands free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Benur	6 Do. 7 Do. 3 Do.	5 27 0 34 9 1	7 8 1 2 12 8	Do. Do. Do.			325	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 325 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Balarwad ...	5 Govt.	10 0	10 0	Do.			425	"	Leased for 17 years for Rs. 425 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Khunur	56 { Inam. }	Judi. { 24 22 Inam. }	23 0	Whole.			100	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
							500	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.	

Sub-Registrar's Office.

59	Govt.	12	264	11	12	In part.		200	1872.	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.
98	Inam.	23	...	18	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	Do.		200	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
90	Do.	20	23	21	8	Do.		250	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
179	Judi.	Inam.	55	35	42	0	Do.	900	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 900 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.
133	Do.		22	36	23	0	Whole.	300	"	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.
349	Inam.	27	13	20	15	Do.	500	"		Leased for 8 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
324	Do.	4	3	3	1	In part.		"		
							Assessment per acre.			
154	Govt.	17	0	0	11	In part.	150	"		Leased for 5 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
120	Do.	10	26	9	9	Whole.	400	"		Leased for 10 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
350	Do.	16	8	11	8	In part.	200	"		Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
78	Do.	24	19	21	8	Do.	200	"		Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
545	Do.	12	17	0	14	Do.	100	"		Leased for 18 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages, Old Survey Number.	Land Name or Covering.	Present Assess- ment of Fields.	Arable Acres	Rs. a.	4. G.	Date of Transac- tion.	Amount at which Leased or sub- Leased or sub- Let.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information wherever obtainable.	
									Sub-Registrar's Office.	
Nowgoond ...	432 Govt.	32 19	28 0	Whole,	460	1872.	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	81 Inam.	27 25	29 0	Do.	500	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.			
	547 Govt.	28 27	26 0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	382 Inam.	21 14	15 14	Do.	300	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.			
	210 Govt.	35 15	29 0	Do.	700	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	478 Do.	12 18½	7 9	In part.	300	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	476 Do.	2 9	1 8	Do.	300	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	405 Inam.	25 6	19 0	Whole,	300	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
	406 Govt.	11 8	8 0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.			
	400 Inam.	14 0	10 8	In part.						

Sub-Registrar's Office.

351	Inam.	62	15	47	0	Whole.	800	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
387	Do.	5	0	3	13	In part.	250	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
394	Do.	11	19	11	1	Do.	320	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 320 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
538	Do.	28	7	21	0	Do.	"	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
60	Govt.	8	37	8	8	Do.	100	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
38	Inam.	28	7	21	0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
53	Do.	6	30	5	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	Do.	60	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 50 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Madgunki	... Padehsur	175	Govt.	22	36	27	0	Whole.	200	"
76	Judi.	18	13	14	0	In part.	300	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
117	Inam.	11	3	8	15	Whole.	140	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.	
176	Govt.	20	22	24	8	In part.	500	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 140 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
174	Do.	11	16	13	8	Do.	200	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
362	Inam.	26	39	27	0	Whole.	500	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
123	Govt.	22	16	19	8	In part.	300	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
336	Inam.	39	17	32	0	Do.	1,000	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
									Leased for 18 years for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Hamir or Government Land	Present Assessment of Fields.	Arable Acres.	Conditions and other Remarks.			Information whence obtained.				
					A.	G.	Rs.	a.	Date of Transaction.	Leased at which rate.	Leased or sub-let.	Perturbed or Field lease.
Alagwadi ...	353	Inam.	23 27	20 0	Whole.	100	1872.	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.				
	317	Do.	27 13	19 0	Do.	250	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.				
	281	Govt.	23 0	16 1	Do.	700	"	Leased for 27 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.				
Kumarkop ...	72	Do.	32 24	26 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.				
	18	Do.	35 12	33 0	Do.	600	"	Leased for 21 years for Rs. 600 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.				
Anigeree	370	Do.	19 13	8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	In part.	200	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.				
	351	Do.	33 3	25 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.				
	225	Inam.	22 28	17 0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.				

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Sub-Registrar's Office.

268	Govt.	11	19	8	8	Do.	460	"	Leased for 35 years for Rs. 460 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
358	Do.	14	37	9	7	Whole.	96	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 96 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
421	Do.	37	25	35	0	Do.	800	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
516	Do.	48	31	37	0	Do.	2,000	"	Leased for 69 years for Rs. 2,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
609	Inam.	13	33	0	12	In part.	230	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 230 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Morab	412	Do.	24	0	24	10	Whole.	200	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
Dundur	19	Govt.	11	39	13	0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 16 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
18	Inam.	34	0	34	0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
13	Govt.	12	0	1	1	In part.	400	"	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
18	Inam.	34	0	34	0	Whole.	800	"	Leased for 17 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Kongwad	105	Do.	36	37	37	0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
95	Judi. } Inam.)	15	11	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	In part.	200	"	{ Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Jodi to be paid by owner of land.	

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Number Government or Field.	Present Assess- ment of Field.	Portion of Field leased or sub- let.	Amount at which leased or sub- let.	Date of Transac- tion.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information whereas obtained.	
								A. G.	Rs. a.
Taddal.....	43	Govt.	11 34	12 8 In part.	200	1872	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	109	Do.	18 36	15 8 Do.	200	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
	292	Do.	16 0	11 12 Whole.	164	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 164 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	453	Do.	9 4	5 8 Do.	128	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 128 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	68	Do.	24 10	15 6 In part.	120	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 120 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Benu	3	Inam.	9 1	12 8 Do.	200	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
	4	Do.	4 25	1 6 Do.	100	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Nagurhuli ...	Judi.	2	Inam.	54	25	41	0	Whole.	1,500	"	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 1,500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.
	Do.	3	Do.	5	37	5	0	Do.			
Ebhrampur ...	Judi.	3	Inam.	55	2	41	0	Do.	72	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 220 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by lender.
	Do.	6	Do.	24	19	18	0	Do.			
Banhatti ...	Judi.	4	Inam.	90	23	74	0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 72 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	Do.	7	Do.	7	27	5	0	Do.			
Kurlwad ...	Judi.	5	Inam.	23	7	25	0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	Do.	8	Do.	26	9$\frac{1}{2}$	19	8	In part.			
Datnal ...	Judi.	6	Inam.	21	14	20	0	Whole.	300	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	Do.	9	Do.	20	1	17	0	Do.			
Sawihali ...	Judi.	7	Inam.	16	32	14	0	Do.	800	"	Leased for 13 years for Rs. 800 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	Do.	8	Do.	24	10	23	0	Do.			
Datnal ...	Inam.	8	Govt.	16	32	14	0	Do.	200	"	Leased for 4 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Judi to be paid by owner of land.
	Do.	100	Govt.	12	0	11	0	In part.			
Sawihali ...	Govt.	11	Inam.	1	16	1	8	Whole.	180	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 180 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	Do.	135	Govt.	12	0	11	0	In part.			

STATEMENT E—continued.

Villages, Old Survey Number.	Arable Acres. Government Land from or to which leased.	Present Assess- ment of Field.	Portion of Field leased.	Amount at which leased.	Date of Transac- tion.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Infor-mation obtained. of bene-fice.	Sub-Regis-trar's Of-fice.	
							A.	G.	Rs. a.
Kadubballi ... 36	Inam.	6 23	5 12	To part.	150	1872	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance.		
	Govt.	12 26 ¹	11 12	Do.	200	"	Land free on expiration of term.		
Khunur 59							Leased for 3 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance.		
Manjigud 42	Do.	23 19	22 2	Do.	400	"	Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		
							Leased for 12 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance.		
							Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		
Manukwad ... 21	Inam.	13 0	1 5	In part.	400	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance.		
Belwatgi 157	Do.	10 30	11 0	Do.	100	"	Land free on expiration of term.		
Chilakwad ... 29	Judi Inam. }	29 10	26 0	Do.	280	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance.		
	Do.	17 33	19 0	Do.	300	"	Land free on expiration of term.		
Tulimorab ... 72	Govt.	24 0	20 0	Do.	"		Leased for 6 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance.		
							Land free on expiration of term.		
							Leased for 6 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance.		
							Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

Assessment per acre.									
		28	0	0	14	In part.	900	"	
Selwadi	67	Do.							Leased for 30 years for Rs. 900 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	397	Inam.	20	27	17	0 Whole.	200	"	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
Belur	71	Do.	20	13	28	0 Do.	360	"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	35	Govt.	36	11	36	8 In part.	300	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	56	Inam.	10	26	10	8 Do.	124	"	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 124 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
Hansi	85	Do.	34	0	34	0 Do.	400	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	127	Govt.	18	32	15	8 Do.	160	"	Leased for 17 years for Rs. 160 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Bhadrapur	101	Inam.	7	11	7	0 Whole.	100	"	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
	80	Govt.	10	0	9	0 In part.	200	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	68	Do.	8	15	7	14 Do.	50	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 50 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	110	Inam.	22	20	15	7 1/4 Do.	150	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
Yemagnur ..	29	Govt.	21	25	24	0 Whole.	500	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	94	Do.	18	11 1/2	16	0 In part.	150	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.

STATEMENT E.—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land Name or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Conditions and other Remarks.			Information obtained.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
					A.	G.	Rs.	a.	
Yemagnur ...	55	Govt.	18 18	18 8	In part.	300	1872.	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Byathal	16	Do.	31 5	33 0	Whole.	700	"	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Khanapur ...	17	Do.	15 0	12 0	In part.	100	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Tupadkar-hatti	44	Inam.	18 23	16 8	Do.	400	"	Leased for 3 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Gungol	170	Govt.	22 38	23 0	Whole.	100	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
Kalwad	114	Inam.	17 7	14 0	Do.	100	"	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Kondikop ...	17	Govt.	8 0	6 8	In part.	200	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.	
							"	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	

Sub-Registrar's Office.

36 A B G	99	Inam.	17	32	19	0	Whole.	100	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance.
	106	Do.	8	20	7	13	In part.	"	{	Land free on expiration of term.
	Do.	19	0	18	0	Do.	290	1873.	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 290 paid in advance.	
A B G	279	Do.	19	0	18	0	Do.	300	"	Land free on expiration of term.
	279	Do.	19	0	18	0	Do.	300	"	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance.
	4.5	Govt.	30	22	23	0	Whole.	400	"	Land free on expiration of term.
G u d i s a g a r ...	112	Do.	32	17	24	0	Do.	400	"	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance.
	80	Do.	25	8	24	0	Do.	400	"	Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	194	Do.	28	15	21	0	Whole.	200	"	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance.
T u p a d k u r - h a t t i .	52	Inam.	16	20	11	8	In part.	340	"	Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	121	Do.	8	29	7	12	Do.	300	"	Leased for 24 years for Rs. 340 paid in advance.
	34	Do.	4	16	4	0	Do.	400	"	Land free on expiration of term.
N o w g o o n d	387	Do.	9	21	7	4	Whole.	400	"	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance.
	394	Do.	17	27	14	8	In part.	96	"	Land free on expiration of term.
	372	Govt.	10	33	9	0	Do.	90	"	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 96 paid in advance.
N o w g o o n d	14	Inam.	4	29	4	12	Do.	400	"	Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	494	Govt.	14	25	12	0	Whole.	400	"	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance.

STATEMENT E.—concluded.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land farm or Government Leased.	Present Assess- ment of Field.	A. G. Rs. a.	Amount at which leased or sub- leased.	Portion of Field leased or sub- leased.	Date of Transac- tion.	Conditions and other Remarks.	Information obtained. whether	Sub-Registrar's Office.	
										A.	G.
										Rs.	a.
Nowgoond ...	22	Inam.	29 39	18 12						300	1873.
	29	Do.	8 2	7 1						100	"
	542	Govt.	10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0							
Anigere	549	Inam.	14 1	11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$						50	"
	294	Govt.	21 38	15 0						700	"
	224	Do.	9 6	7 4	Whole.					150	"
	120	Do.	14 3	13 0						288	"
	152	Do.	49 36	33 0						600	"
	189	Do.	26 5	21 13	In part.					400	"

Sub-Registrar's Office

Yennagur ...	69	Do.	19 32	13 12	Do.		150	"	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	15	Do.	60 34	76 0	Whole.	1,000	"		Leased for 9 years for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Kuralgeri ...	34	Inam.	22 0	23 0	Do.	400	"		Leased for 7 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.
Padesur	129	Govt.	18 10	16 0	In part.	200	"		Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Majigud	48	Do.	22 22	21 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	100	"		Leased for 10 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Sirkol	39	Inam.	20 0	22 11	Do.	200	"		Leased for 24 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Bularwad....	69	Govt.	7 9	7 4	Do.	80	"		Leased for 12 years for Rs. 80 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Belwagi ...	24	Do.	19 17	19 8	Do.	400	"		Leased for 10 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	106	Do.	19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 8	Do.	200	"		Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
	3	Do.	3 38	3 6	Do. } 27 Do.	6 0	6 0	250	{ Leased for 9 years for Rs. 250 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Byathal	49	Inam.	9 31	9 13	Do.	175	"		Leased for 12 years for Rs. 175 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term.

C. W. GODFREY, Capt.,
Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

No. 527 of 1874.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,

Southern Division,

Dharwar, 20th February 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, in original, a Report (No. 151, dated 29th January 1874,) from Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, on the revised rates of assessment to be introduced, during the revenue year 1874-75, in 47 villages of Hooblee Taluka and 81 villages of the old Nowalgoond Taluka.

2. The Survey Commissioner in his paragraphs 2 to 5 describes when the period of old settlements expired in different villages, and in what talukas the villages are now situated.

3. In paragraph 6, the Commissioner notices that large survey numbers have, in the re-measurement, been divided into smaller fields ; that "all survey fields held by more than one occupant or holder recognized in the Government books were subdivided according to the boundaries of each occupant's enjoyment so as to give each a separately defined and assessed survey field." I believe that in carrying this out the principle of recognizing sub-divisions as independent survey fields, even in the case of recognized sub-divisions or Pot numbers which are below the minimum fixed by Government for this district under Section XVII. of Act IV. of 1868, has been adopted. It is true that the minimum fixed under Section XVII. is only applicable to divisions effected by the Collectors in execution of decrees of Civil Courts ; but at the same time it appears extremely desirable that not only to secure uniformity of practice as far as possible, but also to prevent very minute sub-divisions of survey fields, these same rules should also be held applicable to divisions of Government lands made by the Survey Department and also to divisions made under Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873. I believe my views on this point coincide with the views of Government as expressed in paragraph 6, Government Resolution No. 3862, dated 8th July 1873.

4. Colonel Anderson in the same paragraph (6) states that "when Government and inam land was included in one and the same survey field in the original survey, and ascertainable definition of the line of separation between the Government land and the Inam land existed, separate survey fields were made." Where, however, this line did not exist, nothing appears to have been done.

There are several cases of this nature in the villages now to be revised. If, after the completion of the survey, the holder of such mixed number should be desirous of relinquishing the Government portion of his field, the officers of the Revenue Department will have to decide what portion of the field belonged to Government, and will be obliged, contrary to Section V. of the Survey Rules, to accept the resignation of part of a number. For the better definition of the property, both of the Inamdar and of Government, it appears most desirable that in no case should the Inam and Government land be mixed in one number. Colonel Anderson in his letter to Government No. 967, dated 4th October 1870, paragraphs 5, 6, and 7, adverted to this subject, and Government in their Resolution No. 5402, dated 4th November 1870, "resolved that, provided the full rights of Government were secured, there was no objection, with the consent of the parties interested, to the assessment due to Government being put on such particular numbers as may be found convenient, leaving the rest of the Inam holding free from liability to pay Inam kassar. As some of the holders of mixed numbers desired that their Inam portion should be measured off separately, I referred the question to the Survey Commissioner, who replied it would be best to reserve this for consideration at the time of the introduction of the new rates. To me the matter seems easy of disposal. In every case it is known that Government is entitled to a certain area. The best and the most simple plan would be to allow the holder to point out the Inam portion of his field. No doubt, if this concession were allowed, he would select the best portion as his Inam. But to take inferior land (the land cannot be very inferior to the adjoining Inam portion) and disconnect ourselves entirely from the alienated portion would be a far more satisfactory arrangement than to allow the property of Government and the Inamdar to remain undefined. By doing this, the loss to Government throughout the district will be but inconsiderable, while the desirable result of clearly separating the Inam and Government lands will be obtained.

5. In paragraphs 8, 9, and 10, Colonel Anderson points out the difference in measurement between the old and the new survey, together with the causes to which such difference is due. The old and the new survey, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, were perfectly independent. The very trifling difference between the results of these two independent surveys, namely, 0.19 per cent., is a clear and satisfactory proof of the great accuracy with which the operations have been performed.

6. It is satisfactory to note from paragraph 11 that a traverse survey of the boundaries of every village has been made; this fact will render the maps more useful for general purposes.

7. I fully concur with Colonel Anderson in his remarks as to the necessity of re-classification of the red-soil lands. The experience of later years has proved beyond doubt that these red-soil lands are far more valuable than they were supposed to be thirty years ago.

8. In paragraphs 15 to 20 Colonel Anderson shows the necessity there was for re-classifying some of the inferior black-soil land. In the case of all lands which were classed in the last survey at about $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas, he considers a mere adjustment of classes was all that was necessary, and he states that, for all practicable purposes, he feels satisfied that the classification, as now adjusted, is as good a basis on which to revise the assessment as if every single field was re-classed. In a matter of this kind every reliance must be placed on the judgment of the Survey Officers. It is clear, in the present instance, that great pains have been taken to secure a proper adjustment of the classification of lands under revision.

9. Paragraphs 21 to 29 of the report are occupied with a description of the climate, condition of the people, state of rainfall and crops, &c. A succinct account of the growing and important market town of Hooblee and other neighbouring markets is also given in paragraph 22. From six years' experience of this district I am fully able to endorse the opinion expressed by Colonel Anderson as to the high fertility of the ground in the Hooblee and Nowlgoond Talukas. During the present season, which has been exceptionally bad in portions of Nowlgoond and the Nurgoond Petta, I at first entertained apprehensions of entire failure of crops. The soil, however, notwithstanding the unseasonable and insufficient fall of rain, retained so much moisture that even in this year the crops, though stunted, are better than we expected.

10. The Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 26 and 27 doubts the correctness of the information obtained by Captain Godfrey from the Revenue Records as to the extent of kharif crops in the Nowlgoond Taluka, which Captain Godfrey puts at 19 per cent. of the whole cultivation. Colonel Anderson then gives the results of his personal experience. He seems to think that there is hardly any early crop in the black plains. Colonel Anderson has here slightly fallen into error, for the crop he refers to as the late jowari or shalu sown in August is most certainly the Ken Jola, and early and not a late crop. The late jowari or Bili Jola is generally sown in October. On the black soils the ground is prepared for sowing in the months of June and July, the sowing of early jowari takes place in the latter fortnight of July and in the month of August. In September commences the sowing of cotton, the first of the series of late crops; wheat follows

next; and in the month of October the late jowari or shalu is sown in a few places such as Anigeree and the surrounding villages. The early jowari, or "Ken Jola," is generally fit for harvest at the end of November, or three and a half months after the sowing of the seed. I consider the percentage of early crops shown by Captain Godfrey can be depended upon as being correct.

11. The Survey Commissioner in his 30th paragraph draws attention to the difficulty experienced by the people as regards drinking water in Nowlgoond villages, and states that since he was first here in 1842 much has been done to improve the supply of drinking water, but there is still room for a good deal of improvement. Till the constitution of local funds little or nothing could be done as regards water-supply, as Government was able to grant from general revenues only very small money-aid. Since the formation of local funds 18 tanks have been repaired in Nowlgoond Taluka at an aggregate sum of Rs. 33,565. Generally in the black soil of this district it is useless to sink wells, the well water being brackish and undrinkable. To give every village a satisfactory water-supply will be a matter of some years; still I have little doubt that by largely devoting, as we have hitherto done, local funds to this purpose, a similar complaint will not arise on any new revision of assessment. From experience we find that it is not so much the deepening of tanks that is necessary as the securing for them a larger gathering ground, and in each case, before this can be done, careful surveys and plans are necessary, and these are being prepared as fast as possible, and at the present moment we have a special surveyor engaged upon works of this nature so as to provide the large towns of Nowlgoond and Nurgoond with an ample and unfailing supply of drinking water. As regards the complaint with regard to low castes being prohibited from taking water, I cannot bear in recollection a single complaint on this score being brought either to my notice or to that of my Assistants. I am aware that Brahmins, Lingayets, and the higher castes object to the Dhers using steps leading to the tanks used by the public generally. This, however, though illegal, is a point of social usage in which Government interference is not at present desirable. It is productive of little hardship to the low castes, as they generally have a separate access to the reservoir, or, where there are wells, their own special wells.

12. I entirely concur with Colonel Anderson in his remarks in paragraph 31 on the prosperous condition of the people in the black-soil plain. I regret, however, I am unable to concur with him in considering that the ryots keep their fields clean, and that nutt grass has long since been extirpated. While the state of

cultivation may be most favourably compared with what it was thirty years ago, or with what is now observable in the other parts of the Southern Division, still to any one who is acquainted with the high class cultivation to be met with in the northern parts of Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, the cultivation in this district must appear slovenly in the extreme. No doubt the nutt grass or Hariali has been very largely removed, but still their widespread existence is by no means uncommon. That this is the case is not owing to want of intelligence on the part of the cultivator but to the following two causes :—

1st.—To the fact that, considering the capabilities of the land, the district is under-populated.

2nd.—To the very low rate of assessment that has hitherto prevailed, enabling cultivators to take up and occupy a larger area of ground than they have either hands or cattle to cultivate properly.

Thus a ryot will cultivate well and tolerably closely the fields nearest to the village, but the assessment being exceedingly low he is able to obtain a tolerably fair crop from fields more distant without any great degree of labour or attention. That the extreme lightness of the assessment produces bad and slovenly cultivation will be seen at once by comparing the cultivation in our lightly assessed lands with that of the more highly assessed lands in the Kundgole territory.

13. In paragraphs 32 and 34, Colonel Anderson makes some observations on the present and the past condition of roads passing through the district under revision. As remarked by Colonel Anderson, this district was, previous to the introduction of the last survey, very backward as regards means of communication. Traffic was solely conducted by pack-bullocks, while scarcely any carts were in existence. During the thirty years that have passed, Government has done a good deal, though far from enough, towards improving the communication of the Southern Maratha Country, and the result has been that the ryots are able to obtain larger and better markets for their produce, while the wealth of the cultivators has been largely increased owing to the fact that a heavy-carrying traffic has been thrown into their hands. Moormed roads and carts have in most places replaced foot-tracks and pack-bullocks. So great has the change been, that Tandas of Brinjarees with their numerous pack-bullocks are now scarcely seen. During the last few years especially the Local Fund Department has not been idle, and many portions of the collectorate in which there was not a single road five years ago, and where little or no cart traffic was known, can now fairly be traversed with carts. In addition to the principal communications,

referred to by Colonel Anderson, between Nowlgoond and Anigeree, two very important points, the earth-work of a road has been completed, and steps are now being taken to moorum this road and to construct the main culverts on it. Between Dharwar and Hebsur, a distance of 21 miles, a first class-road is nearly completed ; this road will be carried on to Anigeree, while a branch road leading from this road to Maradgi will pass on to Tirlapur and Nowlgoond.

14. The Hooblee and Agdi road, referred to by Captain Godfrey in paragraph 11 of his report as a branch road leading to Savanur, branches off from the main road at Kot-kund-hunsi, from which place it has been laid out as far as Shirewad, and culverts built where more urgently required, and the road is passable for traffic as far as Shirewad at all times of the year. At the other end of this road between Agdi and Karajgi the road has been laid, and is passable at all times of the year, while the whole section in the Savanur State will, during 1874-75, be opened as a complete road for traffic. In a few years we may hope that the intermediate sections of this most important line of road will be completed.

15. Had the Local Funds been in existence for the last thirty years, the state of the villages under revision as regards water-supply and communications would have been far more satisfactory.

16. Notwithstanding, however, what has been done by the Local Funds, the state of the provincial communications in the district is still very defective, and some attention towards their improvement is urgently required. Not a single provincial line is as yet a first-class metalled road, while on provincial road, called the Hooblee and Kulladgee road, is, as remarked by Captain Godfrey and Colonel Anderson, little better than a country track, and impassable during the rainy season. This road, though a provincial one, can bear no comparison with our local roads, many of which are equal to the best provincial line in the district. The Hooblee and Kulladgee road is a most important line, traversing the black-soil talukas of Hooblee, Nowlgoond, and Nurgoond for nearly 50 miles. I would respectfully urge that steps be taken to make this road a complete moorammed and bridged road, so that it may be passable during all seasons of the year.

17. The circumstances of the Dharwar District are peculiar. It is cut off from the coast, has no line of railway within easy access, while the districts of Tanna is traversed by three lines of railway and the districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira (from Cambay), and Ahmedabad are traversed by one railway and have also a coast traffic—while Poona, Sholapoor, Nasik, and Khandesh are traversed by one line, and while the districts of Karwar, Ratnagiri and Colaba have their sea-board available—the district of Dharwar with its 1,521,255 acres under cultivation, of which 126,032 acres under indigenous cotton and 204,104 acres under American cotton,

has not a single metalled road to carry, during the monsoon months, its produce either to the coast or to other important marts out of the district. I trust I may be excused for stating that Dharwar has a right to require of Government greater attention as regards its communications, and a larger allotment from the provincial revenues for the execution of public works. At the present moment the land revenue of the district is undergoing revision, and the Government revenue will be largely increased ; this, therefore, makes it all the more incumbent upon Government to duly provide ample means of communication. I trust that, in sanctioning the increased rates proposed by Colonel Anderson, Government will not fail to sanction the complete construction of the Hooblee and Kulladgee road as far as it lies in this district, the metalling of that portion of the Karwar and Bellary road situated between Sangtikop and Gadag, so that even during the monsoon it may be available for cotton traffic, as also the construction of the remaining section of this road, 16 miles, between Dambal and Hessrur, which is the only break in the road from Karwar to Bellary.

18. The Survey Commissioner in his paragraphs 36 to 48 comments upon the statistics furnished by Captain Godfrey as regards the 47 villages of Hooblee and the 81 villages composing the old Nowlgood Taluka. The town of Hooblee consists of 11 wards or village-sites which have been combined for municipal and other administrative purposes into one town called "Hooblee." Eight of these wards have culturable lands, and they have been included in the list of the 47 villages in which the revision is to take place. The three remaining wards—"Old Hooblee," "Ganesh Peit," and "Majidpur"—have no lands. The following statement shows the population of the town of Hooblee according to wards, as ascertained at the time of the general census taken on 21st February 1872 :—

Name of Ward.				Population.
Peit Majidpur...	...	...	...	17,111
Ganesh Peit ...	...	...	...	2,019
Old Hubli ...	...	...	...	8,823
Mariam-Timsagar ...	...	...	..	2,632
Yellapur ...	...	...	...	1,423
Virapur ...	...	...	...	588
Madinaikun-Arlikati ...	...	...	...	1,996
Bellapur ...	...	..	...	1,558
Ayodha ...	...	...	...	1,100
Krishnapur ...	...	..	...	445
Bidanahal ...	...	...	...	266
<hr/>				
Total...				37,961

The Survey Commissioner doubts the correctness of the proportion of agriculturists to the urban population given by Captain Godfrey. As the proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural population was ascertainable from the compilation forms of the General

* Appendix 1.A. Census of 1872, I caused a statement* to be compiled, affording this information as regards the 47 villages of the Hooblee Taluka and the three wards of Hooblee which have no lands. The result is, that if the urban population of the town is included in the calculation, the percentage of agricultural population becomes 10·4, while if the town population is excluded, the proportion of agriculturists becomes 22 per cent. The proportion of agriculturists in the Nowlgoond Taluka is 22·7.

19. The increase in carts in the Hooblee villages is certainly understated, the carts in the three important wards of the town of Hooblee which have no culturable lands not having been included in the number. I regret I am unable to supplement this information from my Huzur records, as they show the aggregate number for the taluka. The number of carts for the whole of the Hooblee Taluka during the year 1872-73 was 4,472; nearly 1,000 of these must belong to people in the town of Hooblee.

20. Paragraphs 48 to 53 of the report are occupied with an interesting comparison and examination of the price prevailing at different intervals from the year 1819. No pains have been spared in the collection and tabulation of the price lists. Although the quotations cannot pretend to be perfectly accurate, they can be relied upon for all practical purposes, and can safely be used as a basis for drawing inferences as to the future.

21. The current Dharwar seer is a measure of capacity, calculated to hold water weighing 160 tolas. If different cereals are measured, they exhibit different weights per seer of capacity. From experiments made in my office I find that the different grains measured by the current Dharwar seer give the following results :—

Names of Articles.						Weight in Tolas.
Water	...	...	...	...	...	160
Wheat and Ragi	...	...	..	...	...	142
Rice, best sort	...	...	...	...	...	148
Rice, common sort	...	...	...	...	...	152
Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	144
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	117
Toor Dall	...	...	...	...	...	128
Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	142
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	146

Colonel Anderson has, for the purposes of comparison, converted the prices given in Dharwar seer to Bengal seer of 80 tolas,

22. The Survey Commissioner states he is aware that considerable apprehension exists regarding the future course of prices. I for one consider that there is no reason to apprehend anything but a very moderate fall in the prices now prevailing. The price of grain is entirely dependent on the demand and supply. It is interesting to notice that for 20 years previous to the introduction of the survey the two main cereals of the district—jowari and wheat—remained nearly stationary; that from the year 1844, the year following the introduction of the new survey, the favourable rates of assessment having brought a far larger extent of area under cultivation caused at once a very heavy fall in the prices of wheat and jowari. As, however, this increased cultivation continued, and such increased cultivation represented a larger employment of labour, a wider diffusion of wealth, and generally increased material prosperity, so the bulk of the population found means to take advantage of these increased supplies, and year by year the market prices steadily went on increasing. One would have expected that the unusual prosperity which arose in this district owing to the American war would have led to a far higher scale of prices than now exist. The returns before us, however, show that though from 1864 to 1868 the prices were higher than those between 1859 to 1863, still that the prices prevailing in the years 1869 to 1873, the years following the American war and when the cotton trade may be said to have become depressed, were not far lower than the preceding five years. This is an indication that the prices now prevailing are not due to any unusual causes, but are the result of the general prosperity of the country. Although there is at present a temporary check in commercial activity, still the spirit of progress is abroad; and we may confidently expect a great development of the resources of the country both from public works and from commercial enterprise. The fact is that, within the last 20 years, India generally has taken most gigantic strides in improvement and material advancement. Wealth is more widely distributed, and with it the demand for all articles of food, both mere necessaries and luxuries, has steadily increased. On the other hand, in India, as in Europe, the purchasing power of the precious metals has decreased and is decreasing. The moderate increased assessment recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner will not even put the Government on so favourable a footing as to share of produce as it was when the assessment now expiring was introduced. I consider that we may calculate the prices now prevailing as being nearly at their lowest, and Colonel Anderson seems to me to be remarkably safe in his inference that even with a very heavy fall in prices, the cultivators will be left cent. per cent. better off than they were thirty years ago.

23. The Survey Commissioner next refers in his paragraphs 54 to 57 to the high sub-letting rates and occupancy prices of lands

situated in the villages under revision. During my late tour through the Nowlgoond and Hooblee Talukas, I obtained information from the Sub-Registry Offices as to the sub-letting rates and selling prices of lands prevailing during the last three years. Captain Godfrey has collected similar information, which is reviewed by the Survey Commissioner in his paragraph 54. I append two statements* containing the information obtained by me. I deem

* Appendices II—A and III—A. it desirable to submit these statements, because they furnish information for three years preceding the year of revision; and, secondly, they contain information as regards every sale and lease registered in the Sub-Registry Offices, so that there may be no possible ground for suggesting that instances which favoured a particular view were alone introduced for reference. A careful examination of these will prove the correctness of the Survey Commissioner's statement as regards the heavy sub-letting rates prevailing in the villages under revision and the high premium paid for the occupancy of the lands. I will refer to these statements again when considering in detail the proposals of the Survey Commissioner as regards the fixing of the new rates.

24. The actual value of the land to the cultivator is shown in a remarkable degree by the rates paid for lands belonging to the Anigeree Desai, which are under the direct management of the Collector. Colouel Anderson points out that there is no falling off in these rates. I would observe that, were I willing to oust cultivators who have been cultivating the fields for many years, I could easily obtain very much higher offers. The law enables me, in my capacity as administrator of the estate, to lease lands for not longer than five years. This power I have availed myself of in some cases, and have found that the security of a longer lease at once results in a willing payment of higher rates.

25. Colonel Anderson's remarks in paragraph 58, regarding the extent to which survey fields are cultivated by other than the actual Government occupants appear to me to open up a question of the very gravest importance, and seriously affecting the original principals on which our revenue survey system was based. I think I am right in stating that the views of Government in imposing a liberal and moderate assessment are the material improvement of those who actually cultivate the soil. The figures submitted by Captain Godfrey show to a remarkable degree the extent to which the liberal intentions of Government are frustrated by land speculators. Out of 20,385 holdings, upwards of one-fourth are not cultivated by persons holding direct from Government. The returns of rates of sub-letting, which are laid before Government, will show the extent to which the sub-tenants in these cases will be compelled to pay higher rates than the Government assessment.

It has not been uncommon within the last few years to hear on many sides marked expression as to the heaviness of the revision rates imposed by Government. This out-cry is chiefly raised by the land speculators or superior holders, who find that when Government commences to demand from them as occupants its fairer proportion of revenue, their profits must be reduced in a corresponding proportion, as their sub-tenants being already rack-rented are unable to bear the extra burden.

26. This appears to me a question of great moment and one demanding the most serious consideration of Government. If in a prosperous district like Dharwar, the alienation of the land from the actual cultivators has gone so far, that at the end of 30 years 25 per cent. of the land has become alienated from the agriculturists, it is alarming to think of what will be the result at the close of another 30 years. The greatest principle of our Survey Settlement will be upset, and the land throughout the country will fall into the hands of speculators, who will rack-rent the agriculturist and render his position more lamentable than that of the tenants of the Bengal Zemindars. That a remedy can be found for this, is clear if Government will only venture to grapple with the question. The intention of Government is to allow the cultivators, who are the chief reliance of Government, to hold their lands on really favourable terms. I would, therefore, venture to suggest, for the consideration of Government, that in all revision settlements there should be two kinds of rates—one that to be paid by the actual cultivator when he is the occupant, and another much higher rate to be paid by the occupant whenever he sub-lets his lands. This latter rate should be considerably higher than the former rate—in fact, so high as to be practically a bar to the sub-letting of land by land speculators.

27. The Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 62 to 66 gives an account of the collections, balances, and remissions during the last 30 years. The statements given in these paragraphs speak for themselves, and afford ample proof of the lightness of the present assessment and the great prosperity of the people.

28. Government in their Resolution No. 3859, dated 6th August 1872, desired crop experiments to be made in places which were to be brought under revision settlement. Several experiments were made during the last year in some of the villages for which the revision assessment is now proposed. Colonel Anderson has not adverted in his report to the results of these experiments. I have, therefore, deemed it necessary to furnish this information.

* Appendices IV—A and V—A. I append two statements,* one for the Hooblee Taluka villages and one for Nowlgoond villages. The experiments in Nowlgoond were carried at my private expense and under the super-

vision of the Mamlatdar. Column 17 of these statements shows the proportion of profits to the present assessment. The extent to which the assessment of lands is capable of enhancement can clearly be observed from this comparison.

29. I now come to the consideration of the most important part of Colonel Anderson's letter regarding the rates of assessment to be imposed in the future. With the exception of a few modifications, which I will presently notice, I entirely concur with the Survey Commissioner in the rates proposed by him. Colonel Anderson has most properly adopted the invaluable principle "that to be safe we must pitch our rental somewhat below what we think the district can bear without danger."

30. In fixing the present rates the Survey Commissioner had special advantages, which he has made use of in fixing the revised rates. I refer to the recent survey settlement made in the adjoining Jagir States for Kundgole and Seerhate. The new assessments at both these places have proved a marked success; but Colonel Anderson has, I think, wisely adopted for our British villages a lower maximum than the Native Chiefs were willing to adopt.

31. The Survey Commissioner has divided the villages to which the revision settlement is to be made applicable into seven classes, and has for each class fixed different maximum rates for dry-crop land. I will make a few remarks on the propriety of the rates fixed for each class.

32. The first group contains 16 villages, all situated within five miles of Hooblee, they having an exceptional advantage over others in having an excellent market at Hooblee to carry their produce to daily. The present maximum rate is Rs. 2. The proposed rate is Rs. 3. The maximum sub-letting value is $10\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment. The maximum occupancy value of lands in this group is equivalent to 80 years' present rental. The present collections on Government land amount to Rs. 11,131; at the proposed rates this amount will be increased to Rs. 19,300, or an increase of 73 per cent. Considering the proximity of these villages to the town, I consider the increase proposed to be a very moderate one.

33. The second group consists of 19 villages, which are situated at a farther distance from Hooblee. The present maximum rate in these villages is Rs. 1-15-0, the proposed rate is Rs. 2-8-0. The maximum sub-letting value is $12\frac{1}{4}$ times the present assessment. The maximum price for which the lands are sold is at 48 years' purchase. The present collections on Government land are Rs. 21,545; at the proposed rates they will amount to Rs. 36,206, or an increase of 68 per cent., that is, 5 per cent. less than the

rates in the first group. These rates are, I consider, equitable, and should be approved.

34. The third group consists of 10 villages situated to the south-west of Hooblee. I entirely approve of the propriety of fixing somewhat lower rates in these villages, which border on the inland villages of the Kalghatghi Taluka. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-12-0. The proposed rate is Rs. 2-4-0. The present collections amount to Rs. 5,379. According to the proposed rates the collections will be Rs. 8,172, or an increase of 51·9 per cent.

35. The fourth group comprises 8 villages. The present maximum rate in these villages is Rs. 1-9-0. The proposed rate is Rs. 2. The maximum sub-letting rates are four times the present assessment, and the occupancy value is $22\frac{3}{4}$ times that assessment. I consider the rates now proposed can be made applicable to all the villages except Tirlapur. Although the village of Tirlapur has a good drinking tank, the quality of its land is in no way superior to the adjoining fifth group of villages. The rainfall is somewhat uncertain there, and its situation on an unconstructed provincial line of road does not alone constitute a sufficient reason for placing Tirlapur in the fourth group. I have personally for several years past noticed the crops at Tirlapur, and have found them, as a rule, inferior to those in the neighbouring village lands. I therefore propose that the village of Tirlapur should be reduced one class, and should be treated as a fifth class village, with maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0.

36. The fifth group comprises 23 villages situated to the west and south of Nowlgoond. The maximum rate of dry-crop in these villages is Rs. 1-5-0, the proposed rate is Rs. 1-12-0. The present maximum sub-letting rate is $12\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment. The occupancy value is equivalent to $22\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental. As remarked by Colonel Anderson, the town of Anigeree was in a very declining state at the time of the last survey, and was consequently very lightly assessed. Circumstances, however, have greatly changed the state of the town and condition of the ryots. While it is situated within easy reach of the large markets of Gadag and Nowlgoond, it has a thriving market of its own, and its situation on the provincial road leading to Bellary affords peculiar facility to the ryots for disposing of their field produce. The villages of Bhadrapur and Nalawadi have nearly the same advantages as Anigeree in these respects. One other advantage which these villages enjoy over others in the same group, is that the lands of these villages are better situated for late jowari cultivation, so that, should the early rain not be favourable, the ryots of these villages still can sow jowari in the late season, and thus obtain a supply of fodder for their cattle. Considerable experience of the black-soil plains, and especially of the village of

Anigeree itself, as the Desai's property in that village is under my direct management, as also an examination of the statement relating to the sub-letting values of land, led me to the conclusion that the villages of Anigeree, Bhadrapur, and Nalawadi ought to have, been classed in class 4 instead of in the fifth class. I, therefore beg to recommend that these three villages should be transferred to the fourth group, and assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2. With this exception the rates proposed by Colonel Anderson for this group should, in my opinion, be approved.

37. The remaining villages have been divided into two groups and assessed at the maximum rates of Rs. 1-8-0 and 1-4-0 respectively. The present maximum rate for the sixth group is Rs. 1-2-0, and that for the seventh group is 1 rupee. I entirely approve of the rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner for these groups. The present collections on the Government land in the sixth group amount to Rs. 84,904; at the proposed rates the assessment will come up to Rs. 1,31,766, or an increase of 55·2 per cent. The

* These include two collections on the Government land in the villages of the Badami seventh* group now amount to Rs. 21,556. Taluka.

At the proposed rates they will amount to Rs. 30,924, or an increase of 43·5 per cent.

38. Colonel Anderson in his paragraph 80 gives the rates which he proposes to impose on the rice land. I do not concur with Colonel Anderson as regards the rates proposed by him for this description of land. The present maximum rate for Tari for the villages which are to be revised is Rs. 3-8-0, and the average rate is Rs. 2-11-1. Colonel Anderson now proposes to put a maximum rate of Rs. 8, which will give an average rate all over of Rs. 4-5-0. As admitted by the Survey Commissioner, the rice lands situated in the villages now under revision are far from rich. Colonel Anderson has not stated what is the total percentage increase of revenue on the Tari lands alone, nor can this information be extracted from the returns submitted by him. Roughly speaking, the revenue now derivable from the Tari lands is, in my estimation, not susceptible of any increase over 50 per cent. at the most. If the total increase is greater than 50 per cent., as appears probable, then some reduction of rates will have to be effected at the time of the introduction of the new rates.

39. In paragraphs 81 to 85 the Survey Commissioner describes how he proposes to assess the different kinds of garden land. As I read paragraph 83 of his report I understand that he proposes to levy the maximum dry-crop rate on all garden lands which were assessed as garden lands at the time of the last survey, and only the ordinary dry-crop rate, to which the land is liable, on all dry-crop lands which have been converted into garden since the

last survey. If this interpretation is correct, I consider the Survey Commissioner's proposals are extremely moderate and fair to the cultivators.

40. In paragraph 84 the Survey Commissioner proposes to levy on gardens irrigated by bhurkis an extra water rate not exceeding 12 annas per acre. While I consider that the fundamental principle of our survey system is the non-recognition, for purposes of assessment of any private improvements made by cultivators, still I consider that, where fresh land has been brought under irrigation, being watered by bhurkis from nullahs or streams, Government, as the owner of the stream and the water therein, is entitled to a fair increased rate of assessment for the water so used. I trust that the moderate rate for bhurki irrigation proposed by Colonel Anderson will meet with the approval of Government.

41. Paragraphs 88 to 96 contain interesting observations regarding the result of the proposed rates. Colonel Anderson shows that the new rates give an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,01,225, against Rs. 2,48,974 collected last year, being an increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61·15 per cent. With reference to these figures I can only observe that the increase shown is a most moderate one. The people of the district expected far higher rates; the idea that the revised assessment would be 300 per cent. higher was very prevalent. Cultivators themselves and officers of experience have personally informed me that an increase of 200 per cent. could be borne by the people, while 150 per cent. would be considered a moderate and just increase. Government, however, desire that re-assessments should be pitched at a very moderate standard, and from this point of view the rates proposed by Colonel Anderson cannot but meet with the approval of Government.

42. In paragraphs 97 to 107 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner makes some very important remarks regarding the main products of this district. He points out the large area under cotton, and especially draws attention to the American variety, which as yet has alone succeeded and been acclimatized in Dharwar. Colonel Anderson clearly shows its intrinsic money value over the indigenous cotton, and makes out a clear case for the preservation of this staple in quality and purity.

43. I have been forced to the conclusion that this variety of cotton, which has been introduced only after many years of hard work, is deteriorating. The size of the seed is not more than half what it was, while I am met on all hands with loud and persistent complaints from the ryots that the seed has deteriorated, and that the out-turn now is barely half what it was. They ask for a fresh

importation of seed, and state their willingness to buy such imported seed. This subject has already been brought to notice by me, and I hope before long to have a fresh supply of good seed at my disposal. Mr. Shearer, the Superintendent, Model Farm, will also do his best by careful selection of seed to distribute good seed amongst the cultivators.

44. Colonel Anderson points out that this variety of cotton requires special machinery to clean it. At present the only machine that will clean New Orleans cotton is the saw-gin. The Americans, who, we must acknowledge, are sharp enough, have not yet found anything that can replace the saw-gin. Several inventions have been heralded as able to do wonders; but on trial, failure has been the result. In this district there are some 3,000 gins in the possession of the cultivators; the difficulty is to keep these in repair. There is the Dharwar Factory maintained to prepare and supply the necessary material, while in the districts there are 6 branch factories maintained by the gin owners themselves to carry out repairs.

45. Notwithstanding this, the staple is being rapidly destroyed, and is obtaining so bad a name that its superiority over the native variety is becoming doubtful to many.

46. The reason is simple. A saw-gin out of order, and with saws like knives that have good and quick cutting power, cuts and destroys the staple in the most fearful manner. But such a gin turns out in the day more cotton than a gin in repair; therefore it is more profitable to the gin owners, as at a given cost it does more work in a given time.

47. Again, no gin can be kept in use and in repair without some small yearly expenditure on repairs, and especially on new saws; therefore, if not repaired, this yearly expenditure is saved to the gin owners.

48. Many urge that the gin owner will find his cotton rejected. It would be but natural to suppose so, but experience, on the other hand, proves the contrary. For my part, I cannot understand why these gin owners are allowed to destroy this staple produce of the country, doing harm to the Government, to traders, and to the cultivators.

49. The remedy is simple: it was proposed by me, and was rejected by Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India. Notwithstanding that, I would once again venture to draw attention to the necessity of some immediate action. It is useless to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen, and it will be equally useless for Government to attempt any remedial

measures after the cultivation of the American variety of cotton has been driven out of the district.

50. In this country cotton presses are licensed, bills are passed regarding steam boilers, &c., and in England an Adulteration Act is passed and rigorously enforced.

51. I am unable to understand why, when the necessity is apparent and urgent, we should fail to legislate to preserve the character and quality of the American variety of cotton acclimatized in this district.

52. To secure this variety and ensure its quality all that is wanted is a small license fee (say Rs. 5) on each gin, with powers to Inspectors to close any gin which after one warning has not been repaired. Let it be repaired anywhere, if out of the Government factory so much the better, as, when it is clear the work can be carried out elsewhere, Government will at once close its Cotton Gin Factory.

53. In paragraphs 108 to 112, the Survey Commissioner remarks regarding the very great necessity of connecting this district by rail with the coast. In those remarks I fully and entirely concur, and I can only trust that this most important question may, as soon as possible, be re-considered, and a favourable decision passed.

54. I fully concur in Colonel Anderson's remarks regarding irrigation. The large schemes as yet do not pay, and I think are often not wanted. What the district requires is a complete and thorough repair of the existing small but useful irrigation tanks.

55. As regards roads in the black soil it is very necessary that as much good road as possible should be constructed, that what is constructed should be well done, and that culverts and bridges over nullahs should be built. What, however, is required in the first place is that a proper and correct line should be selected, then that work in sections should be carried on. Unless a proper line is selected, all the money expended will be waste expenditure, for in many, if not in most, cases the present tracks are nullahs and could never be made into roads passable after a single shower. I am glad to say that what Colonel Anderson suggests as regards making short sections of good roads is being carried out. At first in black soil, and with but slender means at my disposal, the result appears but small; but a very few years will, I am certain, show that the expenditure that is being carried on is well and satisfactorily made.

56. As regards the subject of the lands situated within the Hooblee municipal limits, I have addressed you separately in my No. 3888, dated 25th November 1873, on this subject.

With reference, however, to the question as to whether the settlement of these lands should be for 99 or for 30 years, the rules of assessment of lands within the limits of the town of Hooblee, sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 71, dated 5th January 1871, specify 99 years as the term of settlement. Section 3 of Bombay Act IV. of 1868 leaves it discretionary with the Government to fix any term they may deem desirable. It might possibly be well in the present case to limit the settlement of lands within the city survey limits to 30 years. If this should be decided upon, a corresponding alteration in the rules will have to be made.

57. In conclusion, I beg that, as the new rates will have to be given out to the people before the 31st March next, Government will be pleased to accord their sanction to the new rates proposed at as early a date as practicable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, }
20th February 1874. }

APPENDIX I. A.

STATEMENT showing the Detail of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population of the 47 Villages of the Hooblee Taluka and the three Wards comprising the Town of Hooblee.

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Agriculturists	Number of Non-Agriculturists.	Percentage of Agriculturists on the total Population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Town of Hooblee.	Old Hooblee ...	180	8,643	2·03	The agricultural population shown in column 3 only represents proprietors of lands, tenants, and farm labourers. Females of the agriculturists who perform domestic duties have not been included. The proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural population, including the urban population of the town of Hooblee, is 10·4 per cent. Excluding the town of Hooblee, the proportion is 22 per cent.
	Peit Mahajidpur ...	434	16,677	2·53	
	Ganesh Peit ...	82	1,937	4·06	
	Yellapur ...	95	1,328	6·77	
	Bidanhal ...	104	162	39·	
	Madinaikun-Arlikati ...	46	1,950	2·30	
	Mariam-Timsagar...	77	2,555	2·80	
	Ayodhia ...	30	1,070	2·70	
	Virapur ...	38	550	6·46	
	Bammapur ...	54	1,504	3·40	
	Krishnapur ...	50	395	11·23	
		1,190	36,771		
12	Ajapur ...	...	...	...
13	Burd singi ...	41	103	28·42	
14	Jangmarkop ...	...	...	...
15	Keshwapur ...	30	331	8·31	
16	Topalkatti ...	43	96	30·93	
17	Nagshetikop ...	80	308	26·1	
18	Sidapur ...	...	...	...
19	Narayanapur ...	117	473	19·84	
20	Agrahar-Timsagar	39	108	26·53	
21	Gabbur ...	68	696	8·90	
22	Mura-rali ...	68	291	18·94	
23	Budihal ...	...	...	...
24	Kotagondhunashi...	66	430	13·30	
25	Unkal ...	870	2,568	26·30	
26	Nulvi ...	243	1,355	15·20	
27	Adargunchi ...	299	1,202	19·92	
28	Bengeri ...	54	208	27·	
29	Gopankop ...	145	966	13·	
30	Bahirdewarkop ...	243	712	25·20	
31	Sherewad ...	216	913	19·13	
32	Kusugal ...	1,082	1,239	46·61	
33	Sul...	249	1,787	12·22	
34	Mulahali ...	72	326	18·	
35	Kurdikeri ...	150	711	17·42	
36	Aho-balapur ...	...	...	...
37	Ramapur ...	60	163	26·97	
38	Parsapur ...	138	289	32·18	
39	Rayanahal...	94	652	12·06	
40	Gangiwal ...	88	283	23,70	

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Agriculturists.	Number of Non-Agriculturists.	Percentage of Agriculturists on the total Population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	
41	Bammasamudra ...	92	476	19·65	
42	Anchatgeri ...	162	538	21·71	
43	Budadanhal ...	...	13	...	
44	Tagarhal ...	24	42	36·97	
45	Katnur ...	91	329	21·66	
46	Giriyal ...	24	195	20·16	
47	Gokal ...	222	518	30·	
48	Chennapur...	42	118	26·25	
49	Chevaramgud ...	43	121	26·20	
50	Mawanur ...	43	115	27·20	
Total population, including the Town of Hooblee ...		6,478	55,462	10·4	
Deduct Town population..		1,190	36,771	...	
Total population, excluding the town of Hooblee,		5,288	18,691	22·	

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, }
20th February 1874. }

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APPENDIX II. A.

STATEMENT of Deeds of Sale registered in the Hooblee and Nowlgoond Sub-Registry Offices during the Years 1871 to 1873, and arranged according to Groups.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Amount for which sold.	For how many times the assessment the occupancy of that land has been sold.	REMARKS.
FIRST GROUP.							
Maximum occupancy value of land=80 years' rental. Minimum occupancy value of land= 6 years' rental.							
1	Ajapur ...	23	5 0	7 14 0	60 0 0	8	
2	Hooblee ...	Part of 55	4 0	... 0	80 0 0	...	
3	Krishnapur	46	9 30	5 0 0	100 0 0	20	
4	Do. ...	55	5 32	4 0 0	60 0 0	15	
5	Do. ...	46 & 55	15 22	9 0 0	300 0 0	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6	Do. ...	9 & 2	21 10	10 0 0	800 0 0	80	
1872.							
1	Nagshetikop	8	25 36	36 0 0	1,080 0 0	30	
2	Narayanapur	20	15 26	15 0 0	300 0 0	20	
1873.							
1	Ahobalapur	46	12 35	... 0	800 0 0	...	
2	Ayodhya ...	21 & 30	11 18	19 0 0	200 0 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	Do. ...	21	9 16	14 0 0	100 0 0	7	
4	Do. ...	27	9 13	21 0 0	900 0 0	43	
5	Bamniapur	81	27 18	31 0 0	408 0 0	13	
6	Do. ...	107	38 2	50 0 0	800 0 0	16	
7	Gabbur ...	Part of 45	6 39	15 8 0	182 0 0	11	
8	Do. ...	45	13 39	31 0 0	200 0 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9	Do. ...	62	2 10	2 8 0	100 0 0	40	
10	Do. ...	Part of 25	7 21	10 0 0	60 0 0	6	
11	Jangmarkop	69	9 0	9 0 0	150 0 0	16	
12	Keshavapur	58	25 32	39 0 0	850 0 0	22	
13	Mariam-Timsagar	78	15 11	3 10 0	90 0 0	30	
14	Do. ...	12	2 28	9 2 0	350 0 0	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	
SECOND GROUP.							
1871.							
Maximum occupancy value of land=84 years' rental. Minimum occupancy value of land= 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental.							
1	Budarsingi	Part of 15	0 16	0 2 0	6 0 0	48	
2	Budarsingi	16	3 20	5 0 0	80 8 0	16	
3	Budarshingi	17	2 16	4 10 0	112 8 0	28	
4	Gopankop...	21	5 36	... 0	100 0 0	...	
5	Do. ..	96	18 23	25 11 0	965 0 0	38	

APPENDIX II. A—continued.

APPENDIX II. A—concluded.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, }
20th February 1874. }

APPENDIX III. A.

STATEMENT of Leases of Fields registered in the Hoobles and Noylgoond Sub-Registry Offices during the Years 1871 to 1873, and arranged according to Groups.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Advance.	Freehold Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assess-ment the Land has been sub-let.	Per cent. Premium of Premium.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FIRST GROUP.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = $10\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment.										
Minimum sub-letting rate = $11\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment.										
1871.										
1	Banapur ...	... 33	28 21	41 0 0	...	105 0 0	5 0 0	24	...	
2	Mariam-Tinsagar ...	Part of 12	5 15	18 4 0	...	48 0 0	8 0 0	21	...	
3	Narayanapur...	... of 20	13 0	13 0 0	400	.....	12 0 0	32	20	Lessee to pay the assessment.
1872.										
1	Agrahar-Tinsagar ...	76	17 31	31 0 0	500	.....	9 0 0	23	25	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
2	Do.	95	13 26	24 0 0	...	60 0 0	10 0 0	21	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
3	Do.	84 and 85	17 29	21 0 0	200	.....	5 0 0	3	10	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.

APPENDIX III. A—*continued.*

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Maximum sub-letting rate = 10½ times the assessment. } continued. Minimum sub-letting rate = 100 times the assessment. } continued.											
1872—continued.											
4	Banapur	...	10.9	24 22	37 4 0	200 0 0	2 0 0	24	...		
5	Do.	...	Part of 108	24 0	34 12 0	120 0 0	7 0 0	34	...		
6	Budihal	...	9	6 9	12 0 0	200	7 0 0	34	10		
7	Gahbur	...	32	8 32	7 0 0	250	8 0 0	54	124		
8	Do.	...	36	14 10	21 4 0	200	4 0 0	24	10		
9	Keshwapur	...	24	18 21	25 8 0	72 0 0	10 0 0	24	...		
10	Krishnapur	49, 50, 54	34 0	31 0 0	560	5 0 0	34	25	Ditto,		
11	Madinaikun-Arikatti.	4	27 2	22 0 0	240	1 0 0	11	12	Kulkarni Inam. There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.		
12	Do.	...	41	19 13	14 0 0	148 0 0	1 0 0	104	Government occupant to pay assessment.		
13	Do.	...	17	17 24	34 0 0	160 0 0	1 0 0	43	Ditto,		
14	Mariam-Timsagar	...	67	8 39	10 0 0	200	4 0 0	6	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.		
15	Do.	...	42	10 22	5 8 0	116	7 0 0	4	52	Lesse to pay assessment.	
16	Nagshetkop	...	57	7 30	6 8 0	48	4 0 0	23	2	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.	
17	Navavanamur	...	15 and 40	10 36	13 0 0	68 0 0	5 0 0	54	Ditto	ditto.	

APPENDIX III. A.—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the assessment of the Land has been sub-let.	Value of Premises at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SECOND GROUP—continued.									
Maximum sub-letting rate = 12½ times the present assessment, Minimum sub-letting rate = 14 times the present assessment, continued.									
1872.									
1	Adargunchi	Part of 28	24 25	34 0 0	160 0 0	4 0 0	Nearly 43	...	
2	Bengeri	„ of 36	5 8	7 8 0	50	2 0 0	34	2½	
3	Do.	„ of 40	3 35	3 5 6	10 0 0	6 0 0	3	...	
4	Do.	„	51	10 14	14 0 0	300	10 0 0	3	
5	Do.	Part of 30	14 0	12 0 0	72	3 0 0	3	15	
6	Do.	„	45	11 29	16 0 0	300	9 0 0	3	
7	Do.	„	Part of 28	6 0	100	11 0 0	...	15	
8	Do.	„	12	14 2	18 0 0	80 0 0	5 0 0	4½	
9	Do.	„	Part of 8	3 6	..	84	6 0 0	...	
10	Do.	„	20	21 20	17 0 0	750	20 0 0	3½	
11	Gopankop	„	15	15 21	21 8 0	200	3 0 0	3	10

12	Do.	...	... 25 and part of 26 53	12 33	17 5 0	... 16 0 0	6 0 0	2 ...
13	Kotagondhunashi	...	58 and 60	5 13	8 0 0	... 200	9 0 0	14 ...
14	Murarali	...	...	71	4 24	5 8 0	100	33 10
15	Nulvi	...	...	73	10 32	15 0 0	100	3 0 0
16	Do.	...	Part of 36	10 19	13 8 0	100	12 0 0	6 5
17	Do.	...	6 and 7	10 12	6 8 0	150	12 0 0	11 5
18	Sidapur	...	...	13	15 11	15 8 0	300	24 5
19	Do.	...	...	167	31 16	41 0 0	200	7 1 5
19a	Unkal...	...	...	Part of 10	19 4	19 0 0	140	7 1 5
20	Virapur	...	...	Do.	8	11 15	15 0 0	5 0 0
21	Do.	...	...	21	10 37	15 0 0	800	40 6
22	Do.	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	100	63 ...
1873.								
1	Bengeri	...	43	21 34	31 0 0	500	5 0 0	41 25
2	Do.	...	Part of 60	3 13	3 0 0	... 160	4 0 0	54 ...
3	Do.	...	," of 59	9 0	9 0 0	100	8 0 0	11 5
4	Do.	...	57	9 7	9 0 0	112	3 0 0	12 1 5
5	Goparkop	...	Part of 87	17 19	24 0 0	120	9 0 0	11 1 6
6	Do.	...	," of 86	5 25	6 13 0	120	5 0 0	32 6
7	Haliaj	...	94	10 2	15 0 0	24	16 0 0	12 ...
8	Kotagondhunashi	...	46 and 42	9 18	11 4 0	250	6 0 0	42 124
9	Do.	...	Part of 25	4 0	4 0 0	100	13 0 0	3 Nearly 3 5
10	Murarali	...	," of 55	3 6	4 8 0	56	13 0 0	2 24
11	Virapur	...	24	21 11	29 0 0	120	8 0 0	3 ...

Shetsandi Inam land. Owner to pay what is due.

Inam land. No agreement as to payment of assessment, &c.

Leesee to pay assessment.

Government occupant to pay assessment.

Leesee to pay assessment.

Government occupant to pay assessment.

Ditto ditto.

Ditto ditto.

There is no agreement as to the payment of assessment.

Judi Inam. No agreement as regards payment of judi, &c.

Government occupant to pay judi, &c.

Ditto ditto.

Leesee to pay assessment.

Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX III. A—*continued.*

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acre.	Assessment.	Amount taken in advance or premium	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the assessment the Land has been sub-let.	Value of premium at 5 per cent.	Permanence Yearly Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1871.											
.....											
1872.											
Maximum sub-letting rate=7 times the present assessment.											
Minimum sub-letting rate=1½ times the present assessment.											
THIRD GROUP.											
1 Dammasanudra											
1	Dammasanudra	..	4	12 0	17 0	0	...	48 0 0	2 0 0	23	Judi Imam. No agreement as to who is to pay judi, &c.
2	Do.	..	3	9 37	12 0	0	...	32 0 0	3 0 0	23	Ditto
3	Do.	..	18	22 15	21 4	0	800	...	12 0 0	4	Lesse to pay assessment.
4	Parsapur	..	Part of 27 and 29	18 32	20 4	0	500	...	4 0 0	7	Ditto.
1873.											
1	Dammasanudra	..	60	13 4	16 0	0	192	32 0 0	6 0 0	32	Government occupant to pay assessment.
2	Kurdikari	..	9	16 11	31 0	0	100	....	6 0 0	13	There is no agreement as to payment.
FOURTH GROUP.											
1871.											
Maximum sub-letting rate=4 times the present assessment.											
Minimum sub-letting rate=equal to the present assessment.											
4 Sirgupi											
4	Sirgupi	...	126	20 37	29 0	0	300	....	6 0 0	13	Government occupant to pay assessment.
2	Sula	...	118	23 12	28 0	0	300	....	22 0 0	12	Lesse to pay assessment.
3	Taimorab	..	Part of 80	28 13	33 0	0	500	....	10 0 0	25	Ditto.

APPENDIX III. A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium taken in advance, or the amount sub-letting rate equal to the assessment.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years has the Land been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment has been sub-let.	Permitting Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FIFTH GROUP—continued.										
Maximum sub-letting rate = $12\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment.										
Minimum sub-letting rate = equal to the assessment.										
continued.										
13	Halkusangal	48	108	12 20	13 0 0	45	122 5 0	6 0 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
14	Morab	...	174	33 33	21 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
15	Do.	...	Part of 42	20 20	18 0 0	200	...	23 0 0	...	...
16	Nalawadi	...	," of 34	10 2	11 0 0	96	...	12 0 0	...	10
17	Fadesur	...	135	24 25	24 12 0	200	...	8 0 0	...	...
18	Sisrinhal	...	Part of 73	21 32	24 8 0	250	...	13 0 0	...	10
19	Do.	...	," of 70	23 12	26 0 0	500	...	12 0 0	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1872.										
1	Anigeree	...	Part of 370	10 13	8 5 0	200	...	16 0 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
2	Do.	...	," of 599	17 21	14 0 0	...	40 0 0	8 0 0	Nearly 3	...
3	Do.	...	383	52 2	36 0 0	...	228 0 0	3 0 0	6	...
4	Do.	...	," of 683	36 0	20 0 0	...	184 0 0	3 0 0	9	...
5	Do.	...	645	43 2	38 0 0	...	230 0 0	5 0 0	6	...
6	Do.	...	Part of 652	28 14	26 10 0	...	228 0 0	3 0 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
7	Do.	...	," of 685	50 0	35 12 0	...	220 0 0	3 0 0	6	...
8	Do.	...	," of 225	22 28	17 0 0	200	...	8 0 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10

9	Do.	... 363 and 576	19 0	18 8	0	... 3 0 0	... 3 0 0	... 3 0 0
10	Do.	Part of 3	12 22	18	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
11	Do.	280,281,315	56 11	43	8	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
12	Do.	Part of 264,	32 0	30 10	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
13	Do.	Part of 264	10 0	10	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
14	Do.	" of 264	34 0	28	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
15	Do.	and 545	5 0	5	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
16	Do.	Part of 616	56 0	52	6	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
17	Do.	" of 310	10 0	10	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
18	Do.	" of 9	4 0	1	4	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
19	Do.	" of 236	10 15	8	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
20	Do.	Part of 9 & 82	48 34	32	8	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
21	Do.	358	14 37	9	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
22	Do.	Part of 257	2 15	3	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
23	Do.	" of 257	7 7	4	1	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
24	Do.	and 258	6 0	6	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
25	Do.	" of 235	20 0	15	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
26	Do.	" of 264	16 0	16	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
27	Do.	304	7 37	6	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
28	Do.	Part of 293	20 0	17	8	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
29	Do.	" of 296,	50 39	45	8	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
30	Do.	832	24	8	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
31	Do.	Part of 293	28 0	24	8	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
32	Do.	" of 696	8 0	10	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
33	Do.	" of 264	16 0	16	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
34	Do.	Do.	10 0	10	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
35	Do.	" of 263	21 32	20	8	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
36	Do.	" of 466	13 16	16	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
37	Do.	" of 264	36 20	31	12	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
38	Do.	and 235	4 0	1	4	0	... 5 0 0	... 5 0 0
39	Do.	Part of 9	31 4	22	0	15	0	0
40	Do.	Part of 3	8 0	12	8	0	5 0 0	5 0 0
41	Do.	293, 296, 263, 323, and 324	117 25	91	8	0	450 0	5 0 0
		264, 308, 323	47 11	40	0	0	212 0	5 0 0

Lessee to pay assessment.

Anigerree Desai's land. He is to pay the assessment.

Government occupant to pay assessment.

Anigerree Desai's land. Desai is to pay the assessment.

APPENDIX III. A—*continued.*

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Yearly Rent.	For how many times the Assess- ment the Land has been sublet.			For how many years the Land has been sublet.			For how many times the Assess- ment the Land has been sublet.		
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42	Anigeree	Part of 221, 310	32	23	27	8	0	...	200	0	5	0	0	74
43	Do.	" of 693	15	21	19	0	0	...	199	0	5	0	0	104
44	Do.	" of 264	16	0	16	0	0	...	142	0	5	0	0	Nearly 9
45	Do.	" of 157	22	0	17	0	0	200	...	5	0	0	14	10
46	Do.	421	37	25	35	0	0	900	...	4	0	0	53	40
47	Do.	516	48	31	37	0	0	2,000	...	69	0	0	1	100
48	Do.	Part of 669	13	33	16	0	0	2,230	...	15	0	0	...	114
49	Do.	" of 264	16	0	16	0	0	142	0	5	0	0	Nearly 9	...
50	Do.	217	26	19	20	0	0	163	0	3	0	0	8	...
51	Do.	453	9	4	5	8	0	128	...	9	0	0	24	6
52	Do.	Part of 66	24	10	15	6	0	120	...	8	0	0	21	6
53	Balarwad	" of 5	10	0	10	0	0	100	...	10	0	0	2	5
54	Dundur	" 19	11	39	13	0	0	400	...	16	0	0	32	20
55	Do.	Part of 18	4	0	4	0	0	100	...	11	0	0	24	5
56	Do.	" of 13	12	0	400	...	400	...	13	0	0	...	20	
57	Do.	" of 18	34	0	34	0	0	800	...	17	0	0	14	40
58	Halkusugal Manakwad	" 99 and 106	26	12	26	13	0	100	...	12	0	0	14	5
		Part of 21	13	0	400	...	800	...	8	0	0	...	20	

60	Morab	...	... " of 373	8 30	9 14	0	235	.....	10 0	0	24
61	Sirkol	...	... " of 90	21 23	21 8	0	250	.....	10 0	0	Nearly 24
1	Anigeree	...	Part of 294	21 " of 224	38 9 6	15 7 1	0 0 0	700 130 228	.....	30 20 6	34 7 2
2	Do.	...	" 120	19 3	13 0	0	0	130 228	.....	0 0	11
3	Do.	...	" 152	44 36	36 0	0	600	150 0	.....	4 0	30
4	Do.	...	Part of 189	26 " of 347	21 33 37	0	400	150 0	.....	7 0 0	24 20
5	Do.	...	" 111	42 7	38 0	0	1,000	1,000	.....	5 0 0	73 50
6	Do.	...	" 475	12 12	34 34	4	0	230 0	0	10 0 0	24 64
7	Do.	...	" 12	12	34	4	0	50 0	0	3 0 0	124
8	Do.	...	Part of 683	36 " 555	20 1	0	600	144 0	0	3 0 0	7 6
9	Do.	...	" 73	45 30	34 39	49 21	0	310 0	0	11 0 0	64 3
10	Do.	...	Part of 303 and 309	18 " 558	16 25 0	38 20 5	0	1,000 600	.....	15 0 0	50 15
11	Do.	...	" 229	18 16	16 40	0 2	300	12 0	0	12 0 0	5 0
12	Do.	...	Part of 157 " 648	13 0	11 12	0	400	400 600	.....	7 0 0	20 3
13	Do.	...	" 309	13 0	11 12	0	0	60 0	0	9 0 0	30 5
14	Do.	...	" 324	16 " 273	32 11 11	10 8 8	0	42 0	0	5 0 0	21 4
15	Do.	...	" 314	22 17	15 0	0	0	29 0	0	5 0 0	34 4
16	Do.	...	" 324	17 17	11 0	0	0	36 0	0	5 0 0	21 3
17	Do.	...	" 316	9 33	35 35	8 0	0	34 0	0	5 0 0	34 3
18	Do.	...	" 330	33 33	35 35	28 0	0	31 0	0	5 0 0	34 54
19	Do.	...	Part of 149	9 " 347	13 16	13 0	0	100 100	.....	100 50 0	5 6 0
20	Do.	...	" 252, and 16	88 22	86 0	0	0	100 700	0	0 5 0	5 8
21	Do.	...									
22	Do.	...									
23	Do.	...									
24	Do.	...									
25	Do.	...									
26	Do.	...									

APPENDIX III. A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium taken for advance.	Yearly Rent.	FIFTH GROUP—continued.				For how many years the Land has been sublet.	Value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
							A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Y. m. d.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
27	Anigeree ...	... 455	26 5	13 0 0	300	.....	6 0 0	4	Nearly 14	...	15	Inam land. There is no agreement as to payment of judi.
28	Gumgol ...	... 216	31 17	27 0 0	...	32 0 0	4 0 0	2	...	20	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
29	Manakwad	... 9	22 30	28 0 0	400	.....	6 0 0	2	...	10	Ditto ditto.	
30	Morab ...	... 194	28 15	21 0 0	200	.....	6 0 0	2	...	10	Lesse to pay assessment.	
31	Do. ...	... 28	27 3	29 0 0	200	.....	10 0 0	1	...	10	Ditto.	
32	Do. ...	... Part of 364	7 34	10 12 0	...	24 0 0	11 0 0	2	...	24	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
33	Padsur ...	... " of 129	18 10	16 1 0	200	.....	6 0 0	2	Ditto	10	Ditto ditto.	
SIXTH GROUP.													
Maximum sub-letting rate = $10\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment.													
Minimum sub-letting rate = to the present assessment.													
1871.													
1	Alagwadi ...	... Part of 336	39 19	32 0 0	1,000	.....	125 0 0	8 0 0	...	4	50	Inam land. Owner to pay judi, &c.
2	Do. ...	... Ditto	39 19	32 0 0	...	94 0 0	12 0 0	0	...	4	...	There is no further agreement.
3	Do. ...	... 362	26 39	27 0 0	...	94 0 0	12 0 0	0	...	3	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
4	Do. ...	... 60	13 4	10 15 0	118	.....	14 0 0	.....	...	6	...	Ditto ditto.
5	Amargol ...	... 111	33 32	30 0 0	...	121 14 0	5 0 0	4	...	3	...	Ditto ditto.
6	Balwargi ...	... 86	39 26	30 0 0	...	92 0 0	5 0 1	0	...	3	...	Ditto ditto.
7	Do. ...	... Part of 28	12 0	12 12 0	300	.....	9 0 0	0	...	15	...	Lessee to pay assessment.

8	Chilakwad	... 79, 80, 81	48 25	83 0 0	3,200	400 0 0	9 8 0	Nearly 5	160	Inam land. Owner to pay nazara and local funds.
9	Do.	... Part of 54	19 28	17 0 0	300	.....	7 0 0	32	15	Lessee to pay assessment.
10	Do.	... " of 4	9 25	9 8 0	140	.....	7 0 0	22	7	Inam land. Owner to pay judi and local funds.
11	Do.	... Ditto	19 10	19 0 0	150	.....	4 0 0	2	71	Government occupant to pay assessment.
12	Gobargumpi	... Part of 3	12 0	11 0 0	160	.....	10 0 0	23	8	Lessee to pay assessment.
13	Halkeri	... Part of 22	19 9	18 3 0	400	.....	17 0 0	24	20	Ditto.
14	Kadadahali	... 16	27 0	20 0 0	80	0 0	6 0 0	4	12½	Lessee to pay judi.
15	Kawarrop...	... 41	20 14	15 0 0	250	.....	10 0 0	2½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
16	Nagnur	... 21	10 6	9 0 0	...	12 0 0	10 0 0	1½	...	Ditto.
17	Do.	... Part of 58	15 17	16 4 0	480	0 0	5 0 0	3	...	Lessee to pay assessment.
18	Do.	... " of 63	18 29	21 0 0	500	.....	40 0 0	12	25	Ditto.
19	Do.	... and 68	48 2	48 0 0	500	.....	38 0 0	14	25	Lessee to pay assessment.
20	Nagarhali	... Part of 64	66, and 67	66, and 67	200	21 4 0	7 0 0	2	10	Lessee to pay the amount of Rs. 21-4-0 every year.
21	Do.	... 4	38 14	31 0 0	106	0 0	5 0 0	32	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi, &c.
22	Newgond	... 187	12 18	9 0 0	10	0 0	5 0 0	1	...	There is no further agreement.
23	Do.	... Part of 163	20 0	19	.....	5 0 0	.....	9½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
24	Do.	... 22	23 13½	18 15 6	1,005	.....	10 0 0	54	50	Government occupant to pay nazara-na, &c.
25	Do.	... Part of 39	20 30	16 2 0	100	.....	2 0 0	3	5	Ditto ditto.
26	Do.	... and 184	12 18	12 0 0	300	.....	15 0 0	.....	15	Lessee to pay assessment.
27	Do.	... " of 478	38 2	26 0 0	600	.....	12 0 0	3	6	Inam land. Owner to pay nazara-na, &c.
28	Do.	... 421	8 37	8 8 0	100	.....	4 0 0	3	30	Ditto ditto.
29	Do.	... " of 115	16 10½	.....	68	0 0	8 0 0	...	...	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
30	Do.	... " of 497	7 18	.....	25	0 0	5 0 0	...	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
31	Do.	... " of 473	8 0	5 0 0	100	.....	16 0 0	2	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
32	Do.	... 422	27 34	21 0 0	152	0 0	5 0 0	74	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
33	Do.	... Part of 416	17 18	60	0 0	5 0 0	Government occupant to pay assessment.
34	Do.	... 47	16 16	16 8 0	75	0 0	5 0 0	4½	...	Ditto.

APPENDIX III. A—continued.

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No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or Rent for the Advantage of the Land.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sublet.	For how many times assessment the Land has been sublet.	Value of Premium at 5 per cent.	Value of Premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.	
SIXTH GROUP—continued.												
25	Nowlgond	202	37 19	30 0	400	30 0	9 0	9	24	24	Lessee to pay every year Rs. 30.	
36	Do. ...	Part of 385	16 35	14 10 8	300	.....	9 0	0	15	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
37	Sotkauhal	Part of 16	15 5	12 8 0	...	25 0	0	10 0	2	10	Ditto	
38	Do. ...	Part of 16	15 5	12 8 0	...	40 0	0	5 0	3	..	Ditto	
39	Taihal	105	25 0	21 0 0	...	46 10 0	7 0	0	24	...	Lessee to pay assessment.	
1872.												
1	Adnur	Part of 18	10 1	8 0 0	...	35 8 0	8 0 0	4	4	...	Inam land. Lessee to pay out of this judi to Government direct and the remainder to the owner every year.	
2	Alagwadi	364	26 39	27 0 0	500	.....	7 0	0	36	36	Lessee to pay assessment.
3	Do. ...	123	22 16	19 8 0	300	.....	8 0	0	24	15	Ditto.
4	Do. ...	Part of 336	39 17	32 0 0	1,000	44 0	0	18 0	0	50	Inam land. Owner to pay judi, &c.	
5	Do. ...	37	41 26	31 0 0	...	100	.....	8 0	0	14	No further agreement.
6	Do. ...	353	23 27	20 0 0	1,500	.....	6 0	0	24	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
7	Do. ...	351	69 23	73 0 0	250	.....	9 0	0	24	14	Inam. Ditto nazarana, &c.
8	Do. ...	317	27 13	19 0 0	700	.....	9 0	0	2	24	Inam. Ditto.
9	Do. ...	281	23 0	16 1 0	600	.....	27 0	0	35	12	Lessee to pay assessment.
10	Do. ...	379	12 11	13 0 0	600	.....	13 0	0	34	30	Government occupant to pay assessment.

11	Amargol	...	Part of 71	24	0	24	0	0	...	100	0	0	5	0	0	4	...
12	Do.35, 36, 37 and 38	55	3	46	0	0	500	4	0	0	28	28	25	Inam land. Lessee to pay nazarana, &c.
13	Do.	...	Part of 41	12	27	9	0	0	...	*9	9	0	14	0	0	1	...
14	Do.	...	," of 107	10	27	8	0	0	...	8	8	0	8	0	0	1	...
15	Belwati	...	," of 71	19	0	.....	...	...	68	0	0	6	0	0	1	...
16	Do.	...	Do. & 72	17	39	17	10	0	...	76	0	0	5	0	0	44	...
17	Do.	...	Part of 78	12	23	11	0	0	...	36	11	0	7	0	0	34	...
18	Do.	...	68	50	32	44	0	0	120	0	0	9	0	0	24	...	
19	Do.	...	Part of 157	10	30	13	8	0	200	.....	6	0	0	34	10	There is no agreement as to payment of assessment.
20	Do.	...	Part of 66	40	0	11	0	0	...	150	0	0	2	0	0	14	...
21	Chilakwad	...	44	12	17	11	0	0	...	64	0	0	3	0	0	13	...
22	Do.	...	78, 79, 80, and 81	25	0	.....	...	...	200	0	0	5	0	0	14	Ditto.
23	Do.	...	Part of 29	19	10	26	0	0	280	.....	10	0	0	13	25	Inam land. No further agreement.
24	Do.	...	," of 81	27	25	29	0	0	300	.....	10	0	0	34	...	Government occupant to pay assess- ment.
25	Gudisagar	...	67	24	27	22	0	0	...	80	0	0	9	0	0	34	...
26	Do.	...	184	17	9	15	0	0	100	.....	5	0	0	14	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
27	Do.	...	77	28	39	22	0	0	300	.....	2	0	0	63	15	Government occupant to pay assess- ment.
28	Halikeri	...	Part of 22	6	0	.....	240	0	0	8	0	0	12	12	Ditto.	
29	Kadadhai	...	126	43	27	5	12	0	150	.....	10	0	0	24	73	Inam land. There is no further agreement.
30	Kadadhai	...	Part of 36	6	23	31	0	0	150	.....	8	0	0	12	74	Ditto.
31	Do.	...	24	35	16	31	0	0	100	0	0	5	0	0	34	...	
32	Kalkeri	...	95	35	14	31	0	0	64	0	0	9	0	0	34	...	
33	Do.	...	Part of 54	20	27	19	8	0	...	64	0	0	7	0	0	34	...
34	Do.	...	Do.	20	27	19	8	0	...	40	0	0	7	0	0	2	...

APPENDIX III. A—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium Adversee taken in the Premises	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sub-let.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sub-let.	REMARKS.					
									A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Y. m. d.	At 5 per cent.	Value of Premium at 5 per cent.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8					10	11
SIXTH GROUP—continued.														
35	Khunur		56	24 22	23 0	300	23 0	0					2	3
36	Do.		77	12 10	11 0	0	41 6	0					3 ¹	3 ¹
37	Do.		59	12 26	11 12	0	200	3 0	0				10	10
38	Do.		Part of S	15 32	13 0	0	200	4 0	0				10	10
39	Madaganki		26	23 13	19 0	0	70	0	0				3 ¹	3 ¹
40	Do.		Part of 53 " of 42	13 20 23 19	10 10 22 0	8 0	24 400	9 8	0 0				1	1
41	Majigud		16	19 38	16 0	0	36	0	0				20	20
42	Naganur												24	24
43	Nagarhal...		67 and 89	7 1	5 10	8	96	108	0				4 ¹	4 ¹
44	Do.		82	39 25	32 0	0	170	0	0				8 ¹	8 ¹
45	Nowgoond		Part of 431	16 0	14 0	0	0	0	0				1 ¹	1 ¹
46	Do.		179	55 35	42 0	0	900	0	0				45	45
47	Do.		418	21 27	14 0	0	500	72	0				5	5
48	Do.		349, part of 324	31 16	24 0	0	500	0	0				28	28
49	Do.		Part of 361	12 0	0	0	200	0	0				10	10
50	Do.		120	10 26	9 0	0	400	0	0				20	20

No. V. A.

*STATEMENT showing the Result of Experiments on Crops in the Nowlgond Tuluks, as per Government Resolution
No. 3857, dated 6th August 1872.*

No.	Name of Village.	Revenue Survey No.	Acreage Assesment per Revenue Survey.	Date of Experiment.	Nature of Crop.	Quantity of Gram in Gheria in local Market.	Value of Gram in Husk, &c.	Quantity of Straw and Husk, &c.	Value of Straw.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Remarks									
1	Anigeret.....	482	1 0 0 0 20 0 ..	172	Kulha bundles, 4½ loads.	5 5 3 10 1 9 20 3 6 12 2 5 8 1 1 8															
		481	1 0 0 0 20 0 ..	106	Kurbi do. 4, Husk 2½ loads.	4 15 3 7 14 9 15 18 6 9 8 1 6 5 5 6 33															
		267	0 11 0 0 20 0 ..	44	Kurbi 2 do., Husk 1 load.	2 7 0 3 10 6 7 5 0 4 6 2 2 14 10 4 25															
		115	0 11 0 0 20 0 ..	112	Kurbi 3 do., Husk 1 load.	6 7 0 8 15 0 17 14 10 11 7 7 2 5 10 4															
		127	0 12 0 0 20 0 ..	168	Late jowari....	84 7 0 0 Kurbi 2½ loads, Husk 1 bundle.	2 12 0 9 12 0 19 8 0 11 11 2 7 12 10 10 4														
2	Padesur	162	1 1 0 0 20 0 ..	52	Wheat mixed with kurbi.	26 3 4 0 Husk 5 loads. 14 0 14 0	1 8 0 4 12 0 0 11 4 0 6 12 0 4 8 0 123														
3	Yemmar	11	0 15 0 0 20 0 ..	112	Gram.....	36 8 0 0 Husk 1 load... 0 4 0 8 4 0 16 8 0 9 14 4 6 9 8 7 0 1															

Dharwar Collector's Office,
20th February 1874.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

No. 742 of 1874.

*Belgaum Districts,
Camp Nipani, 2nd March 1874.*

MEMO.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour

1. Letter No. 128, dated 27th November 1873, and accompaniments, from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.
2. Letter No. 148, dated 24th December 1873, and accompaniments, from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.
3. Letter No. 151, dated 29th January 1874, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., and accompaniments.
4. Letter No. 527, dated 20th February 1874, from the Collector of Dharwar, and accompaniments.

to submit correspondence, as per margin, relative to the revision of assessment of 47 villages of the old Hooblee Taluka, and 81 villages of the old Nowlgoond Taluka, total 128 villages, of which 126 are in the Dharwar Collectorate and the re-

maining two in the Badami Taluka of Kulladgee.

2. These papers include valuable statistics, which have been reviewed in succession by Captain Godfrey, the Deputy Superintendent of the Survey, the Survey Commissioner, and the Collector of Dharwar. A careful perusal of the papers has confirmed the remission derived by the Revenue Commissioner from his personal acquaintance with the area under settlement, that it has, through a combination of favouring circumstances, the chief of which is the development of export cotton, and particularly the New Orleans staple, attained a state of financial prosperity such as will not be found in any collectorate of the Southern Division except Dharwar.

3. After an elaborate and exhaustive discantation on those features of the former progress and present and future condition of the district best deserving attention, the Honourable Colonel Anderson, in his paragraphs 88 at 91, submits, for the orders of Government, his plan for the re-assessment of the combined areas aggregating 128 villages.

4. There are seven classes in which the villages are grouped according to a maximum graduated from Rs. 3 in the first to Rs. 1-4-0 in the seventh class. These are for dry-crop land.

No. IV. A.

STATEMENT showing the Result of Experiments on Crops in the Hoobles Taluka, as per Government Resolution No. 3859, dated 6th August 1874.

No	Name of Village.			Revenue Survey Number.		Average Assessment per Acre.	Area selected for Experiment.	Date of Experiment	Nature of Crops.	Quantity of Grain in Indian Seers.	Quantity of Grain in Government Local Seers.	Value of Grain at prices of 1st of the month.	Weight of Straw.	Value of Straw.	Total Value of Produce in the Area shown in column 5.		Proportionate Value of Produce per Acre.	Deduct 60 per cent. on account of Cost of Cultivation.	Remainder, being Net Profit per Acre to the ryot.	Proportion of Assessment to the Profit.	Experiment under whose eye conducted.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4										13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>First Group.</i>																						
1	Bammpur ..	106	1 6 0	0 10 0	21st Dec.	Jowari and very little Tur.	56	28	2 10 8	726 lbs.	..	2 3 0	4 13 8	19 6 3	11 10 5	7 12 3	5 65					
2	Keswapur ..	53	0 9 0	0 10 0	22nd Nov. { 1872.	Rai ..	25 2	12 1	1 0 6	170 lbs.	..	1 1 0	2 1 6	{ 13 0 0	7 12 9	6 3 3	9 25					
3	Madinakun-Arl-katt.	40	0 7 0	0 10 0	23rd Nov. { 1872.	Bajri ..	18 5	8 3	1 0 0	120 lbs.	..	0 2 6	1 2 6	{ 13 0 0	7 12 9	6 3 3	9 25					
						Rai mixed with Bajri ..	2 3	2 6 10	350 lbs.	..	2 7 0	4 13 10	19 7 4	11 10 11	7 12 5	17 77						
<i>Second Group.</i>																						
4	Balurdevarkop ..	55	0 7 0	0 10 0	2nd Dec. { 1872.	Bajri mixed with Rai ..	4 2	21 1	2 7 2	240 lbs.	..	0 5 2	2 12 4	11 1 4	6 10 5	4 6 11	10 13					
5	Do.	55	0 7 0	0 10 0	Do. { 1872.	Rai mixed with Bajri ..	14 4	77	0 11 4	No straw, a little bhan.	..	0 2 0	0 13 4	3 5 4	2 0 0	1 5 4	3 04					
6	Do.	54	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. { 1872.	Kuthi, Rai ..	19 1	9 2	0 14 8	Some bhan. ..	0 2 0	1 0 8	4 2 8	2 8 0	1 10 8	5 33						
7	Do.	41	0 7 0	0 10 0	5th Dec. { 1872.	Jowar ..	11 0	5 1	0 15 4	Some bhan. ..	0 3 0	1 5 4	3 5 4	2 1 0	1 10 8	5 33						
8	Gokal ..	37	1 6 0	0 10 0	3rd Dec. { 1872.	Mukhi ..	0 5	0	0 5 2	Some bhan. ..	0 3 0	1 5 2	{ 35 11 0	21 8 5	14 5	7 32 79						
9	Unhal ..	206	0 9 0	0 10 0	28th Nov. { 1872.	Jowari and Bajri ..	10 3	19	1 0 5	1 lbs.	..	3 5 6	13 10 5	61 9 0	32 11 7	21 13 5	15 85					
						Bajri ..	3 1	12	1 6 0	207 lbs. ..	..	0 4 0	1 10 0	{ 46 13 4	23 1 7	18 11 9	33 30					
						Rai ..	1 3	45	5 5 0	763 lbs. ..	..	4 12 4	10 1 4									
Mr. Waddington.																						

Dharwar Collector's Office,
20th February 1874.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

55	Tadhal	Part of 78	15 24	13 0	0	200	4 0	0	4	10	Ditto	ditto.
56	Tupadkurtatti	...	"	of 52	16 20	340	20 0 0	17	Inam land.	Lessee to pay judi.		

SEVENTH GROUP.

Maximum sub-letting rate = $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the present assessment.

Minimum sub-letting rate = 2 times the present assessment.

1872.															
1	Kongawad	...	95	15 11	10 5	4	200	.....	4 0	0	5	10	Government occupant to pay assessment.		
2	Do.	...	14	60 6	41 0	0	....	82 6 0	8 0 0	2	1	...	Inam land.	Owner to pay judi.	
3	Do.	...	Part of 131	39 3	31 8	0	...	170 0 0	5 0 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Ditto	ditto.		
4	Padurnagur	...	38	21 36	16 0	0	...	21 0 0	10 0 0	2	1	...	Lessee to pay assessment.		

Dharwar Collector's Office, }
20th February 1874.
}

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

APPENDIX III. A—concluded.

No.	Name of village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sublet.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sublet.	REMARKS.		Permanent Value of Premium at 5 per cent.
									1	2	
A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	V. m. d.	SIXTH GROUP—continued.					3	4	5
									6	7	8
36. Nowlgond	...	Part of 542	10 12	9 0 0	100	10 0 0	2	5			
37. Do.	...	" of 549	14 1	11 5 4	50	15 0 0	.....	2½			
38. Do.	...	409	33 18	23 0 0	600	16 12 0	8 0 0	4	30		
39. Do.	...	509	38 24	34 0 0	600	7 8 0	7 0 0	2½	30		
40. Do.	...	Part of 483	12 0	16 0 0	160	20 0 0	0	1½	8		
41. Do.	...	282	46 24	32 0 0	250	2 0 0	0	7½	...		
42. Do.	...	455	107	38 34	32 0 0	200	5 0 0	6½	...		
43. Do.	...	274	33 0	27 0 0	185 0 0	5 0 0	7	...			
43A. Do.	...	Part of 317	34 1	25 6	240 0 0	10 0 0	0	9½	...		
44. Do.	...	" of 229	22 0	0	100 0 0	10 0 0	0	10	...		
45. Do.	...	232	6 0	0	200	12 0 0	0	10	...		
46. Do.	...	Part of 127	18 1	0	92 0 0	7 0 0	0	1	5		
47. Do.	...	46 203	12 27	10 6 0	100	17 0 0	0	1	5		
48. Do.	...	130	14 16	12 6 0	68 0 0	5 0 0	0	1	5		
49. Do.	...	131	27 33	21 1 0	176 0 0	5 0 0	8½	15	...		
50. Siswinali	...	65	25 13	22 0 0	300	6 0 0	2½	15			
51. Shelradli	...	70	6 2	5 0 0	150	11 0 0	0	3½	7½		
52. Do.	...	Part of 333	44 10	31 12 0	1,100	26 0 0	0	14	55		
53. Do.	...	415	47 14	33 0 0	150	10 0 0	0	13	7½		
54. Sotakauhal	...	Part of 2	33 15	25 5 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	0	24	...		

8	Do.	...	...	" of 3 & 27	9 38	9 2 0	250	... "	9 0 0	3	124	Ditto	ditto.
9	Do.	...	...	" of 93	72 5	68 0	0	5 0 0	0	Nearly 43	...	Ditto	ditto.
10	Do.	...	...	" of Do.	32 2	...	...	500 0 0	0	25	...	Inam land.	No further agreement.
11	Do.	...	...	" of 202	15 0	10 4	0	400 0 0	0	20	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
12	Do.	...	...	" of 26	8 30	8 0 0	0	300 0 0	0	15	...	Ditto.	ditto.
13	Do.	...	...	38	31 6	31 0 0	0	150 0 0	0	15	...	Inam land.	No further agreement.
14	Chilakwad	...	...	35	17 15	15 0 0	0	52 0 0	0	24	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
15	Do.	...	...	53	32 36	27 0 0	0	175 0 0	0	24	...	Ditto.	ditto.
16	Gubargumpi	...	...	32	8 9	9 0 0	0	70 0 0	0	62	...	Inam land.	Lessee to pay nazara, &c.
17	Do.	...	...	58	15 13	14 0 0	0	50 0 0	0	31	...	Inam land.	No further agreement.
18	Gudisagar	...	...	139	12 9	10 0 0	0	44 0 0	0	42	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
19	Do.	...	...	132	21 32	16 0 0	200	5 0 0	0	10	...	Ditto.	ditto.
20	Kadadali	...	Part of 12 and 13.	10 39	6 14	0	...	12 0 0	11 0 0	Nearly	...	...
21	Do.	...	...	19	38 25	34 0 0	0	200 0 0	0	6	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
22	Khamnar	...	...	80	25 8	24 0 0	400	7 0 0	0	31	...	Ditto.	
23	Do.	...	...	51	11 20	9 0 0	200	7 0 0	0	20	...	Lessee to pay assessment.	
24	Majigid	...	Part of 48	22 22	21 10	8 100	0	5 0 0	0	10	...	Inam land.	No further agreement.	
24A	Do.	...	...	35	12 23	11 13 0	100	6 0 0	0	12	...	Shetsundi Inam.	No further agreement.
25	Nagnur	...	...	17	28 0	24 0 0	0	100 0 0	0	10	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.	
26	Do.	...	Part of 65	7	13	6 8 0	0	32 0 0	0	5	...	Ditto.	ditto.	
27	Do.	...	63	13 13	14 8 0	300	9 0 0	0	12 0 0	0	13	...	Inam land.	Owner to pay judi.
28	Nowlgoond...	...	Part of 154	17 0	15 35	13 0 0	0	75 0 0	0	15	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.		
29	Do.	...	464	15 35	0	0	0	5 0 0	0	14	...	Ditto.	ditto.	
30	Do.	...	Part of 387 and 394	27 8	21 12 0	0	0	100 0 0	0	42	...	Inam land.	No further agreement.	
31	Do.	...	Part of 55	25 6	26 14 0	0	0	152 0 0	0	54	...	Lessee to pay nazara.		
32	Do.	...	372	10 33	9 0 0	96	0	20 0 0	0	12	...	Lessee to pay assessment.		
33	Do.	...	465	50 28	0	0	0	5 0 0	0	32	...	Inam land.	No further agreement.	
34	Do.	...	521	38 2	29 0 0	0	100 0 0	0	7 0 0	0	32	...	Government land.	No further agreement.
35	Do.	...	Part of 494	14 25	0	400	0	0	0	22	...	Lessee to pay assessment.		

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or Amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the Land has been sublet.	For how many times the Assessment the Land has been sublet.	the		REMARKS.
									1	2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
											SIXTH GROUP—continued.
51	Nowlgound		494	14 25	12 0 0	72 0 0	5 0 0	6	...		Government occupant to pay assessment.
82	Do.	Part of 387	16 19	14 14 0	250	9 0 0	1 3	12½	Inam land. Owner to pay judicement.		
83	Do.	of 538	23 7	21 0 0	66 10 0	7 0 0	3 4	...	Ditto.		
84	Do.	" of 68	8 37	8 8 0	100	5 0 0	2 2	5	Ditto.		
85	Do.	" of 216	7 34	21 0 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	ditto.		
86	Do.	" of 38	23 7	200	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	14	Inam land. Lessee to pay nazaria.		
87	Siswinhalli	43	15 23	13 0 0	48 0 0	10 0 0	0	3 4	Government occupant to pay assessment.		
88	Shelwadi	Part of 67	28 0	35 3 0	900	30 0 0	1 3	45	Leesee to pay assessment.		
89	Do.	397	20 27	17 0 0	200	20 0 0	1 2	10	Survey Inam. No further agreement.		
90	Tupadkurhatti	141	17 19	20 0 0	60 8 0	5 0 0	3	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judgement.		
91	Do.	Part of 44	18 23	16 8 0	400	6 0 0	4	20	Government occupant to pay assessment.		
		1873.									
1	Adnur	Part of 18	10 1	9 0 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	2	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judicement.		
2	Altagwadi	" of 270	19 0	18 0 0	280	4 0 0	4	14½	Government occupant to pay assessment.		
3	Do.	Ditto.	21 32	36 0 0	300	4 0 0	2	15	Ditto.		
4	Amagd	139	18 36	19 0 0	54 0 0	4 0 0	Nearly 3	...	ditto.		
5	Do.	7	6 24	8 0 0	*8 14 0	12 0 0	1	...	Ditto ditto.		
6	Belwatgi	Part of 24	19 17	19 8 0	400	10 0 0	2	20	* Lessee to pay this sum and enjoy the lands.		
7	Do.	of 106	19 4	14 8 0	200	6 0 0	24	10	Government occupant to pay assessment.		
									Ditto.		

51	Do.	Part of 584	30	0	19	8	0	...	80	0	0	3	0	0	4	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
52	Do.	...	...	" of 499	8	0	96	7	0	0	4½							Ditto ditto.
53	Do.	...	...	" of 350	16	8	11	0	0	200	10							Lessee to pay assessment.
54	Do.	...	...	" of 78	24	19	21	8	0	200	10							Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
55	Do.	...	...	421	38	2	26	0	0	192	0	0	10	0	4	Nearly 7½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
56	Do.	...	...	Part of 545	12	17	10	0	0	100	25	0	18	0	0	...	4	...
57	Do.	...	...	432	12	0	400	...	0	...	8	0	0	...	...	10	10	Ditto ditto.
58	Do.	...	...	543	21	29	19	0	0	60	0	0	9	0	0	3	...	Inam land. No further agreement.
59	Do.	...	...	68	11	0	10	0	0	96	0	0	5	0	0	9½	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
60	Do.	...	...	Part of 528	7	10	...	...	80	88	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...
61	Do.	...	...	" of 236 and 237	15	19	...	...	...	88	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...
62	Do.	...	...	438	20	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	5	0	0	4	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
63	Do.	...	...	537	28	27	26	0	0	100	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
64	Do.	...	...	537	16	8	14	0	0	84	0	0	3	0	0	1	...	...
65	Do.	...	...	120	30	12	30	0	0	172	0	0	5	0	0	5½	...	...
66	Do.	...	...	Part of 382	10	27	7	15	0	300	...	...	11	0	0	3½	15	Ditto ditto.
67	Do.	...	...	" of 108	16	26	13	14	0	98	0	0	5	0	0	7	...	Judi land. Owner to pay judi.
68	Do.	...	...	116	24	3	23	0	0	92	0	0	5	0	0	4	...	Ditto ditto.
69	Do.	...	...	Part of 544	23	39	16	8	0	50	0	0	8	0	0	3	...	...
70	Do.	...	...	210	35	15	29	0	0	700	...	...	10	0	0	2½	24	Government occupant to pay assessment.
71	Do.	...	...	315	20	35	16	0	0	120	0	0	3	0	0	7½	...	...
72	Do.	...	...	38	23	29	25	0	0	140	0	0	5	0	0	5½	...	Inam land. Owner to pay judi.
73	Do.	...	...	Part of 476	14	27	9	3	0	300	...	...	12	0	0	2½	15	Ditto ditto.
74	Do.	...	...	153	17	11	18	8	0	350	25	0	0	...	...	17½	...	...
75	Do.	...	...	489	17	31	14	6	0	52	0	0	8	0	0	3½	15	Service Inam. No judi payable.
76	Do.	...	...	405 and 406	47	35	300	...	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	Government occupant to pay assessment.
77	Do.	...	...	Part of 400	14	0	10	8	0	100	...	...	4	0	0	24	5	...
78	Do.	...	...	" of 521	19	0	14	8	0	200	...	...	3	0	0	10	4	Shetlandi Inam. No further agreement.
79	Do.	...	...	" of 499	8	0	80	...	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4½	10	Judi Inam. Owner to pay judi.
80	Do.	...	...	" of 497	7	14	3	8	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	10½	...	Lessee to pay assessment.
																		Government occupant to pay assessment.	

5. The 47 Hooblee villages are found only in the four highest classes on a maximum ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2.

6. One of the 79 villages of the present Nowlgoond Taluka is placed in the second class with a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0; five are placed in the fourth class with a maximum of Rs. 2; and the remaining 73 in the 5th, 6th, and 7th classes with a maximum, respectively, of Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 1-4-0. The two villages in the Badami Taluka of Kulladgee—Hiremalangi and Hagnoor—are in the 6th class with maximum of Rs. 1-8-0.

7. A synopsis of the proposed operation will be found in Colonel Anderson's 90th paragraph; it shows the Government occupied land in acres under the former survey, in each class, and the assessment thereon, and the Government occupied land and Government assessed waste under the revised survey in each class.

8. The former acreage for the Hooblee 47 villages is 44,602, assessed at Rs. 48,173, or rather more than Rs. 1-1-3 per acre. The acreage under revision of Government occupied land is 45,954, assessed at Rs. 81,178, or rather more than Rs. 1-12-3 per acre. The percentage increase on the whole operation, including the assessed unoccupied waste, is for the Hooblee 47 villages 68.51 per cent.

9. The former acreage for the 121 Nowlgoond villages is 232,640, assessed at Rs. 2,00,801, or 13 annas and 10 pies per acre. The acreage under revision of Government occupied land is 234,671, assessed at Rs. 3,20,047, or Rs. 1-5-10 per acre. The percentage increase on the whole operation, including the assessed unoccupied waste for the Nowlgoond 121 villages, is 59.38 per cent.

10. The statement marked I, which accompanies the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report, indicates the increase in area and in assessment, and the percentage increase in every village brought under revision. The total revised assessment on the Government occupied land represents an aggregate for the 128 villages of Rs. 4,01,225, being increase of Rs. 1,52,251, or 61.2 per cent. on the aggregate collections, Rs. 2,48,974, of the previous Jummabundy.

11. The mass of valuable statistics relative to prices of produce, to the value of occupancies in transactions of sale and mortgage, and to the rates of sub-letting, will not allow any doubt of the extraordinary prosperity, which the area under revi-

sion has enjoyed during a long period of years. The extraordinarily low proportion the existing assessment bears to the value of agricultural produce evidently allows a considerable enhancement of the Government demand, and the Revenue Commissioner has not the slightest hesitation in expressing his entire concurrence in the Honourable Colonel Anderson's opinion that the Jerayet rates of his seven groups of villages are "fair and moderate."

12. In paragraphs 29 at 37 of his forwarding report, No. 527, dated 20th ultimo, the Collector of Dharwar reviews the Jerayet rates of the different classes. The subject has received laudable attention from Mr. Robertson, and his illustration of the value of land by the maximum rates for sub-letting and by the maximum purchase values of occupancies is very interesting.

13. The only changes in the Jerayet rates which Mr. Robertson suggests are that Tirlapur, in the fourth class, should, for reasons assigned, be put one class lower, and that Anigeree, Bhadrapur, and Nalawadi should be raised from the fifth to the fourth class. The Collector has doubtless not made these recommendations without due consideration; but the Revenue Commissioner would be quite satisfied to be guided by the opinion of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on this question of detail after he has seen the Collector's opinion.

14. A question of considerable importance is raised in the Collector's 38th paragraph. It is to be regretted that there are not further details of the proposed revision of the Thuree or rice lands than those furnished in the Survey Commissioner's 80th paragraph. An assessment of Rs. 8 per acre for rice land is high, especially under the uncertainty of rainfall to which the district is liable and the consequent risk of partial failure in the rice cultivation.

15. The proposed average rate per acre, Rs. 4-5-0 on the maximum of Rs. 8, represents only about 50 per cent. increase on the former average of Rs. 2-11-1 on a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0: and something may be allowed for the greater range of classification, which the relative proportions of the averages to the former and present maximum indicate. At the same time the sudden increase, in some cases from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 8 per acre, may, it is possible, encroach on the profits which the holders of the good fields may claim for improvement of the soil by the expenditure of their labour and capital; and it would, the Revenue Commissioner suggests, be desirable for the highest rates to be reduced to a figure which should, at any rate, be less than double the highest rates of the previous settlement.

16. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's proposals regarding the re-settlement of garden land as interpreted in the Collector's 39th paragraph.

17. Adverting to the specific proposals regarding Bhurkis, contained in the Survey Commissioner's 84th paragraph, and in paragraph 40 of the letter from the Collector, the Revenue Commissioner would defer opinion on the subject until Government orders have been passed on the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter, transmitted to Government with his memorandum No. 304, dated 27th January 1874.

18. In paragraphs 54 to 57 of his report, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner refers to the statements compiled by Captain Godfrey relative to sale lease and sub-letting of land, and adds some important details gathered from the Anigerce Dessai's estate, which is under the management of the Collector. They establish, on indisputable data, proof—if proof be wanting—of the great value land has acquired in the area under re-settlement, and of the large profits which accrue, in many instances, from the usufruct of fields under the present assessment. If recent prices are fairly maintained, there seems little reason to apprehend that the moderate enhancement of assessment now recommended will curtail, to a very serious extent, the overflowing profits these figures indicate, but the Revenue Commissioner is not prepared to agree with the Collector of Dharwar that the prices quoted as prevailing in these papers are nearly at their lowest, or, with the Survey Commissioner, that there is no apprehension of a heavier fall than shall leave the mass of the cultivators, after they have been assessed at 60 per cent. increase on the total area, less than cent. per cent. better off than they were 30 years ago. The cases cited represent the strong parts of the machine, but in the rough wear of time and change it has to be tested by the ordinary run of fields among which will be found many with weaker productive powers. It is the necessity of keeping the assessment low to suit the weaker parts of the machine which prevents Government in assessments over a large area obtaining its full rights on the more productive or better cultivated lands.

19. Without going so far as the statement in paragraph 54 that "thirty years ago land in the Hooblee and Nowlgoond Talukas had absolutely no saleable value whatever," it must be admitted that saleable value has enormously increased and become much more general.

20. The problem is a complicated one, and experience has yet to be gathered of the results of enhancement of assessment on

a large scale. There is certainly no part of the Southern Division in which such strong proofs of substantial prosperity, and of the ample profits accruing from cultivation can be tabulated as in Dharwar ; but attention is solicited to the fact that the expenses of operations dependent on hired labour have increased with the rising wealth of the district, and that a considerable fall of prices from those reported in these papers, though not apparently anticipated by the Collector and Survey Commissioner, is regarded as imminent by the undersigned. It is not argued that the prices will fall as low as in the Deccan districts, because of the constant renewal of supply of bullion brought in by the valuable cotton exports of Dharwar, but that the prices quoted will not be maintained, and that the fall will be not inconsiderably accelerated as revision progresses by the enhancement of the Government demand.

21. The Collector more than once refers to speculators in connection with the transfers of land illustrated in these papers ; and, though it must be admitted there is an ample margin to meet a heavy fall in prices, this may be so immediate and so considerable as to render all responsible for the settlement glad that Colonel Anderson's recommendations have been moderate, even beyond what might appear warranted by the present calculations.

22. Some interesting particulars relative to the proportion of the lands in Nowlgoond Taluka cultivated respectively by the occupants and their connections, by the occupants in partnership with others, and by sub-tenants of the occupants on money rents and on grain payments are reviewed in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's 58th paragraph. The sub-tenants on money payment represent more than a fourth of the whole, which, for a district in which land has such highly-reputed value, may be deemed moderate. The proportion of fields under sub-tenants for the comparatively poor Indee Taluka in the Kulladgee Collectorate was reported at about 20 per cent. ; supposing 70 per cent. of the Nowlgoond fields to be cultivated by the actual occupants, the quotation from paragraph 51 of the Survey Commissioner's report for Indee may fairly apply to this case also, and thus " that 70 per cent. of the land is cultivated by the actual holders must be viewed as a satisfactory proof that indebtedness has not driven any large proportion of the people to part with their land and become sub-tenants of their creditors."

23. The Collector of Dharwar, in his 25th and 26th paragraphs, deplores the evils which he apparently attributes to speculation in land. There can, of course, be no question that, when profits on the occupancy of land become large, the holder under

Government will seek and find opportunity to sub-let his land and enjoy the rent which he derives from the exertions of his tenant ; but it has not yet become the custom in either eastern or western societies to stigmatise the fortunate occupant, or even a purchaser, mortgagee, or lessee, deriving from him, a speculator, on that account alone. It would, in fact, be difficult to distinguish where the occupant, whose tenure is held unobjectionable by the Collector, ceases, and where the speculator, whose tenure is held objectionable, begins.

24. A remedy is suggested at the close of the Collector's 20th paragraph " that in all revision settlements there should be two kinds of rates—one, that to be paid by the actual cultivator when he is the occupant, and another, much higher rate, to be paid by the occupant whenever he sub-lets his lands." This may appear to the Collector a short and easy way of obtaining for Government a share of the " unearned increment," but no such tenure is recognised in Section 35 of Act I. of 1865, which describes the occupancy to be transferable and heritable property. Perhaps, before further pressing the suggestion, the Collector would take into consideration the claims, not only of those speculator occupants who have by their good fortune, or by their superior industry and intelligence, acquired the higher position, but also of those who, still handling the plough, the harrow, and the winnowing basket, have a moderate ambition to improve their position by investing capital in their occupancies, or in the other numerous avocations, which a thriving district like that of Dharwar holds open to them. Attention is invited to the fact that partnership is a frequent form of sub-letting, particularly in shares of produce, and it is feared that if such a restriction on the ordinary tenure were imposed, it would have a very depressing effect on the value of existing properties, and would tend to dispel much of that priceless element in human affairs—the hope of retaining the reward of one's exertions, which must have hitherto cheerily lighted the upward path of the industrious cultivators, carriers, and dealers of the cotton plains of Dharwar.

25. The arrangements contemplated in paragraph 95 of Colonel Anderson's letter relative to certain lands termed inam and held on a judi, or ancient quit-rent, appear judicious.

26. The attention of Government is invited to the remarks in the Dharwar Collector's 4th paragraph regarding the desirability of separating the inam from the Government land in numbers which are entered as partly inam, but in which the area free of assessment is not separately demarcated. It is gathered from the

Collector's remarks that the Survey Commissioner had intended to separate the inam from the assessed land in such cases, but that it has not yet been effected.

27. Where the Government assessment could be placed upon particular numbers, as authorized in the Government Resolution quoted in the Collector's 4th paragraph, no difficulty would remain, but in many cases new separate numbers will have to be made. This will be found, among other cases, to apply to those where a certain local measure of area, such as a chowar or portion of a chowar, is held under sunnud and adjudicated by the Inam Commission ; but the area in possession is found to exceed the specified area. Under the circumstances, the compromise proposed by Mr. Robertson appears suitable. If, as is probable, when the inam area cannot be recognized, the Inamdar chooses the better ground, the Government will be a loser to the extent of the difference between the average rate per acre of the field, and the rate which could be fairly assessed on the residue of the field. But the aggregate loss is not estimated to be heavy, and a troublesome complication will be removed.

28. In paragraphs 97 to 120 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner furnishes some very interesting and useful remarks relative to the cotton and other produce of the area under re-settlement, the material advantage therefrom derived by the people and Government, and the steps which are desirable, not only if favourable progress is to continue, but if the financial prosperity, now acknowledged to exist, is to be maintained.

29. In the general scope of these remarks the Revenue Commissioner begs to state his entire concurrence. Opinions may vary regarding the estimated yield in pounds of clean cotton per acre for both the indigenous and exotic kinds entered in paragraph 106, and the estimated value of the crop and the precise incidence of its value on the assessment of the Government area, seeing that about three-tenths of the whole is alienated. But all persons acquainted with the Dharwar District will agree that its financial prosperity depends upon its exports, and will support the recommendations of the Collector and Survey Commissioner to improve communications to the utmost extent of the means available to Government. A practical recommendation on the subject was submitted to Government in endorsement No. 138, dated 14th January 1874, and the Revenue Commissioner feels sure that Government will have full reliance on the present Collector, Mr. Robertson, urging material improvements in general and specially

the gradual conversion, into good cart-roads, of the natural tracks of the country in the manner described in Mr. Robertson's 55th paragraph.

30. It is hoped that the Karwar Railway is only postponed. Attention is invited to the increase of land revenue which might have been secured on the settlement now being made if the railway had been sanctioned. The subject has been more than once brought to the notice of Government, and its bearing on the estimated returns against expenditure of the Karwar Railway are forcibly indicated in the Survey Commissioner's remarks.

31. Certain corrections in the statements accompanying the Survey Commissioner's report have been made, as requested in his letter No. 249, dated 13th ultimo.

32. In the event of sanction being accorded, it is suggested that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner be requested to prepare a notification as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4684, dated 22nd September 1871, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.



No. 2157.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 47 villages of the old Hooblee and 81 of the old Nowlgoond Talukas of the Dharwar Collectorate. Many of these villages consist of the finest cotton-producing lands in the Southern Maratha Country.

2. There is certainly no part of the presidency which participated to so large an extent in the prosperity that resulted from the extraordinary rise in prices in 1862 and subsequent years; and

there are many tales current of the extravagant vagaries indulged in by the ryots with the riches so unexpectedly and suddenly acquired during that time.

3. Setting aside this temporary period of almost fabulous wealth, there can be no doubt that the Southern Maratha Country has made very marked and steady material progress since the introduction of the first settlement, and that it is highly favoured in respect to climate and rainfall. In the case of the villages now under consideration, their progress is shown by the statistical information which has been collated by the Survey Officers with much pain and labour.

4. The following table shows the principal changes which have occurred during the period between 1847 and 1873 in respect to population, number of houses, &c. :—

	1847.	1873.	PER CENT.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Population	94,578	* 1,20,149	27·04	...
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	18,255	24,099	32·01	...
	1,166	828	...	39·00
Agricultural...	24,126	21,913	..	9·17
Cows and Buffaloes	27,227	25,997	...	4·51
Sheep and Goats	19,490	16,610	...	14·77
Ploughs	2,288	3,732	63·10	...
Carts	1,617	6,256	286·70	...

* These figures do not contain the population of the town of Hooblee.

5. In the case of the Hooblee villages, the above figures give a population of 242 to the square mile and in that of the Nowlgoond villages one of 168. The decrease in the number of agricultural stock is to be accounted for by the increased area brought under cultivation and the consequent diminution of land available for grazing.

6. As regards prices, the following table shows the variations that have taken place during each of the three decades from

1844 to 1873, calculated from the combined average prices of the two talukas :—

Name of Article.	Average during First Decade from 1844 to 1853.	Average during Second Decade from 1854 to 1863.	Average during Third Decade from 1864 to 1873.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Cleaned rice, seers per Rupee	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jowari, seers per Rupee	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat, seers per Rupee	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Linseed, seers per Rupee... ...	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Uncleaned or seed Cotton, Rupees per maund of 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	0 8 9	1 11 7	2 10 3

The main products are shown to have increased to the following percentage extent in the period between 1871—73 as compared with that between 1844 to 1853 :—

Name of Article.

Rice	...	...	...	...	205
Jowari	...	.....	.....	...	195
Wheat	...	...	...	...	347
Linseed	...	...	...	...	295
Cotton	...	...	...	...	221

7. The following abstract shows the extent to which cultivation has increased since the commencement of the last settlement and the way in which the Government revenue was realized :—

Years.	OCCUPIED GOVERNMENT LAND.			UNOCCUPIED GOVERNMENT WASTE.		Outstanding at end of year.
	Acres.	Collections	Remissions	Acres.	Assessment	
1844 to 1853-54 ...	2,19,369	1,94,566	5,821	26,785	21,684	10,891
1854-55 to 1863-64 ...	2,67,750	2,40,432	3	2,426	1,749	.....
1864-65 to 1872-73 ...	2,76,936	2,48,772	.....	1,837	936	.....

8. The information that has been extracted from the books of the Sub-Registrar establishes most conclusively the fact that land held on the Survey tenure possesses a very high value either for purposes of absolute sale or for sub-letting.

9. Colonel Anderson's proposals, which he has now submitted, for revising the rates of assessment, are characterized by much prudence and moderation ; and it is clear, considering the facts above summarized, that far higher rates might, with perfect justice, have been imposed.

10. In considering these proposals, it is to be noticed, in the first place, that the original survey and measurement were conducted with considerable accuracy, and that there has been consequently little increase due to unmeasured lands having been brought under assessment for the first time.

The following statement shows the total area of the 128 villages according to the former survey and the present :—

NATURE OF LAND.	ACCORDING TO FORMER SURVEY.		ACCORDING TO REVISION SURVEY.		
	Acre.	Assess- ment.	Acre.	Assess- ment.	Judi realizable.
Government occupied land ...	2,77,242	2,48,974	2,80,625	4,01,225	.....
Government unoccupied assessed waste	2,414	1,206	4,994	2,187	.....
Inam	1,20,974	1,12,275	1,20,070	1,77,050	60,594
Unarable	24,960	.....	18,186	....	.....
Total... 4,24,690	3,62,455		4,23,875	5,80,462	60,594

11. Owing to the great admixture of soils that was to be found in the villages near Hooblee, it was considered advisable to re-classify them entirely. In the black soil villages there was found to be a very great degree of uniformity between the present and former standard of classification as applied to the fields included in the higher classes, and it was therefore found necessary only to re-classify fields included in a classification valuation below ten or ten-and-a-half annas. His Excellency the Governor in Council

has no doubt that in this matter Colonel Anderson exercised a wise discretion.

12. The following is a contrasted statement of the old and proposed maximum rates :—

Old Rates.	Proposed Rates.
Rs. 2 0 0	Rs. 3 0 0
,, 1 8 0	,, 2 8 0
<hr/>	<hr/>
,, 1 4 0	,, 2 4 0
,, 1 5 0	,, 2 0 0
,, 1 2 0	,, 1 12 0
,, 1 0 0	,, 1 8 0
	,, 1 4 0

For rice lands it is proposed to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 8 per acre, which will give an average rate per acre of Rs. 4-5-0, the average under the former settlement being Rs. 2-11-1. According to recent orders, well garden land will be assessed at not more than the maximum dry-crop rates and Government desire that lands irrigated from Bhurkis may be similarly treated.

13. The result of these proposals will be to put an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-6-11 on all lands, whereas under the former settlement, the average rate was Rs. 0-14-4.

The percentage increase in the total assessment will be
Rs. 61·5.

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14. The proposals which have been thus summarised meet with the almost entire approval of the Collector and Revenue Commissioner. The Collector has suggested alterations in the groupings of four villages, and the Revenue Commissioner has expressed doubts whether the maximum rate of Rs. 8 on rice lands may not be too high. Their remarks on these points will be communicated to the Survey Commissioner. In the opinion of Government, looking to the comparative proximity of the village of Nalvadi to Hooblee, it might perhaps be raised from the fifth to the fourth class, and the maximum on rice land might be reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7. These are, however, suggestions which the Survey Commissioner can adopt or not, as he thinks best.

15. In order to save time the sanction of Government has already been communicated to the proposed rates, and His Excellency the Governor in Council now desires that the usual notifications may be submitted with a view to their formal publication.

16. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with much interest the careful and suggestive observations which Mr. E. P. Robertson has recorded in forwarding the Survey Commissioner's report, but is altogether unable to accede to the novel proposals he has made to fix two kinds of rates, the higher to be paid by occupants sub-letting their lands and the ordinary rate to be levied when they cultivate the land themselves. Mr. Robertson fails to show in what way the fixing of the demand of the State on land at such a pitch as to represent only a tax or its rent, instead of the full amount of that rent, is not really advantageous to the cultivator, who profits by the difference between the two, while it would be clearly impossible to prevent collusion between the occupant and his sub-tenant, if the former chose to represent his land as cultivated by himself, when in reality it was sub-let.

17. It is very satisfactory to find that so much care has been taken to mark off into separate numbers fields held by more than one occupant, and to separate Inam from Government land where it had been included in one field. In cases where no ascertainable definition between these two descriptions of lands exist, it will, as suggested by the Collector, be perhaps advisable to give the holder the choice of selecting the portion he would wish to have set aside as Inam. The Commissioner will be requested to take into consideration the Collector's and Revenue Commissioner's suggestions on this point, and to give effect to them as far as may be practicable.

18. The Government trust the day is not far distant when this prosperous part of the Presidency will be connected with Bombay and the sea-board by railway communication. Under the energetic supervision of Mr. E. P. Robertson, the Local Funds have already done much towards increasing the number of roads and improving the natural scanty water-supply. Much yet remains to be done, especially in the way of communication, but the means at the disposal of Government are wholly insufficient to provide for any provincial expenditure on these objects. The attention of the Government of India will be again requested to the claim that has been more than once advanced on the part of the Provincial Government to be allowed a share in the increased revenues which result from improved administration and the development of the country. In the present instance, it has been shown that the land revenue will be materially increased, and it is only fair and reasonable that some portion of this increase should be made available to meet the ever-increasing demands on the Provincial Government for objects of real importance, and that the whole should be absorbed into the Imperial Exchequer.

¹⁶ His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in recording his entire approval of the judicious manner in which Colonel Anderson has made this important revision, and considers it a matter for congratulation that these operations should be under the supervision of an officer who has had such a long and close connection with the Southern Maratha Country, and who has been associated with the survey of that Province from its commencement.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

